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THE

TRAVANCORE

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1919.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

TRAVANCORE.

Description.—Travancore (*Mal. Tiruvitankur, Sans. Srivardhanapuri*, the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala, is situated between 8° 4′ and 10° 21′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and, 77° 38′ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly and on the south and west by the Indian Ocean. The Extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles and its area 7,606·30 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukotta. It is above seven-eighths the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfths of Hyderabad or Cashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles and bears to England and Wales together the proportion of one to eight.

Physical Geography.—Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country, to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanchanad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly. Northward this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the Malayalam country. The rich and variegated tract along the coast is finally contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild, rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The hills region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation, climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitous decent towards the west and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated tablelands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To the north, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalay* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agastia-kudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay* or *Hamilton's valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills.* At the head of Travancore hills stands *Anamudi* (8,837 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests among which lie the *Ashamboo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade*, about 50 miles east of Kottayam, was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting industries. *Ponmudy* north-east of Trivandrum, is also a sanitarium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds, into the back-waters and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers is the *Periyar* rising in the High Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles enters the back water of Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water-works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kulakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamaravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles) each, are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum northwards, forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to Trivandrum ; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Varkalay a high promontory of land, about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of

which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Alleppey, Quilon, and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart-roads in the inland parts of the country for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevelly. Railway communication between the latter town and Trivandrum has been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are numerous. Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers, the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down, on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitutes the months of the hot season, there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 33 taluks, which are grouped into 5 districts called divisions.

Population.—The total population of the State as enumerated at the Census of 1911 is 34,28,975. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians form about a fourth and Mahomadans, one-sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of Education Travancore is ahead of British India and most of the other Native States, and maintains the position it occupied in 1901. The proportion of literates works up to 150 per 1,000 of the population. Males number 248 per mille of the sex and females 50. In Baroda there are only 10 persons in

100 of both sexes who are literate, and in Mysore 11. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWN.

Trivandrum.—This town forms the southern terminus of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway and of chain of backwater communication, it is the residence of His Highness the Maha Raja and Head quarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabhaswamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims from all parts of India. The port and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well laid-out park, with a museum and a menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 63,561).

Nagercoil.—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, *viz*., Kottar, Vadiveeswaram, Ozhughanacherri and Vadaseri. Of these, Kottar and Vadaseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 29,883).

Shencottah.—The head quarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to impart a powerful impetus to the development of the town. (*Population* 10,309).

Quilon.—Quilon is one of the oldest towns of the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high state. With the opening of the Railway, however, Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former position as an important commercial centre. The Palace of His Highness the Maha Raja on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore commands an

enchanting scenery. *Cotton spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 18,839).

Kayankulam.—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746 A. D., the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south by road with Madura and Tinnevelly in the east, it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,830).

***Alleppey.**—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir matting is being carried on on a large scale. Cocoanut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the neighbourhood by native capitalists. (*Population* 25,665)

Kottayam.—This town, situated on the banks of the Minachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a Second Grade College and four High Schools. The old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantation are worked on a large scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods (*Population* 45,141).

Changanacherry.—This town was once the capital of the principality of Tekkumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best-attended markets in North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. (*Population* 17,242).

Parur.—A Rajah of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory and at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762. (*Population* 13,782).

*NOTE. The official dates for closing and opening the port of alleppey on account of the monsoon are generally 15th May and 15th September respectively but shipping may commence a month earlier and terminate a month later, at the discretion of the Port Officer.

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

Fourteenth Session.

DEWAN'S ADDRESS

GENTLEMEN,

PRELIMINARY.

By command of His Highness the Maha Raja, I have the pleasure to welcome you to the Fourteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Copies of the Adminstration Report for 1092 M. E., will, as usual, be placed in your hands, from which you will learn in detail how the work of administration of the State was conducted during the year.

2. **Shashtyabdapurti.**—I cannot commence my address more appropriately than by a reference to the most important event of 1917 for Travancore, the *Shashtyabdapurti* of His Highness the Maha Raja. This auspicious event, which took place on the 24th September last, was celebrated with becoming splendour and enthusiasm in every town and village throughout the State and even in such distant countries as Malaysia. The warm tribute of loyalty and devotion which found expression on that happy day is a striking manifestation of the deep attachment of the people of Travancore to their beloved Ruler. "I assure you" said His Highness the Maha Raja in concluding his reply to the people's address presented on that memorable occasion, "that my greatest happiness lies in the welfare of my people". These inspiring words, so characteristically expressed, are still ringing in our ears and furnish the keynote to the remarkable hold which His Highness has over the hearts of his subjects. Let us avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded to us by this Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly to once again send forth, in reverent gratitude, our fervent prayers to the Almighty for His Highness' long life, health and happiness.

3. **The War.**—The end of the terrible war is not yet in sight, though there are ample indications of the triumph of British righteousness over Prussian brute force. His Highness the Maha Raja has made a further contribution of Bh. Rs. 1,00,000 to the Madras War Fund and the State has invested Bh. Rs. 15,00,000 in the Government of India War Bonds of 1920. Following the noble example set by His Highness, His Highness'

subjects have also contributed towards the Indian War Loan to the best of their capacity. The monthly contribution of His Highness the Maha Raja and the officers of the State towards the maintenance of '*Madras*', the hospital ship whose invaluable services in connection with war relief are so well-known, is being continued. As in 1915, local exhibits were collected and forwarded for the Madras Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries held in December 1917 under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor for financing this hospital ship. His Highness the Maha Raja has further promised to afford to the Paramount Power every assistance in securing recruits from Travancore for the Indian Army, and with this object, Mr. O. M. Cheriyan, Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Northern Range, has been appointed District Assistant Recruiting Officer for Travancore. As loyal and patriotic subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja and as the representatives of the people in this Assembly, I earnestly invite your attention to the notification on the subject recently published in the Gazette and request your cordial co-operation with Mr. Cheriyan in his onerous task. Subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja who enlist in the combatant ranks of the Indian Army will be given special facilities in the matter of the registry of *puduval* lands and a set of rules on the subject has been recently issued.

4. **Personnel.**—Since the last Session of the Assembly there have been some notable changes in the higher ranks of the public service. Mr. A. M. Muthunayagam Pillai, Puisne Judge of the High Court, retired at the commencement of 1093, after an honourable official career. Mr. K. Narayana Menon, Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate and Mr. K. Sankara Pillai District and Sessions Judge have also retired, since the close of 1092, after long periods of useful public service. Captain F. E. Welch, Commandant of the First Battalion, Nayar Brigade, reverted to the British service. Mr. T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, Chief Account Officer and *ex-officio* Financial Secretary to Government, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, in Edavam 1092, and Mr. N. Narayana Pillai, Senior Assistant Account Officer, was promoted to that post. Mr. Narayana Pillai died suddenly a few months after assuming charge and the service has lost in him an unassuming, honest and popular officer. The unexpected death of Mr. K. Kochukrishna Marar, Additional Puisne Judge of the High Court, who was only very recently appointed to that post from the High Court bar, is a heavy public loss. I have also to chronicle the sad death in action of Mr. A. W. Thomas, one of the four engineer officers of the State engaged in war duty. Mr. Thomas was a young and promising officer and his untimely death is deeply deplored.

FINANCE.

Summary of transactions.

5. The revenue and receipts of the State rose from Rs. 1,52,79,386 in 1091 to Rs. 1,63,43,576 in 1092 and the ordinary expenditure from Rs. 1,45,75,660 to Rs. 1,53,24,370 resulting in a surplus of Rs. 10,19,206. Including the capital outlay on the Extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum amounting to Rs. 11,93,112, the total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,65,17,482, giving a net deficit of Rs. 1,73,906. The assets of the Government at the end of 1092 amounted to Rs. 1,26,55,608 and the liabilities to Rs. 82,72,247, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 43,83,361. The revenue for the year was the highest on record, showing an increase of Rs. 8,68,911 over that for 1089, the year immediately preceeding the war. It is gratifying to note that the receipts from as many as four out of the six main sources of revenue, *viz*., 'Forest', 'Excise', 'Customs' and 'Stamps', have reached higher figures than those in any previous year. The receipts under 'Land Revenue' would also have exhibited similar results but for the modification in the system of budget classification introduced in recent years in regard to that source of revenue. The expenditure for 1092 was also the highest on record, if the abnormal year for 1090 be left out of account. In almost all branches of administration and particularly in those intimately connected with the well-being of the people such as 'Education', the expenditure was liberal as in the preceding year.

6. The balance to the credit of the Government, which stood at Rs. 75,78,050 at the close of 1087, fell to Rs. 43,83,361 at the close of 1092 as already stated. Against this, however, it has to be noted that an outlay of Rs. 41,48,105 has been incurred during the last five years from the general revenues on the Extension of the Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum, and that, if this expenditure were not taken into calculation, the results would show a net surplus of Rs, 9,53,416— a feature by no means unsatisfactory in view of the general depression in commerce and business activities caused by the war. The present financial position of the Government may, no doubt, be taken as sound. It will, however, be necessary in future to guard against any unlimited growth of expenditure, while at the same time the need for the natural expansion of the several departments has to be borne in mind and adequately provided for which can only be done by a further development of the resources of the State.

Sinking Funds.

2. You are already aware of the Sinking Fund created in 1088 to meet the capital liability of the State, amounting to Bh. Rs. 1,18,47,367 on account of the Shencottah-Quilon Railway. A sum of two lakhs of British rupees is paid from the

general revenues every year to the credit of this fund for discharging the entire liability by 1944 A. D. Another Sinking Fund on a smaller scale was started in 1092 to repay the Debenture loan of Bh. Rs. 14,49,000 raised by the Government for meeting a portion of the outlay required for the Quilon---Trivandrum Extension of the Railway. A sum of Rs. 36,600 will be annually paid to this fund for a period of 25 years, at the close of which the loan will be discharged.

Account Office.

8. In 1085, the Darbar obtained the loan of the services of Mr. F. D. Gordon of the Indian Finance Department for examining its system of accounts and suggesting the necessary measures of reform. Mr. Gordon's recommendations made at the time have been generally adopted. The Darbar has now considered it desirable, after a lapse of seven years since the last inspection, to subject the whole working of the Account Department to a further examination and see whether there are any defects to be remedied. At the request of the Darbar, the Government of India have again kindly placed the services of Mr. Gordon at the disposal of the State for a period of six months for the purpose and Mr. Gordon has already arrived and entered on his duties.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Agricultural conditions.

9. I regret to note that the year was, on the whole, not favourable to agriculture. The total rainfall in 1092 was 13·7 inches less, and the distribution of rain more uneven, than in the previous year. The prices of food grains and the wages of labour were also higher than in 1091.

Land Revenue.

10. The net revenue demand fell from Rs. 36,54,327 in 1091 to Rs. 35,70,933 in 1092. The fall is only apparent and is mainly due to the arrangement introduced in 1092 of including only that portion of the *tharavila* or sale price of Sirkar lands brought under registry, which is actually due for collection in a particular year, in the demand for that year, in lieu of the previous practice of including the whole *tharavila*, the bulk of which as a matter of fact falls due in subsequent years. The collections under current demand amounted to nearly 99 per cent as in 1091. The disposal of *puduval* and transfer of registry cases, as also of cases under the Land Conservancy and Land Acquisition Regulations, showed marked improvement. Satisfactory progress was made in the introduction of the registers and accounts prescribed by the Land Revenue Manual in all the Divisions. With a view to regulate and methodise the inspection of village offices by Tahsildars a set of rules has been introduced

in the form of inspection notes to be prepared by them at each inspection. The Supernumerary Dewan Peishkar who was appointed for the settlement of the southern boundary of the Peruvanthanam Desom and the boundary between the Manimala and Kallupara *pakuthies*, has finished his special work. The collection of cardamom tax in four instalments and the payment of the *tharavila* on cardamom lands in nine instead of six instalments were sanctioned by way of relief to the cardamom ryots of the High Range. The rules regarding the grant of lands for coffee and tea cultivation were so amended as to make it incumbent on the grantees to take care of the royal trees on such lands until their final disposal by Government. Since the close of the year, the rules regarding the lease of trees on *poramboke* lands such as public roads, canals, irrigation tanks and field bunds have been revised so as to safeguard the rights of the ryots who under the old system had planted such trees and enjoyed their usufruct.

Land and depressed classes.

11. For the past few years, the question of assigning lands to members of depressed classes for habitation and cultivation has been engaging the earnest attention of Government. Under a previous Government order, about 500 acres of land in the Vilappil *pakuthi*, Neyattinkara taluk, had been assigned free of *tharavila*, in the names of Pulayas who are members of Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham. This order, which, for a variety of reasons could not be enforced earlier, was directed to be brought into immediate effect in 1092. A further measure of wider scope and larger utility was also adopted during the year providing for the grant of unoccupied lands at the disposal of Government lying outside forest reserves to Pulayas and Parayas free of *tharavila*. The benefit of this concession is allowed to all Pulayas and Parayas who are subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja, irrespective of their religious persuasion, and the Division Peishkars and the Commissioner, Devicolam, have been specially instructed to pay prompt personal attention to the disposal of applications for lands from the members of depressed classes.

Forest reservation.

12. The total area of reserved forests at the end of 1092 was 2,344 square miles and 170 acres and of reserved lands 135 sq. miles and 525 acres. Out of the latter area, 124 square miles and 204 acres have been proposed for conversion into reserved forests and 11 square miles and 321 acres into fuel and grazing blocks. There is practically little scope for further forest reservation in Travancore. In regard to Forest Settlement, it is seen that there are 37 blocks pending enquiry and that 7 more blocks will be ready for enquiry ere long. The question of appointing a full-time Forest Settlement Officer to dispose of these cases at an early

date has been under the consideration of the Government and it is proposed to make provision for this appointment in the budget for 1094.

Working plans.

13. Detailed Working plans have been sanctioned in respect of 271 square miles and 526 acres and are in preparation in respect of 335 square miles and 367 acres, leaving a balance of 1,736 square miles and 557 acres for which the preparation of plans still remains to be taken in hand. At the Forest Conference held in 1092, it was suggested that, in view of the incompleteness and unreliability of the data available, the preparation of working plans on an elaborate and detailed scale would not be desirable at present and that the preparation of simple preliminary working schemes by the officers in charge of the respective Forest Divisions would be sufficient to meet immediate requirements. The suggestion has been approved by the Government as a tentative measure. But the department has been distinctly informed that these simple working schemes should not be allowed to take the place of the regular working plans contemplated in the Forest Code.

Extention of cultivatio n

14. With a view to the extension of cultivation and the development of traffic on the Western Outlet road which has been made cartable as far as the 35th mile, three blocks of reserved forest adjoining that road, comprising about 3,500 acres, were ordered to be disafforested and assigned for registry under the *puduval* rules. Another area of 2,099 acres, comprising blocks of marshy and low-lying lands included in reserves but not required for purposes of forest conservancy, was also ordered to be disafforested and made available for paddy cultivation.

Other forest items.

15. The formation of a separate Plantation Division with effect from the beginning of 1092 has been of considerable benefit to the department, and planting and thinning operations appear to have in consequence received adequate attention during the year. The stock of timber at the close of 1092 in the sale and forest depots was 9,21,334 cubic feet, against 11,85,932 cubic feet in 1091. The balance is still heavy and instructions have been issued for clearing it off with the least avoidable delay. The coupe-sale system, under which select standing trees in a coupe are marked and sold for a lump-sum offer, introduced in the High Range Division in 1091, was extended to the Quilon Division towards the close of 1092. The necessity for passes for the removal of green manure from private lands was dispensed with. Two new fuel depots were tentatively opened at

Aramboly and Darsanamkope. Since the close of the year, the Forest Manual, in the preparation of which, much useful labour was spent by Mr. K. S. Narayana Aiyangar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, has been issued. This publication is bound to be of great advantage to the department and the public.

Salt.

16. Government have been obliged to raise the selling price of Bombay salt to Bh. Rs. 2-11-6 per maund in the Alleppey, Quilon, and Trivandrum port salt depots and to Bh. Rs. 2-12-6 per maund in the bank-shalls of the Shencottah Taluk, with effect from the 26th Vrichikam 1093, on account of the shortage of freight and the heavy increase in the price of the commodity in Bombay. This circumstance once again brings into prominent relief the question of the development of the home-salt industry. With the object of affording protection to the completed factories on the one hand, and, as a precaution, on the other, against the danger of any excessive and sudden reduction in the water-holding capacity of the Manakkudy backwater into which the Pazhayar river discharges itself, the policy of the Government has been to grant lands for salt culture in such a manner as to allow full time for one plot to be worked into a factory before another plot is assigned for that purpose. It is gratifying to note that considerable advance has been made in salt culture in South Travancore during the last decade. In 1083 the areas of salt factories and working plans were 612·48 acres and 219·87 acres respectively and the total outturn of salt 2,74,003 maunds. The corresponding figures for 1092 were 1,054·33 and 327 acres and 5,93,543 maunds. Mr. Subrahmanya Karayalar's factory, which is expected to be completed in the current year, will preceptibly increase the total output. Since the close of 1092, another area of 38·75 acres has been assigned for salt manufacture and the Chief Engineer and the Excise Commissioner have been asked to make a joint report after personal inspection on the question of the extension of salt culture in South Travancore. It is the earnest desire of the Government to make the State as far as possible self-supporting in the matter of its salt supply. A set of draft salt rules under the new Salt Regulation, III of 1088, has been published in the Gazette.

Excise.

17. The number of country liquor shops sanctioned to be opened in 1092 was 2,279 or 73 less than the number in 1091, the number actually opened being 2,274. The number of arrack shops within the excise area was 719 against 737 in 1091, giving an average of one shop for every 9·71 square miles and 4,736 inhabitants. The incidence of taxation on country spirits rose from chs. 5-cash 5 to chs. 5-cash 7 per head of population. The

rate of duty on cocoanut toddy arrack was raised by as. 10 per proof gallon. The total quantity of foreign liquor imported into the State fell by 5,849 gallons.

Opium, Ganja and Tobacco.

18. From the beginning of 1093 the independent shop system has been brought into force in regard to the sale of opium and ganja and arrangements have been made for the sale of these commodities from the taluk treasuries. The tobacco bank-shall at Trivandrvm has been abolished, since the local merchants were not making any use of it in recent years.

Customs.

19. Reference was made in my address last year to the imposition of a duty of Bh. Re. 1-as. 8 per 100 lbs. on the tea exported from Travancore. By an arrangement entered into during the year between the Government of India and the Darbar, all tea sent from Travancore by land to foreign countries was exempted from export duty leviable in British India, provided that such duty had already been paid in Travancore and a certificate to that effect was produced at the British Indian port of export. Tea exported for consumption in British India was exempted from the payment of duty in Travancore. The tentative measure for the abolition of the export duty on timber, fire-wood and charcoal, which had been sanctioned for a period of five years from 1087, was extended for another year.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

20. Two of the important Regulations placed on the statute book since last February are the Travancore Markets Regulation, VII of 1092, and the Travancore Copyright Regulation, VIII of 1092. The former Regulation was passed mainly with a view to regulate the opening of markets in the interests of sanitation as well as the preservation of public peace. The latter Regulation was passed in order to bring the law on copyright into line with the recent British Indian enactment on the subject, the main features of the Regulation being the prolongation of the term of copyright to a period of 50 years, the abolition of the formality of registration, and the extension of copyright to translations and works of art. Among the chief Bills now before the Legislative Council may be mentioned, in addition to the Municipalities Bill and the Chitties Bill to which reference was made in my last address, the Animal Diseases Bill, the Plant Pests Bill, the Revenue Recovery Regulation Amendment Bill, the Survey and Boundaries Bill, and the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Bill. It is worthy of note that all these proposed enactments are of direct and immediate concern to the

ryot population and that the last of them is undertaken to popularise the system of giving loans to ryots for agricultural purposes including the purchase of seed and manure.

Vacancy in the Council.

21. A vacancy will soon arise in the Legislative Council, consequent on the expiry of the term of Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai, who had been returned by the Members of the Trivandrum Division. His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to command that the Members of that Division will now meet under the presidency of the Division Peishkar, Trivandrum, to elect a representative whose name will be submitted to His Highness for consideration.

Police.

22. The total number of cognizable cases taken up by the Police, including the arrears of the previous year, fell from 3,631 to 3,483. The number of undetected cases was only 277, against 502 in 1090 and 411 in 1091. The percentage of detection rose from 52 in 1090 and 59 in 1091 to 63 in 1092. The percentage of conviction rose from 53 in 1091 to 59 in 1092 and that of property recovered from 48 to 51. The total number of grave crimes committed was only 1,609 against 1,965 in 1090 and 1,794 in 1091, while those brought to conviction rose from 675 in 1090 and 776 in 1091 to 852 in 1092. The Government are glad to note that the results show appreciable improvement in all directions. Mr. Cunningham observes that the improvement in the efficiency of the Sub-Inspectors was particularly noticeable in the Trivandrum and Nagercoil Districts where those officers, under the new arrangement brought into force with effect from the beginning of 1092, were in direct touch with the District Superintendents of Police. The Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Nagercoil District was made a District Superintendent and the Circles of the Quilon District were reduced by one. Five of the outposts abolished in 1088 were reopened, three in the Quilon District and two in the Kottayam District. The year was also marked by the introduction of improved methods of surveillance of known depredators.

Military.

23. In conformity with the system adopted by the British Indian Infantry regiments, the six companies of the First Battalion, Nayar Brigade, were reorganised into four.

Central Prison.

24. Government are glad to note that there was a decided improvement in the health of the inmates of the Central Prison. The percentage of sick to strength was 1·4 against 1·8 and the daily average of sick 8·9 against 10·5 in 1091, while the number

of deaths fell from 32 to 15. The Superintendent states that the temporary revision of the diet scale, involving among other things the inclusion of dhall, the supply of more wholesome water for drinking and bathing purposes and the cooking of food in the new fly-proof kitchen, have in some measure contributed to this gratifying result. A cochrane boiler and duplex steam pump were supplied to the Central Prison, and by means of this arrangement water from the newly sunk well was conveyed through pipes to a tank at the main gate mounted on a masonry platform, in which water was stored and thence taken inside the Jail through further pipes wherever necessary. With the object of further improving the working of the Central Prison, the revision of the Jail Rules has been taken in hand and a Special Committee appointed for the purpose.

Courts of Law.

25. The year opened with heavy arrears in the High Court and some of the District Courts and was marked by a fresh increase in the volume of original litigation throughout the State. The rise in the volume of original litigation from 1085, the year in which the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation, II of 1084, increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction of Munsiffs, came into force, has been marked, as the figures given in the annual reports will show. The aggregate number of suits, ordinary and small cause, increased from 51,312 in 1085 to 73,648 in 1092. To cope with the growing volume of litigation, both original and appellate, it has been found necessary to extent the period of several temporary Courts and to sanction the continuance of the Third Bench in the High Court till the close of 1093. The Additional Division First Class Magistrate's Court, tentatively opened in 1089, was made permanent towards the close of 1092, as there is ample work for two Division First Class Magistrates in the Kottayam Division. The work of the Village Panchayat Courts, opened at the beginning of 1092, was characterised by promptness and efficiency, and I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the non-official gentlemen who served as Judges during the year the thanks of the Government for their valuable work.

Regisatrtion.

26. The State was divided into three Registration Districts in 1073, when the number of Sub-registry Offices was 45 and of the documents presented for registration 1,51,656. In 1092 the number of offices was 75 and of the documents presented for registration 2,60,966. With a view to ensure the thorough and frequent inspection of Sub-registry Offices, the number of Registration Districts has been raised from three to four with effect from the 1st Dhanu 1093.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

22. Copies of Dr. Kunjan Pillai's report for 1092 will, as usual, be placed in your hands from which you will be able to obtain detailed information regarding the working of the Agricultural Department during the year. The Manager of the Silk farm at Trivandrum was deputed to Upper India to study the latest methods of sericulture. Of the twelve pupils who attended the Silk school at Nantankode opened by the Salvation Army in 1091, seven were successful in the final examination, and five of them have started the industry in their native villages. To encourage them in their new enterprise, Government have sanctioned them a monthly grant of Rs. 5 each for one year and an initial grant of Rs. 30 each for the purchase of appliances. The possibility of cultivating tapioca on poor laterite soils under the application of cattle manure and green leaf and the advantage of rotating tapioca on such soils with hill-paddy, horse-gram and banana, were successfully demonstrated. Substantial progress was made in the soil survey of the State and a bulletin was published describing the general characteristics of the different kinds of soils. The analysis of green leaf manures was completed and a leaflet was issued on the subject. The number of leaflets issued by the department till the close of 1092 was 78. Arrangements have been made for the reprinting of these leaflets in one convenient volume for sale to the public at a nominal price. With a view to impart some knowledge in Agriculture to the children of the cultivating classes, two night schools were opened in the Experimental farms at Trivandrum and Nagercoil and 36 pupils are attending these schools. Since the close of 1092, revised rules for the treatment of animals in the Government Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have been issued, under which no fees need be paid for the treatment of out-patient animals, while only nominal fees at certain prescribed rates will be charged for in-patients.

Fisheries.

28. Two sardine nets of a type not commonly used in the State were demonstrated at Trivandrum and Alleppey with successful results. With a view to develop deep sea fishing, it is proposed to send a few fishermen to Tanur for training at Government cost. The fish-curing yard at Muttam, in which the number of operations carried on rose from 196 in 1091 to 1,036 in 1092, has, since the close of the year, been transferred from the Excise to the Fisheries Department. Government have also sanctioned the opening of another fish-curing yard and a fish-oil factory at Alleppey. For the purpose of enabling the department to study the life-history and habits of fresh water and backwater fishes, sanction has been accorded to the opening

of two fish-breeding farms at Quilon. A night school in the Vaikam taluk for imparting general as well as professional instruction to the children of the Vala community has also been sanctioned. The fishery rules brought into operation in 1091 have been revised so as to afford greater relief to fishermen. The activities of this growing department are being carefully watched.

Industries.

29. The Industrial Survey of the State to which I made reference last year was begun on the 1st Makaram, 1092. As the period of one year for which Dr. Barker was placed on special duty for the purpose was found insufficient, that period has since been extended by another year, *i. e.*, till the 1st Makaram 1094. During the first year, Dr. Barker was able to survey 18 taluks, in addition to the towns of Trivandrum and Kottayam. The method of enquiry was to hold industrial conferences of the leading citizens and ryots and to organise industrial development committees of three members each for every *pakuthi*. These committees were asked to fill up printed enquiry forms, the entries made by them being subsequently verified by the Special Officer. Dr. Barker is now engaged in the preparation of two special reports, one a talukwar report explaining the economic and industrial conditions of the several *pakuthies*, and the other a report on each industry taken separately. Portions of these reports have already been received by the Government. Popular interest in industrial questions is being evoked by means of personal interviews and public lectures. Bulletins on industrial subjects are being published from time to time and their Vernacular translations distributed broadcast. Government have recently granted the right of collecting conch shells to Mr. L. A. Netto of Valiathura for a period of 20 years on the stipulation that Mr. Netto should set up the necessary plant for button-making out of conch shells within one year of the date of grant and that he should popularise button manufacture as a cottage industry among the coast fishermen. The organisation of several other industries is being also stimulated wherever practicable. The industrial development of the country requires in a pre-eminent degree the hearty co-operation of the people to supplement the efforts of Government.

Industrial training.

30. Under the scheme for the award of scholarships for industrial and technical studies, four foreign scholarships of the annual value of £. 150 and two Indian scholarships of the monthly value of Bh. Rs. 50 each were given to six candidates, five of whom are graduates and all born subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja. The subjects of study selected for them are chemical engineering and industry, weaving and

dyeing, soap and oils, tanning and leather manufacture, manufacture of shellac, sealing wax, etc., and wood distillation. All these students are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that their return after training will afford additional impetus to the cause of industrial advancement in the State.

Co-operative Societies.

31. The total number of co-operative societies at the end of 1092 was 40. Of the 14 new societies registered in 1092, 12 are credit societies, while the remaining two are societies for purchase and sale. The work of the department during the year was marked more by consolidation than by expansion. The total number of members rose from 945 to 2,034, the working capital of the societies from Bh. Rs. 74,987 to Bh. Rs. 1,37,122 and the paid-up share capital from Bh. Rs. 13,537 to Bh. Rs. 24,710. A noteworthy feature of the year's work is the special attention bestowed on the organisation of a few societies for the relief of backward classes. The most conspicuous among such societies is the agricultural credit society registered at Muttam in the Kartikapalli taluk, which has been started with the object of helping Pulayas. Credit societies have also been organised in certain centres for the benefit of those following the industries of fishing and weaving in addition to agriculture. Agricultural credit continued to be the main form of co-operation in demand. Government are glad to learn from the Registrar's report that a spirit of mutual trust and confidence is developing among the members, and that agriculture, trade and industries have begun to receive support from co-operative societies. Since the close of the year, the restrictions imposed on Government servants in the matter of becoming office-bearers of co-operative societies have been relaxed. I avail myself of this opportunity to once again exhort you, Members of the Assembly, to do your best to make the co-operative movement a success in Travancore.

Public Works.

32. The question of the development of minor roads, for which there is insistent demand, has for some time past been engaging the anxious attention of the Government and the Chief Engineer. Mr. Bastow has now submitted a scheme for the formation of local boards for dealing with this question. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

Railway.

33. It is a source of genuine gratification to me to be in a position to announce to you that the Quilon—Trivandrum Railway was opened for traffic on the 1st January, 1918. What with the difficulty of securing rolling stock for the Railway at this time of war, and with the abnormal and unforeseen engineering

difficulties presented by the Paravur and Kilimukku embankments, the prospects of the early completion and opening of the line were gloomy some time ago, and it is due to the generous sympathy of the Government of India and the professional skill of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Deputy Chief Engineer of the Railway in charge of construction, that it has been possible for His Highness the Maha Raja to confer this great benefit on the people now. The total length of the line is 37¾ miles. The revised estimate originally received from the South Indian Railway Company for Bh. Rs. 54,02,579 was scrutinised again and reduced ultimately to Bh. Rs. 52,98,090. The amount spent on the construction of the line up to the close of 1917 is Bh. Rs. 46,56,684. Government are aware that the present service of one train up and one down between Quilon and Trivandrum is inadequate to meet the demands of traffic on the line and every endeavour is being made to increase the number of trains running either way.

Anchal.

34. There were 212 Anchal Offices and 324 letter boxes at the end of 1092. With a view to extend the benefits of the Anchal service to localities where it is not feasible to establish regular offices, Government have resolved to open non-departmental offices and place them in charge of persons with a knowledge of the three R's on their undertaking to deposit the necessary security. By this arrangement the number of Anchal Offices may be indefinitely extended without loss to the Government and with benefit to the public. On the receipts justifying such a course, these non-departmental offices will be converted into regular offices, while honest work will be rewarded by select men in charge of such offices being gradually drawn to the general service as vacancies arise. All the Anchal Offices were doing hundi work. The total value of the inland and foreign hundies issued during the year was Rs. 31,21,979. 39 Anchal Offices did Savings Bank work. The charges on parcels conveyed by transit boats were revised and new rates prescribed with reference to the distance and weight of the parcels conveyed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

35. The birth and death rates were 21·9 and 14·1 per mille against 20·5 and 13·6 respectively and the ratio of infantile deaths 90·1 per mille of registered births against 87 in 1091. It is satisfactory to note that, in the registration of births, deaths and infantile mortality, all the agencies have shown appreciable improvement and made a nearer approach to the standard rates.

Town Improvement Committees.

36. The work of Mr. K. A. Krishna Aiyangar, non-official President of the Alleppey Town Improvement Committee for the past three years, has been eminently satisfactory, and the Government have re-appointed him as President for a further term of three years. Since the close of 1092, non-official Vice-Presidents have been appointed for the Committees of Mavelikara and Vaikam and an official Vice-President for the Kuzhithura Committee. The rate-payers of the towns of Haripad and Kuzhithura have been given the privilege of electing four out of seven non-official members. Compulsory vaccination has been introduced in Parur. Vaccination is compulsory at present in 15 out of the 19 Municipal towns of the State.

Medical relief.

37. The number of Assistant Surgeons was increased from 29 to 32 and of Hospital Assistants from 41 to 45. Since the close of the year, the designation of Hospital Assistants has been changed into Sub-Assistant Surgeons. A portion of the old Women and Children's Hospital buildings was converted into four paying wards and added to the General Hospital. The cost of dieting the inpatients rose by about chs. 11 per head. The number of Vaidyasalas rose from 72 to 73, of which 67 were maintained for the treatment of general diseases and the remaining 6, known as *Vishavaidyasalas*, for the exclusive treatment of snake-bite, etc. On the retirement of Mr. Parameswaran Muthathu from the post of Superintendent of Vaidyasalas at the end of the year, Mr. K. Sankara Menon, M. A., L. T., was appointed as the head of the department and designated Director of Ayurveda. The question of increasing the usefulness of this department is engaging the attention of Government.

EDUCATION.

General Statistics.

38. The number of recognised institutions at the end of 1092 was 2,508 and their strength 3,48,986. The corresponding figures for the unrecognised instititions were 1,582 and 55,022. Thus the total number of educational institutions at the close of the year was 4,090 with an aggregate strength of 4,04,008, which gives an average of one school for every 1·8 square miles of area and 838 inhabitants. The departmental schools rose in number from 1,043 in 1091 to 1,075 in 1092 and the private aided schools from 1,103 to 1,264, there being only 169 recognised schools not brought under the grant-in-aid system. Of the total population of the State 10·1 per cent were receiving instruction in recognised schools against 9·3 in 1091, while, if the figure for unrecognised schools were also taken into account, the corresponding percentage would be 11·7. The percentage of pupils in

recognised schools to the population of school-going age, calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent of the total population, was 67·9 against 62·1 in 1091. If the strength in unrecognised schools were also taken into calculation, the percentage would be 78·5 in 1092, the corresponding percentage for 1091 being 71·1. The percentages of boys and girls attending recognised schools to the boys and girls of school-going age were 48·2 and 19·7 respectively, while, if the boys and girls attending unrecognised schools were also taken into account, the corresponding figures would be 58·7 and 19·8 per cent. The total number of girls receiving nstruction in recognised schools was 1,01,288. Devicolam Shencottah, Todupuzha, Kunnatnad and Muvattupuzha are the most backward taluks in point of education and it behoves the representatives of those taluks in this Assembly to help the officers of the department in quickening the pace of educational advance in the localities referred to.

English Education.

39. The number of recognised English schools rose from 79 in 1091 to 86 in 1092 and their strength from 20,646 to 22,706. Of the seven new English schools started during the year, one was departmental and the remaining six private. The number of higher grade English schools increased by two, one departmental and the other private, by the opening of Form IV in the departmental Lower Grade English School, Shertalay, and in the St. Joseph's Lower Grade English School for girls, Changanachery. 72 of the recognised schools were for boys, 28 of the higher grade and 44 of the lower, and 14 for girls, 6 of the higher grade and 8 of the lower. The proposal to form an association of the Managers of private recognised English schools was approved.

Vernacular Education.

40. From the 1st Makaram 1093, the terms 'Secondary, and 'Elementary' as applied to English and Vernacular schools' respectively have been done away with. Schools will hereafter be termed "English" or "Vernacular" according to the language in which instruction is imparted in them. The number of Vernacular schools rose to 2,373 and their strength to 3,23,725. There was one Vernacular school, recognised or unrecognised, for every 1·94 square miles, and if the Devicolam Division, which is mostly hilly and uninhabitable, be left out of account, for every 1·6 square miles. The appointment of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction to be in charge of Vernacular schools for boys has had the salutary effect of introducing greater uniformity and more systematic organisation in that branch of the department. Owing to the special efforts of the Deputy Director, educational service *pakuthi* committees have been organised throughout the State. The Range and Assistant

Inspectors of Vernacular Schools for boys also did good work in securing the co-operation of the people towards the extension and renewal of school-buildings. One noteworthy event in connection with Vernacular education during the year was the sanctioning of a scheme for advanced study in the Vernacular. For the purpose of satisfying the general desire for higher education in the Vernacular and of imparting instruction in Elementary Science and Nature Study to pupils who, through poverty, are unable to secure the benefits of English education, two higher classes, VIII and IX, were arranged to be opened in the four departmental higher grade Vernacular schools at Trivandrum, Quilon, Tiruvalla and Muvattupuzha. As many as 535 pupils have attended Class VIII opened in these schools—a fact which bears emphatic testimony to the genuineness of the desire for higher Vernacular education among the people. Under the new scheme the usual School Leaving Certificate Examination will be held at the end of the course in Class VII, Classes VIII and IX being treated as continuation classes and the Vernacular Higher Examination being held at the end of the course in Class IX. Provision is made in these classes for an advanced and critical study of the Vernacular and for the compulsory study of Elementary Science, while English, History, Sanskrit, etc., are taught as optional subjects.

Manual Training.

41. In accordance with the scheme for the extension of Manual Training referred to in my last address, ten selected under-graduate teachers of English schools are undergoing a special course of instruction in the subject under the Organiser in Manual Training attached to the Training College. At the end of their training they will be posted, one to each of the ten Vernacular Training schools, where they will impart instruction in the subject to pupil teachers. 50 of the latter, who show a special aptitude for the subject, will be cantinued for a second year in the Training schools, at the end of which period they will be competent to become instructors in Manual Training to Vernacular teachers. A second batch of 50 teachers will be similarly trained next, after which the under-graduate instructors will revert to English schools and teach the subject there. At present it is in contemplation to introduce Manual Training only in Classes I to IV of Vernacular schools, the lower forms of Manual Training such as paper-folding, clay-modelling and paper-cutting, being taught in those classes.

Partial Recognition.

42. Since the introduction of the Education Code, it has been the policy of Government to discourage unrecognised schools. It was however, recently found that the growth of recognised schools, both departmental and private, could not keep pace with

the increasing demand for education and that the unrecognised schools, however imperfectly, were supplying a real want. Government considered that under sympathetic guidance these schools might be gradually improved and brought to the level of recognised schools and therefore sanctioned a scheme of partial recognition and aid in respect of them. Under this scheme an annual bonus will be given to the unrecognised schools which conform to certain conditions. This bonus will be tenable for three years within which period the schools will have to be worked up to the standard laid dawn in the Education Code. 170 schools received recognition under the scheme during 1092.

Mixed School System.

43. Reference was made in my last address to the mixed school system under which permission was given to the admission of girls into the first two classes of boys' schools. This system has since been extended to Classes III and IV of such schools wherever necessary and convenient. The number of girls attending recognised boys' schools was 54,006 or 55·4 per cent of the total number of girls attending recognised Vernacular schools.

Rural Schools.

44. Though in recent years Vernacular education has practically been brought to the door of every house in the State, it is found that in certain rural arears there still exist people who, through poverty and other causes, are unable to take advantage of the facilities thus afforded. A scheme of rural schools was sanctioned in 1092 for the special benefit of such people and 15 schools with a strength of 479 were opened during the year. These schools are part-time institutions where not only instruction in the three R's, but also vacational education suited to local conditions, is given.

Sanskrit College.

45. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Sanskrit College was brought into force at the beginning of 1093. The institution was placed under a graduate Principal. The syllabus was revised with a view to introduce modern and critical methods of the study of Sanskrit, to give the pupils a more liberal knowledge of general subjects including Elementary Science, and to extend the study of Malayalam right up to the end of the course.

Class Education.

46. The policy of throwing open public schools to all classes of the subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja was steadily persisted in. The Sanskrit College was ordered to be removed to a building accessible to all classes. As many as 292 Vernacular

schools for boys admitted Pulaya or Paraya pupils for the first time during 1092. Steady endeavours are being made to accelerate the expansion of education among backward communities. The following statement, showing the progress of education among Ezhavas, Mahomedans, Pulayas and Parayas during the past quinquennium, will be found interesting:

Denomination.	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	Percentage of increase.
Ezhavas ...	20,724	23,895	30,790	39,224	45,429	119·2
Mahomedas ...	4,957	4,853	6,095	8,569	9,558	93
Pulayas ...	1,193	2,017	4,256	8,494	10,913	814·8
Parayas ...	1,290	1,097	1,816	2,652	4,955	284·1

Educational conferences of Mahomedans, Ezhavas and Tamilians were held under the auspices of the Deputy Director. Arabic munshis were newly sanctioned for three Higher Grade English schools and 36 Vernacular schools. Half-fee concession under the Code was extended to the pupils of the Vala community.

University Committee.

47. The expansion and improvement of higher education in the State has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government for some time past. The State now maintains a First Grade College, a Second Grade College for Women, a Training College and a Law College, in addition to which there are two Second Grade Colleges owned by Missionary bodies. There is also a large number of English and Vernacular schools under the management of Government and private agencies. On the whole, education has made considerable advance in Travancore. All the Colleges are now affiliated to the Madras University under whose fostering care higher education in the State has made rapid and remarkable progress. Government, however, feel that the time has arrived for taking stock of what has till now been achieved and also for considering the larger question whether a separate University adapted to local conditions and requirements should not be instituted for the State. An influential and representative Committee has accordingly been recently appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction to enquire into and report on the necessity for the establishment of a University for Travancore and to record its views on the nature of the University to be established, its location and constitution, and the lines on which it is to be worked, together with a clear statement of the financial aspect of the proposals made.

Expenditure.

48. As you are aware, the expenditure on education has of late been increasing enormously, the gross outlay rising from Rs. 9,55,951 to Rs. 20,65,254 in the course of the last quinquennium. The budget allotment for 1093 is Rs. 22,90,000, which is roughly more than one-seventh of the total revenue of the State. The demand for education, general and technical, primary and higher, continues to be steadily increasing. With reference to the expenditure on education, my predecessor remarked as follows in the Administration Report for 1088. "The Darbar feels that it can hardly at any time spend more than Rs. 20 lakhs from the general revenues on the Education Department without seriously paralysing the work of the other departments of the State." This limit of 20 lakhs has been already exceeded. A scheme is under the consideration of the Government for making Vernacular education partly a local charge and for the formation of local bodies to finance and control the Vernacular schools of the State.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.

49. With the object of helping the development of public libraries and reading rooms on sound lines and of safeguarding them from the influence of unhealthy associations, sanction was accorded to the recognition and aid of deserving institutions, as well as their periodical inspection by officers of the Education Department. A set of rules on the subject has been issued under which the amount of the grant may rise to 50 per cent of the guaranteed annual contribution based on the actual collections of the previous year.

The consideration of the subj ects being over, *Mr. P. Padmanabhan Tampi, Member, Kalkulam Taluk*, on behalf of the Members, addressed the Dewan as follows:—

Sir,

We, the Members of the Fourteenth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, beg you to convey our respectful feelings of unswerving devotion and deep loyalty to His Gracious Highness the Maha Raja, our beloved Sovereign. His Highness' reign has been productive of immense benefit to the people, and the universal rejoicings on the happy occasion of the *Shashtyabdapurti* bear ample testimony to the spontaneous fellings of a grateful people. It was your good fortune, Sir, to be His Highness' Minister at the time of the auspicious event. We are sure that, when His Highness' *Satabhishekam* comes to be celebrated, the enthusiasm of the *Shashtyabdapurti* will be repeated in a far greater measure. The united voice of a loyal people prays for His Highness' long life, health and happiness.

We are thankful to the British Government for affording us the privilege of enrolment in the Imperial Army to fight for His Majesty the King Emperor, for the glorious cause of the Allies,

and the peaceful governance of the world. However humble our contributions may be in men and money—and we are prepared to do our very best in that direction—we assure you, Sir, that the determination to see the victorious termination of the war is becoming firmer and firmer day after day.

We thank you, Sir, for the spirit of sympathy and generosity with which you have listened to our demands; and we appreciate the patient attention and invariable courtesy which we have received at your hands.

We are glad to observe that, in spite of the difficult condition caused by the devastating war, the financial position of Travancore has been particularly sound and encouraging under your wise direction. The administration of the country has been conducted on progressive lines during the previous year, and we feel confident that you will be able to inaugurate measures of further public utility under the beneficent guidance of our beloved Sovereign.

We take this opportunity of requesting you to cause a careful enquiry to be made into the general economic condition of the people, and supplement the good effects of literary education happily so wide-spread within the State with practical arrangements conducive to the general wealth and prosperity of the people. And we beg leave to place before you the necessity of opening up the country by more roads and other means of communication. We would earnestly suggest the desirability of connecting Kottarakara with Alwaye, and Trivandrum with Aramboly, by the extension of railway.

We are thankful to His Highness' Government for granting us some share of popular institutions and we feel sure that the representatives of the people will be more largely and intimately associated with the work of adminstration.

We assure you, Sir, of our faith in your sense of justice, your responsiveness to popular interests, your prudent statesmanship and administrative ability. We thank you once more for your patient courtesy and genuine sympathy in listening to our respresentations.

Mr. K. M. Mamman Mappila, Member, Nominated, spoke in Malayalam and Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar, B. A. (Member, Shencotta Taluk) then spoke in Tamil, praying for the long life of His Highness the Maha Raja and thanking the Dewan for the patience and courtesy with which he listened to the representations of the Members.

The Dewan gave the following reply :—

Mr. Padmanabhan Tampi, Mr. Mamman Mappila, Mr. Subrahmanya Karayalar and Gentlemen,

It will give me very great pleasare to convey to His Highness the Maha Raja your message of loyalty and devotion. I heartily join you in your fervent prayer to the Almighty to vouchsafe to His Highness' long life, sound health and unbroken peace and happiness.

As loyal subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja whose deep attachment to the Paramount Power is so well known, I am fully confident that you will do all that lies in your power towards securing recruits from Travancore for the Indian Army, to fight for great Britain and Her Allies in the cause of justice, freedom and righteousness. Let us pray for speedy and complete victory to the Allies.

I thank you for your kind reference to me personally. As I have stated in previous Sessions of this Assembly, I have only done my duty in listening to your representations patiently and sympathetically. The real work in connection with the Assembly does not, so far as the Government are concerned, end with the closing of its Session to-day. On the contrary, it begins only hereafter. All through the year, your representations will be carefully and anxiously considered by Government and, if they are not always able to grant your requests, I assure you that it is not through want of sympathy.

As observed by you, the finances of the State are now in a sound condition, but I would caution you against any undue optimism in this direction. The revenue under most of the main heads has almost reached the maximum, but, as I told you in my opening address, the expenditure under important heads such as Education, Public Works, Agriculture and Sanitation is bound to grow year after year. Every endeavour will be made to exercise the strictest economy in expenditure wherever possible, and to tap new sources of income to meet the growing demands of a progressive administration.

The question of giving an industrial and practical turn to the purely literary education now imparted in most of our schools is engaging the earnest attention of the Governement. The problem of opening more roads, especially minor roads in villages and outlying places, is also, as you have been already told, under the consideration of the Government.

In conclusion, I thank you Gentlemen, once more for your kind appreciation of my work. I have also to thank you for the able and moderate way in which many of you have dealt with your subjects. Your representations generally throw a flood of light on many important matters and I need hardly tell you that the usefulness of the Assembly will increase in proportion to the study, moderation and earnestness which you bring to bear on your suggestions.

The proceeding of the Fourteenth Session of the Assembly were then brought to a close with ringing cheers to His Majesty the King Emperor, His Highness the Maha Raja and the Dewan, and the Assembly dissolved at 4-30 P. M.

PART I.

CALENDAR.

An Ephemeris for the year 1919

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude	...5h. 7m. 59s.= 76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude	... 8° 30′ 33″ North
Deviation of the compass	...2° 2′ West, increasing annually by 5·3 minutes.
Dip (North end of needle dipping)	...1° 5′ increasing annually by 6·7 minutes.
Height above the sea ...	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ...	77°·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade.	73°·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure ...	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure ...	0.778 inch.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation = 1) ...	0·812.
Mean direction of the wind ...	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain ...	65·34 inches †
Mean yearly evaporation ...	88·54 inches.
Mean number of rainy days per year ...	127 *

† This result is obtained from 80 years' observations (1838 – 1917).

* Days on which the rainfall is less than one tenth of an inch are not counted as rainy days.

Chronological notes for the year 1919.

GOLDEN NUMBER	... 1
EPACT	... 29
DOMINICAL LETTER	... E
JULIAN PERIOD	... 6632
JEWISH ERA (Com. September 25)	... 5680
MOHAMMEDAN ERA (Com. September 26)	... 1338
MALABAR ERA (Com. 17th August 1919)	... 1095

English and Malabar months.

English.		Malabar.
1919.		1094—95.
January	... 1	17th Markali or Dhanu, 1094.
Do.	... 14	1st Tai or Makaram.
February	.. 12	1st Masi or Kumbham.
March	... 14	1st Panguni or Meenam.
April	... 14	1st Chittrai or Medam.
May	... 15	1st Vaikasi or Idavam.
June	... 15	1st Ani or Mithunam.
July	... 17	1st Adi or Karkatakam.
August	... 17	1st Avani or Chingom, 1095.
September	... 17	1st Purattasi or Kanni.
October	... 18	1st Alpasi or Tulam.
November	... [illegible]	1st Kartikai or Vrischikam.
December	... 16	1st Markali or Dhanu.
Do.	... 31	16th Markali or Dhanu.

G. P. T. 249. 1000. -2711-18.

English and Corresponding Malabar Years.

English.	Malabar.	English.	Malabar.	English.	Malabar.	English.	Malabar.
1801	976-7	1831	1006-7	1861	1036-7	1891	1066-7
1802	977-8	1832	1007-8	1862	1037-8	1892	1067-8
1803	978-9	1833	1008-9	1863	1038-9	1893	1068-9
1804	979-0	1834	1009-0	1864	1039-0	1894	1069-0
1805	980-1	1835	1010-1	1865	1040-1	1895	1070-1
1806	981-2	1836	1011-2	1866	1041-2	1896	1071-2
1807	982-3	1837	1012-3	1867	1042-3	1897	1072-3
1808	983-4	1838	1013-4	1868	1043-4	1898	1073-4
1809	984-5	1839	1014-5	1869	1044-5	1899	1074-5
1810	985-6	1840	1015-6	1870	1045-6	1900	1075-6
1811	986-7	1841	1016-7	1871	1046-7	1901	1076-7
1812	987-8	1842	1017-8	1872	1047-8	1902	1077-8
1813	988-9	1843	1018-9	1873	1048-9	1903	1078-9
1814	989-0	1844	1019-0	1874	1049-0	1904	1079-0
1815	990.1	1845	1020-1	1875	1050-1	1905	1080-1
1816	991-2	1846	1021-2	1876	1051-2	1906	1081-2
1817	992-3	1847	1022-3	1877	1052-3	1907	1082-3
1818	993-4	1848	1023-4	1878	1053-4	1908	1083-4
1819	994-5	1849	1024-5	1879	1054-5	1909	1084-5
1820	995-6	1850	1025-6	1880	1055-6	1910	1085-6
1821	996-7	1851	1026-7	1881	1056-7	1911	1086 7
1822	997-8	1852	1027-8	1882	1057-8	1912	1087-8
1823	998-9	1853	1028-9	1883	1058-9	1913	1088-9
1824	999-0	1854	1029-0	1884	1059-0	1914	1089-0
1825	1000-1	1855	1030-1	1885	1060-1	1915	1090-1
1826	1001-2	1856	1031-2	1886	1061-2	1916	1091-2
1827	1002-3	1857	1032-3	1887	1062-3	1917	1092-3
1828	1003-4	1858	1033-4	1888	1063-4	1918	1093 4
1829	1004-5	1859	1034-5	1889	1064-5	1919	1094-5
1830	1005-6	1860	1035-6	1890	1065-6	1920	1095-6

JANUARY—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.		SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
				h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. morn.	h. m. morn.	h. m. aft.
Wed.	1	DHANU OF MARGALY.	17	6 15	5 51	28·65	5 10	11 7	5 4
Thur.	2		18	6 16	5 52	29·65	6 2	noon.	5 58
Fri.	3		19	6 16	5 52	0·94	6 52	aft. 0 52	6 52
Sat.	4		20	6 17	5 53	1·94	7 42	1 43	7 46
Sun.	5		21	6 17	5 53	2·94	8 29	2 33	8 39
Mon.	6		22	6 17	5 54	3·94	9 16	3 23	9 31
Tues.	7		23	6 18	5 54	4·94	10 1	4 12	10 24
Wed.	8		24	6 18	5 55	5·94	10 47	5 1	11 17
Thur.	9		25	6 18	5 55	6·94	11 35	5 53	morn.
Fri.	10		26	6 19	5 56	7·94	aft. 0 25	6 46	0 12
Sat.	11		27	6 19	5 56	8·94	1 18	7 42	1 9
Sun.	12		28	6 19	5 57	9·94	2 14	8 40	2 8
Mon.	13		29	6 20	5 57	10·94	3 12	9 40	3 8
Tues.	14	—	1	6 20	5 58	11·94	4 11	10 39	4 8
Wed.	15	MAKAROM OF THYE 1094.	2	6 20	5 58	12·94	5 10	11 35	5 5
Thur.	16		3	6 20	5 59	13·94	6 6	morn.	5 59
Fri.	17		4	6 21	5 59	14·94	7 0	0 29	6 50
Sat.	18		5	6 21	6 0	15·94	7 51	1 19	7 36
Sun.	19		6	6 21	6 0	16·94	8 39	2 6	8 20
Mon.	20		7	6 21	6 1	17·94	9 26	2 51	9 1
Tues.	21		8	6 21	6 1	18·94	10 11	3 34	9 41
Wed.	22		9	6 22	6 1	19·94	10 56	4 16	10 20
Thur.	23		10	6 22	6 2	20·94	11 42	4 59	11 1
Fri.	24		11	6 22	6 2	21·94	morn.	5 43	11 42
Sat.	25		12	6 22	6 3	22·94	0 29	6 28	aft. 0 26
Sun.	26		13	6 22	6 3	23·94	1 18	7 15	1 12
Mon.	27		14	6 22	6 3	24·94	2 8	8 5	2 1
Tues.	28		15	6 22	6 4	25·94	2 59	8 56	2 53
Wed.	29		16	6 22	6 4	26·94	3 51	9 48	3 46
Thur.	30		17	6 22	6 5	27·94	4 42	10 41	4 41
Fri.	31		18	6 22	6 5	28·94	5 33	11 34	5 35

FEBRUARY—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.		SUN. Trivandrum Mean time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
				h. m.	*h. m.*	*d.*	*h. m.* morn.	*h. m.* aft.	*h. m.* aft.
Sat.	1		19	6 22	6 5	0·32	6 22	0 25	6 30
Sun.	2		20	6 22	6 6	1·32	7 10	1 16	7 24
Mon.	3	MAKAROM or THYE.	21	6 22	6 6	2·32	7 58	2 7	8 18
Tues.	4		22	6 22	6 6	3·32	8 45	2 58	9 13
Wed.	5		23	6 22	6 6	4·32	9 33	3 50	10 8
Thur.	6		24	6 22	6 7	5·32	10 23	4 43	11 5
Fri.	7		25	6 22	6 7	6·32	11 15	5 38	morn.
Sat.	8		26	6 21	6 7	7·32	aft. 0 9	6 35	0 3
Sun.	9		27	6 21	6 8	8·32	1 6	7 33	1 2
Mon.	10		28	6 21	6 8	9·32	2 3	8 30	2 0
Tues.	11		29	6 21	6 8	10·32	3 1	9 27	2 57
Wed.	12		1	6 21	6 8	11·32	3 57	10 20	3 51
Thur.	13		2	6 21	6 8	12·32	4 50	11 11	4 42
Fri.	14	—	3	6 20	6 9	13·32	5 42	11 59	5 29
Sat.	15		4	6 20	6 9	14·32	6 31	morn.	6 13
Sun.	16		5	6 20	6 9	15·32	7 18	0 44	6 55
Mon.	17	KUMBHOM or MASI.	6	6 20	6 9	16·32	8 4	1 28	7 36
Tues.	18		7	6 19	6 9	17·32	8 50	2 11	8 16
Wed.	19		8	6 19	6 9	18·32	9 36	2 54	8 56
Thur.	20		9	6 19	6 10	19·32	10 22	3 37	9 37
Fri.	21		10	6 18	6 10	20·32	11 10	4 22	10 20
Sat.	22		11	6 18	6 10	21·32	11 59	5 8	11 5
Sun.	23		12	6 18	6 10	22·32	morn.	5 56	11 52
Mon.	24		13	6 17	6 10	23·32	0 49	6 45	aft. 0 42
Tues.	25		14	6 17	6 10	24·32	1 39	7 36	1 34
Wed.	26		15	6 17	6 10	25·32	2 30	8 28	2 27
Thur.	27		16	6 16	6 10	26·32	3 20	9 20	3 21
Fri.	28		17	6 16	6 10	27·32	4 16	10 12	4 15

MARCH—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.		SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	Souths.	Sets.
				h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m morn.	h. m. morn.	h. m. aft.
Sat.	1		18	6 15	6 10	28·32	4 59	11 4	5 10
Sun.	2		19	6 15	6 10	29·32	5 48	11 56	6 5
Mon.	3	KUMBHOM or MASI.	20	6 14	6 10	0·82	6 36	aft. 0 48	7 1
Tues.	4		21	6 14	6 10	1·82	7 25	1 41	7 58
Wed.	5		22	6 14	6 10	2·82	8 16	2 35	8 57
Thur.	6		23	6 13	6 10	3·82	9 9	3 32	9 56
Fri.	7		24	6 13	6 10	4·82	10 4	4 30	10 56
Sat.	8		25	6 12	6 10	5·82	11 1	5 28	11 55
Sun.	9		26	6 12	6 10	6·82	11 59	6 26	morn.
Mon.	10		27	6 11	6 10	7·82	aft. 0 56	7 22	0 53
Tues.	11		28	6 11	6 10	8·82	1 52	8 16	1 47
Wed.	12		29	6 10	6 10	9·82	2 46	9 7	2 38
Thur.	13		30	6 10	6 10	10·82	3 37	9 55	3 26
Fri	14		1	6 9	6 10	11·82	4 26	10 40	4 10
Sat.	15		2	6 9	6 10	12·82	5 13	11 24	4 53
Sun.	16	MEENOM or PANGUNY.	3	6 8	6 10	13·82	5 59	morn.	5 33
Mon	17		4	6 8	6 10	14·82	6 45	0 7	6 13
Tues.	18		5	6 7	6 10	15·82	7 30	0 50	6 54
Wed.	19		6	6 7	6 10	16·82	8 17	1 33	7 34
Thur.	20		7	6 6	6 10	17·82	9 4	2 17	8 17
Fri.	21		8	6 6	6 10	18·82	9 52	3 3	9 1
Sat.	22		9	6 5	6 10	19·82	10 41	3 50	9 46
Sun.	23		10	6 4	6 10	20·82	11 31	4 38	10 35
Mon.	24		11	6 4	6 10	21·82	morn.	5 28	11 24
Tues.	25		12	6 3	6 10	22·82	0 21	6 18	after. 0 16
Wed.	26		13	6 3	6 9	23·82	1 10	7 8	1 8
Thur.	27		14	6 2	6 9	24·82	1 58	7 59	2 1
Fri.	28		15	6 2	6 9	25·82	2 47	8 50	2 55
Sat.	29		16	6 1	6 9	26·82	3 35	9 41	3 49
Sun.	30		17	6 1	6 9	27·82	4 23	10 32	4 44
Mon.	31		18	6 0	6 9	28·82	5 12	11 21	5 41

APRIL—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	Souths.	Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. morn.	h. m. aft.	h. m. aft.
Tues.	1	MEENOM or PANGUNY. 19	6 0	6 9	0·41	6 3	0 21	6 40
Wed.	2	20	5 59	6 9	1·41	6 56	1 18	7 41
Thur.	3	21	5 59	6 9	2·41	7 53	2 17	8 43
Fri.	4	22	5 58	6 9	3·41	8 51	3 18	9 45
Sat.	5	23	5 57	6 9	4·41	9 50	4 18	10 45
Sun.	6	24	5 57	6 9	5·41	10 50	5 17	11 42
Mon.	7	25	5 56	6 9	6·41	11 47	6 12	morn.
Tues.	8	26	5 56	6 9	7·41	aft. 0 42	7 4	0 35
Wed.	9	27	5 55	6 9	8·41	1 34	7 53	1 24
Thur.	10	28	5 55	6 9	9·41	2 23	8 39	2 9
Fri.	11	29	5 54	6 8	10·41	3 11	9 23	2 52
Sat.	12	30	5 54	6 8	11·41	3 57	10 5	3 33
Sun.	13	31	5 53	6 8	12·41	4 42	10 48	4 13
Mon.	14	MEDOM or CHITTRAY. 1	5 53	6 8	13·41	5 27	11 31	4 52
Tues.	15	2	5 52	6 8	14·41	6 13	morn.	5 33
Wed.	16	3	5 52	6 8	15·41	7 0	0 14	6 15
Thur.	17	4	5 52	6 8	16·41	7 48	0 59	6 58
Fri.	18	5	5 51	6 8	17·41	8 37	1 46	7 43
Sat.	19	6	5 51	6 8	18·41	9 26	2 34	8 31
Sun.	20	7	5 50	6 8	19·41	10 15	3 23	9 19
Mon.	21	8	5 50	6 8	20·41	11 4	4 12	10 9
Tues.	22	9	5 49	6 8	21·41	11 52	5 2	11 0
Wed.	23	10	5 49	6 8	22·41	morn.	5 51	11 52
Thur.	24	11	5 48	6 8	23·41	0 38	6 40	aft. 0 43
Fri.	25	12	5 48	6 8	24·41	1 25	7 29	1 35
Sat.	26	13	5 48	6 8	25·41	2 11	8 19	2 29
Sun.	27	14	5 47	6 8	26·41	2 59	9 10	3 23
Mon.	28	15	5 47	6 8	27·41	3 46	10 3	4 20
Tues.	29	16	5 47	6 8	28·41	4 40	10 59	5 20
Wed.	30	17	5 46	6 8	0·06	5 35	11 58	6 23

MAY—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
			h. m.	*h. m.*	*d.*	*h. m.* morn.	*h. m.* aft.	*h. m.* aft.
Thur.	1	18	5 46	6 9	1·06	6 33	0 59	7 27
Fri.	2	19	5 46	6 9	2·06	7 34	2 2	8 30
Sat.	3	20	5 45	6 9	3·06	8 36	3 4	9 31
Sun.	4	21	5 45	6 9	4·06	9 36	4 2	10 27
Mon.	5	MEDOM or CHITTRAY. 22	5 45	6 9	5·06	10 34	4 58	11 19
Tues.	6	23	5 44	6 9	6·06	11 28	5 49	morn.
Wed.	7	24	5 44	6 9	7·06	aft. 0 20	6 36	0 7
Thur.	8	25	5 44	6 9	8·06	1 8	7 21	0 51
Fri.	9	26	5 44	6 9	9·06	1 55	8 4	1 32
Sat.	10	27	5 43	6 9	10·06	2 40	8 47	2 12
Sun.	11	28	5 43	6 10	11·06	3 25	9 29	2 52
Mon.	12	29	5 43	6 10	12·06	4 11	10 12	3 32
Tues.	13	30	5 43	6 10	13·06	4 57	10 57	4 13
Wed.	14	31	5 43	6 10	14·06	5 45	11 43	4 56
Thur.	15	1	5 42	6 10	15·06	6 34	morn.	5 41
Fri.	16	2	5 42	6 10	16·06	7 23	0 31	6 28
Sat.	17	3	5 42	6 11	17·06	8 12	1 19	7 16
Sun.	18	4	5 42	6 11	18·06	9 1	2 9	8 6
Mon.	19	EDAVOM or VYCAUSY. 5	5 42	6 11	19·06	9 48	2 58	8 56
Tues.	20	6	5 42	6 11	20·06	10 35	3 47	9 47
Wed.	21	7	5 42	6 11	21·06	11 20	4 36	10 38
Thur.	22	8	5 41	6 11	22·06	morn.	5 24	11 28
Fri.	23	9	5 41	6 12	23·06	0 5	6 12	aft. 0 19
Sat.	24	10	5 41	6 12	24·06	0 51	7 0	1 11
Sun.	25	11	5 41	6 12	25·06	1 37	7 50	2 6
Mon.	26	12	5 41	6 12	26·06	2 26	8 43	3 2
Tues.	27	13	5 41	6 13	27·06	3 18	9 39	4 2
Wed.	28	14	5 41	6 13	28·06	4 14	10 38	5 5
Thur.	29	15	5 41	6 13	29·06	5 13	11 41	6 9
Fri.	30	16	5 41	6 13	0·74	6 15	aft. 0 44	7 12
Sat.	31	17	5 41	6 13	1·74	7 18	1 46	8 12

JUNE—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. morn.	h. m. aft.	h. m. aft.
Sun.	1	EDAVOM or VYCAUSY 18	5 41	6 14	2·74	8 19	2 44	9 8
Mon.	2	19	5 41	6 14	3·74	9 17	3 39	9 59
Tues.	3	20	5 41	6 14	4·74	10 11	4 30	10 46
Wed.	4	21	5 41	6 14	5·74	11 2	5 17	11 30
Thur.	5	22	5 42	6 15	6·74	11 50	6 2	morn.
Fri.	6	23	5 42	6 15	7·74	aft. 0 37	6 45	0 11
Sat.	7	24	5 42	6 15	8·74	1 24	7 27	0 51
Sun.	8	25	5 42	6 15	9·74	2 8	8 10	1 31
Mon.	9	26	5 42	6 16	10·74	2 54	8 54	2 12
Tues.	10	27	5 42	6 16	11·74	3 41	9 40	2 54
Wed.	11	28	5 42	6 16	12·74	4 29	10 27	3 38
Thur.	12	29	5 42	6 16	13·74	5 19	11 15	4 24
Fri.	13	30	5 43	6 17	14·74	6 8	morn.	5 12
Sat.	14	31	5 43	6 17	15·74	6 58	0 5	6 2
Sun.	15	MITHUNOM or ANI 1	5 43	6 17	16·74	7 46	0 55	6 53
Mon.	16	2	5 43	6 17	17·74	8 33	1 45	7 44
Tues.	17	3	5 43	6 18	18·74	9 19	2 34	8 35
Wed.	18	4	5 43	6 18	19·74	10 4	3 22	9 25
Thur.	19	5	5 44	6 18	20·74	10 49	4 9	10 15
Fri.	20	6	5 44	6 18	21·74	11 34	4 57	11 6
Sat.	21	7	5 44	6 19	22·74	morn.	5 45	11 58
Sun.	22	8	5 44	6 19	23·74	0 20	6 35	aft. 0 52
Mon.	23	9	5 44	6 19	24·74	1 9	7 28	1 49
Tues.	24	10	5 45	6 19	25·74	2 1	8 23	2 48
Wed.	25	11	5 45	6 19	26·44	2 57	9 23	3 50
Thur.	26	12	5 45	6 20	27·74	3 57	10 24	4 52
Fri.	27	13	5 45	6 20	28·74	4 58	11 26	5 54
Sat.	28	14	5 46	6 20	0·42	6 0	aft. 0 27	6 52
Sun.	29	15	5 46	6 20	1·42	7 1	1 25	7 47
Mon.	30	16	5 46	6 20	2·42	7 57	2 18	8 36

JULY—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
				h. m.	*h. m.*	*d.*	*h. m.* morn.	*h. m.* aft.	*h. m.* aft.
Tues.	1	MITHUNOM or ANI.	17	5 46	6 21	3·42	8 51	3 8	9 23
Wed.	2		18	5 47	6 21	4·42	9 42	3 55	10 6
Thur.	3		19	5 47	6 21	5·42	10 30	4 40	10 47
Fri.	4		20	5 47	6 21	6·42	11 17	5 23	11 28
Sat.	5		21	5 47	6 21	7·42	aft. 0 3	6 7	morn.
Sun.	6		22	5 47	6 21	8·42	0 49	6 50	0 9
Mon.	7		23	5 48	6 21	9·42	1 36	7 35	0 51
Tues.	8		24	5 48	6 21	10·42	2 24	8 22	1 34
Wed.	9		25	5 48	6 21	11·42	3 13	9 10	2 19
Thur.	10		26	5 48	6 22	12·42	4 3	9 59	3 7
Fri.	11		27	5 49	6 22	13·42	4 52	10 49	3 56
Sat.	12		28	5 49	6 22	14·42	5 42	11 40	4 47
Sun.	13		29	5 49	6 22	15·42	6 30	morn.	5 39
Mon.	14		30	5 49	6 22	16·42	7 17	11 30	6 30
Tues.	15		31	5 50	6 22	17·42	8 3	1 19	7 22
Wed.	16		32	5 50	6 22	18·42	8 48	2 7	8 13
Thur.	17	KARKADAGOM or ADI.	1	5 50	6 22	19·42	9 33	2 55	9 4
Fri.	18		2	5 50	6 22	20·42	10 18	3 43	9 55
Sat.	19		3	5 50	6 22	21·42	11 6	4 32	10 48
Sun.	20		4	5 51	6 22	22·42	11 56	5 23	11 42
Mon.	21		5	5 51	6 21	23·42	morn.	6 17	aft. 0 39
Tues.	22		6	5 51	6 21	24·42	0 49	7 13	1 38
Wed.	23		7	5 51	6 21	25·42	1 45	8 12	2 39
Thur.	24		8	5 51	6 21	26·42	2 44	9 12	3 39
Fri.	25		9	5 51	6 21	27·42	3 45	10 12	4 38
Sat.	26		10	5 52	6 21	28·42	4 45	11 10	5 33
Sun.	27		11	5 52	6 21	0·06	5 43	aft. 0 5	6 25
Mon.	28		12	5 52	6 21	1·06	6 39	0 57	7 14
Tues.	29		13	5 52	6 20	2·06	7 31	1 46	7 59
Wed.	30		14	5 52	6 20	3·06	8 21	2 32	8 42
Thur.	31		15	5 52	6 20	4·06	9 9	3 17	9 23

AUGUST—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
				h. m.	*h. m.*	*d.*	*h. m.* morn.	*h. m.* aft.	*h. m.* aft.
Fri.	1		16	5 52	6 20	5.06	9 56	4 1	10 5
Sat.	2		17	5 53	6 20	6·06	10 43	4 45	10 47
Sun.	3	KARKADAGOM or ADI.	18	5 53	6 19	7·06	11 30	5 30	11 29
Mon.	4		19	5 53	6 19	8·06	aft. 0 17	6 16	morn.
Tues.	5		20	5 53	6 19	9·06	1 6	7 3	0 14
Wed.	6		21	5 53	6 19	10·06	1 55	7 52	1 0
Thur.	7		22	5 53	6 18	11·06	2 44	8 41	1 49
Fri.	8		23	5 53	6 18	12·06	3 34	9 32	2 39
Sat.	9		24	5 53	6 18	13·06	4 23	10 22	3 30
Sun.	10		25	5 53	6 17	14·06	5 11	11 12	4 22
Mon.	11		26	5 53	6 17	15·06	5 58	morn.	5 14
Tues.	12		27	5 53	6 17	16·06	6 44	0 1	6 6
Wed.	13		28	5 53	6 16	17·06	7 30	0 50	6 58
Thur.	14		29	5 53	6 16	18·06	8 17	1 40	7 51
Fri.	15		30	5 53	6 16	19·06	9 4	2 29	8 44
Sat.	16		— 31	5 53	6 15	20·06	9 53	3 20	9 39
Sun.	17	CHINGOM or AVANI, 1095.	1	5 53	6 15	21·06	10 46	4 13	10 35
Mon.	18		2	5 53	6 14	22·06	11 41	5 9	11 33
Tues.	19		3	5 53	6 14	23·06	morn.	6 6	aft. 0 32
Wed.	20		4	5 53	6 14	24·06	0 38	7 4	1 31
Thur.	21		5	5 53	6 13	25·06	1 36	8 3	2 29
Fri.	22		6	5 53	6 13	26·06	2 35	9 0	3 24
Sat.	23		7	5 53	6 12	27·06	3 32	9 55	4 17
Sun.	24		8	5 53	6 12	28·06	4 28	10 48	5 5
Mon.	25		9	5 53	6 11	29·06	5 21	11 37	5 52
Tues.	26		10	5 53	6 11	0·64	6 11	aft. 0 24	6 35
Wed.	27		11	5 53	6 10	1·64	7 1	1 10	7 18
Thur.	28		12	5 53	6 10	2·64	7 48	1 55	8 0
Fri.	29		13	5 53	6 9	3·64	8 36	2 39	8 42
Sat.	30		14	5 53	6 9	4·64	9 23	3 24	9 24
Sun.	31		15	5 53	6 8	5·64	10 10	4 9	10 8

SEPTEMBER—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. morn.	h. m. aft.	h. m. aft.
Mon.	1	CHINGOM OF AVANI. 16	5 53	6 8	6·64	10 58	4 56	10 54
Tues.	2	17	5 53	6 7	7·64	11 47	5 44	11 41
Wed.	3	18	5 53	6 7	8·64	aft. 0 36	6 33	morn.
Thur.	4	19	5 52	6 6	9·64	1 25	7 22	0 30
Fri.	5	20	5 52	6 6	10·64	2 13	8 12	1 20
Sat.	6	21	5 52	6 5	11·64	3 2	9 2	2 11
Sun.	7	22	5 52	6 4	12·64	3 49	9 51	3 3
Mon.	8	23	5 52	6 4	13·64	4 36	10 41	3 55
Tues.	9	24	5 52	6 3	14·64	5 22	11 31	4 47
Wed.	10	25	5 52	6 3	15·64	6 10	morn.	5 41
Thur.	11	26	5 52	6 2	16·64	6 58	0 21	6 35
Fri.	12	27	5 52	6 2	17·64	7 48	1 13	7 30
Sat.	13	28	5 52	6 1	18·64	8 41	2 7	8 28
Sun.	14	29	5 51	6 0	19·64	9 36	3 3	9 27
Mon.	15	30	5 51	6 0	20·64	10 33	4 1	10 27
Tues.	16	— 31	5 51	5 59	21·64	11 31	5 0	11 27
Wed.	17	KANNI OF PURATTASI. 1	5 51	5 58	22·64	morn.	5 58	aft. 0 25
Thur.	18	2	5 51	5 58	23·64	0 30	6 56	1 20
Fri.	19	3	5 51	5 57	24·64	1 27	7 50	2 12
Sat.	20	4	5 51	5 57	25·64	2 22	8 43	3 1
Sun.	21	5	5 51	5 56	26·64	3 15	9 32	3 47
Mon.	22	6	5 50	5 56	27·64	4 5	10 19	4 31
Tues.	23	7	5 50	5 55	28·64	4 54	11 5	5 14
Wed.	24	8	5 50	5 55	0·10	5 42	11 49	5 55
Thur.	25	9	5 50	5 54	1·10	6 20	aft. 0 34	6 37
Fri.	26	10	5 50	5 53	2·10	7 16	1 18	7 20
Sat.	27	11	5 50	5 53	3·10	8 4	2 4	8 3
Sun.	28	12	5 50	5 52	4·10	8 52	2 50	8 48
Mon.	29	13	5 50	5 52	5·10	9 40	3 37	9 35
Tues.	30	14	5 50	5 51	6·80	10 29	4 25	10 22

OCTOBER—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m. morn.	h. m. aft.	h. m. aft.
Wed.	1	KANNI or PURATTASI. 15	5 49	5 51	7·10	11 17	5 14	11 11
Thur.	2	16	5 49	5 50	8·10	after 0 5	6 3	morn.
Fri.	3	17	5 49	5 49	9·10	0 52	6 51	0 1
Sat.	4	18	5 49	5 49	10·10	1 39	7 40	0 52
Sun.	5	19	5 49	5 48	11·10	2 25	8 29	1 42
Mon.	6	20	5 49	5 48	12·10	3 11	9 18	2 34
Tues.	7	21	5 49	5 47	13·10	3 58	10 8	3 26
Wed.	8	22	5 49	5 47	14.10	4 46	11 0	4 20
Thur.	9	23	5 49	5 46	15·10	5 36	11 54	5 15
Fri.	10	24	5 49	5 46	16·10	6 29	morn.	6 13
Sat.	11	25	5 49	5 45	17·10	7 25	0 50	7 13
Sun.	12	26	5 49	5 45	18·10	8 24	1 50	8 15
Mon.	13	27	5 49	5 44	19·10	9 24	2 50	9 17
Tues.	14	28	5 49	5 44	20·10	10 24	3 51	10 18
Wed.	15	29	5 49	5 43	21·10	11 22	4 50	11 15
Thur.	16	30	5 49	5 43	22·10	morn.	5 47	aft. 0 9
Fri.	17	— 31	5 49	5 42	23·10	0 18	6 40	0 59
Sat.	18	THULAM or ALPASI. 1	5 49	5 42	24·10	1 12	7 30	1 46
Sun.	19	2	5 49	5 42	25·10	2 2	8 17	2 30
Mon.	20	3	5 49	5 41	26·10	2 51	9 2	3 12
Tues.	21	4	5 49	5 41	27·10	3 38	9 47	3 54
Wed.	22	5	5 49	5 40	28·10	4 25	10 31	4 35
Thur.	23	6	5 49	5 40	29·10	5 12	11 15	5 17
Fri.	24	7	5 49	5 40	0·43	5 58	Noon	6 0
Sat.	25	8	5 49	5 39	1·43	6 47	aft. 0 46	6 44
Sun.	26	9	5 49	5 39	2·43	7 35	1 33	7 30
Mon.	27	10	5 49	5 39	3·43	8 23	2 20	8 17
Tues.	28	11	5 49	5 38	4·43	9 12	3 9	9 6
Wed.	29	12	5 50	5 38	5·43	9 59	3 57	9 55
Thur.	30	13	5 50	5 38	6·43	10 46	4 45	10 44
Fri.	31	14	5 50	5 38	7·43	11 32	5 32	11 33

NOVEMBER—1919.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
				h. m.	*h. m.*	*d.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*	*h. m.*
Sat.	1		15	5 50	5 37	8·43	aft. 0 17	aft. 6 19	morn.
Sun.	2		16	5 50	5 37	9·43	1 2	7 7	0 23
Mon.	3	THULAM or ALPASI.	17	5 50	5 37	10·43	1 47	7 55	1 13
Tues.	4		18	5 51	5 37	11·43	2 33	8 44	2 5
Wed.	5		19	5 51	5 36	12·43	3 21	9 36	2 58
Thur.	6		20	5 51	5 36	13·43	4 12	10 32	3 54
Fri.	7		21	5 51	5 36	14·43	5 7	11 30	4 53
Sat.	8		22	5 51	5 36	15·43	6 6	morn.	5 55
Sun.	9		23	5 52	5 36	16·43	7 7	0 32	6 59
Mon.	10		24	5 52	5 36	17·43	8 10	1 35	8 2
Tues.	11		25	5 52	5 36	18·43	9 11	2 37	9 4
Wed.	12		26	5 52	5 36	19·43	10 10	3 37	10 1
Thur.	13		27	5 53	5 36	20·43	11 6	4 33	10 54
Fri.	14		28	5 53	5 36	21·43	11 59	5 26	11 43
Sat.	15		29	5 53	5 36	22·43	morn.	6 15	aft. 0 29
Sun.	16		1	5 54	5 36	23·43	0 48	7 1	1 12
Mon.	17		2	5 54	5 36	24·43	1 36	7 46	1 53
Tues.	18	VRISCHIGOM or KARTIGAI.	3	5 54	5 36	25·43	2 23	8 29	2 35
Wed.	19		4	5 55	5 36	26·43	3 9	9 13	3 16
Thur.	20		5	5 55	5 36	27·43	3 56	9 58	3 58
Fri.	21		6	5 56	5 36	28·43	4 43	10 43	4 42
Sat.	22		7	5 56	5 36	29·43	5 31	11 29	5 27
Sun.	23		8	5 56	5 36	0·65	6 20	aft. 0 17	6 14
Mon.	24		9	5 57	5 36	1·65	7 8	1 5	7 2
Tues.	25		10	5 57	5 36	2·65	7 56	1 53	7 51
Wed.	26		11	5 58	5 36	3·65	8 43	2 41	8 40
Thur.	27		12	5 58	5 37	4·65	9 29	3 28	9 28
Fri.	28		13	5 59	5 37	5·65	10 14	4 15	10 17
Sat.	29		14	5 59	5 37	6·65	10 57	5 1	11 6
Sun.	30		15	5 59	5 37	7·65	11 41	5 47	11 55

DECEMBER—1949.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Malabar Date.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	SUN. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Rises.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Souths.	MOON. Trivandrum Mean Time. Sets.
			h. m.	h. m.	d.	h. m.	h. m.	m. h.
Mon.	1	VRISCHIGOM or KARTIGAI 16	6 0	5 37	8·65	aft. 0 25	aft. 6 34	morn.
Tues.	2	17	6 0	5 38	9·65	1 10	7 23	0 45
Wed.	3	18	6 0	5 38	10·65	1 58	8 15	1 38
Thur.	4	19	6 1	5 38	11·65	2 49	9 10	2 34
Fri.	5	20	6 2	5 39	12·65	3 45	10 9	3 33
Sat.	6	21	6 2	5 39	13·65	4 45	11 11	4 35
Sun.	7	22	6 3	5 39	14·65	5 47	morn.	5 39
Mon.	8	23	6 3	5 40	15·65	6 51	0 15	6 43
Tues.	9	24	6 4	5 40	16·65	7 54	1 18	7 44
Wed.	10	25	6 4	5 40	17·65	8 53	2 19	8 42
Thur.	11	26	6 5	5 41	18·65	9 50	3 15	9 35
Fri.	12	27	6 5	5 41	19·65	10 42	4 8	10 23
Sat.	13	28	6 6	5 42	20·65	11 32	4 56	11 8
Sun.	14	29	6 6	5 42	21·65	morn.	5 43	11 52
Mon.	15	30	6 7	5 42	22·65	0 20	6 27	aft. 0 33
Tues.	16	DHANU or MARGALI 1	6 8	5 43	23·65	1 7	7 11	1 15
Wed.	17	2	6 8	5 43	24·65	1 53	7 56	1 57
Thur.	18	3	6 9	5 44	25·65	2 40	8 40	2 40
Fri.	19	4	6 9	5 44	26·65	3 28	9 26	3 24
Sat.	20	5	6 10	5 45	27·65	4 16	10 14	4 11
Sun.	21	6	6 10	5 45	28·65	5 5	11 12	4 58
Mon.	22	7	6 11	5 46	29·65	5 53	11 50	5 47
Tues.	23	8	6 11	5 46	0·83	6 41	aft. 0 38	6 37
Wed.	24	9	6 12	5 47	1·83	7 27	1 26	7 24
Thur.	25	10	6 12	5 47	2·83	8 13	2 13	8 14
Fri.	26	11	6 13	5 48	3·83	8 57	2 59	9 3
Sat.	27	12	6 13	5 48	4·83	9 40	3 45	9 52
Sun.	28	13	6 14	5 49	5·83	10 23	4 31	10 41
Mon.	29	14	6 14	5 49	6·83	11 7	5 18	11 31
Tues.	30	15	6 14	5 50	7·83	11 51	6 6	morn.
Wed.	31	16	6 15	5 50	8·83	aft. 0 40	6 58	0 23

TABLE I.—Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District.

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
	I. DEVIKULAM DIVISION.																
1	Chinnar ...	9	1909—1917	0·82	0.32	0·34	0·36	1·86	1·60	1.75	1·39	2·36	4·90	4.65	2·68	23·53	
2	Marayur ...	2	1916 "	0·04	0·06	0·12	3·37	3·50	19·20	7.08	4·82	10·11	5·02	11·56	2·70	67·58	
3	Munnar ...	5	1913 "	0·16	0·78	1·39	4·59	6·02	37·86	40·72	23·05	17·78	9·32	4·69	1·75	145·11	
4	Devikulam ..	13	1905 "	0·48	0·93	1·99	4·68	6·42	20·76	25·91	15·09	10·86	11·79	6·67	1·51	107·09	
5	Santanpara (Puppara) ...	9	1909 "	0·83	1·40	1·90	4·63	3·68	11·45	9·71	5·79	5·91	11·63	9·27	3·43	69·63	
6	Kumizhi ...	9	1909 "	0·72	1·14	1·17	2·24	4·58	14·92	13·54	5·17	4·15	8·03	6·86	3·70	66·22	
7	Peermade (Cutcherry) ...	9	1909 "	0·39	1·89	2·78	7·35	13·50	57·25	49·18	22·29	19·69	22·60	11·48	2·47	210·87	
8	Do. (Residency) ...	44	1874 "	0·44	1·18	2·48	5·91	11·55	48·66	50·64	33·54	19·74	21·06	7·97	1·87	205·04	
9	Kanjirapally ...	13	1905 "	1·33	2·43	5·95	11·72	13·66	30·32	28·53	19·21	13·48	20·67	12·30	3·84	163·44	
	II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION.																
1	Malayattur ...	13	1905 "	0·74	0·58	1·84	5·70	9·69	32·71	32·03	21·55	12·68	14·04	8·29	2·53	142·38	
2	Parur ...	35	1883 "	0·15	0·35	1·16	3·71	9·64	32·84	26·02	14·42	9·66	12·77	5·60	1·17	117·49	
3	Alwaye P. W. D. Office ...	6	1912 "	..	0·17	1·03	2·03	6·36	32·00	27·69	15·18	13·62	15·07	8·82	2·13	124·00	
4	Perumpavur (Kunnathunad)...	33	1885 "	0·21	0·54	1·04	3·67	6·02	23·81	25.37	13·76	8·39	10·32	6·20	1·09	100·42	
5	Moovattupuzha ...	34	1884 "	0·29	0·62	1·56	5·91	8.06	28·45	28·26	17·08	10·35	14·65	8·03	2·05	125·31	
6	Karikod (Todupuzha) ...	33	1885 "	0·48	1·31	2·56	8·49	11·29	30·56	30·01	20·07	12·51	18·04	7·84	1·86	145·02	
7	Arookutti ...	13	1905 "	1·10	0·73	1·11	5·38	10·79	29·70	27·56	13·87	10·84	14·04	7·57	2·53	125·22	
8	Vaikam ...	33	1885 "	0·38	0·56	1·39	2·91	7·90	24·88	21·01	10·86	8·22	10·61	5·68	1·44	95·84	
9	Pala (Meenachal) ...	34	1884 "	0·76	1·44	4·12	9·92	12·39	29·26	27·36	16·97	11·47	17·75	9·76	3.18	144·38	
10	Cherthala ...	33	1885 "	0.56	0·68	1·52	3·59	9·06	25·04	21·48	10·41	7·06	11·80	5·95	1·91	99·06	

TABLE I.—Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District—(*contd.*)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
	II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION, *contd.*																
11	Ettumanoor ...	33	1885—1917	0·38	0·47	1·31	6·21	8·67	29·83	24·72	13·47	7·81	10·68	5·52	1·90	110·97	
12	Kottayam (Taluk Cutcherry).	33	1885 ...	0·39	0·63	2·36	5·40	9·11	27·02	23·25	13·63	9·96	15·39	7·11	2·53	116·78	
13	Do. (Engineer's Office)	26	1892 ...	0·51	0·81	2·07	5·68	9·15	29·04	25·45	14·99	11·06	14·95	6·40	3·09	123·20	
14	Changanasseri ...	33	1885 ...	0·34	0·79	2·36	6·45	9·39	25·82	19·53	11·11	8·47	16·03	7·55	2·75	110·59	
	III. QUILON DIVISION.																
1	Alleppey (Assistant Excise Commissioner's Office) ...	44	1874 ...	0·69	1·60	2·12	4·81	11·40	26·89	20·43	11·70	8·68	14·90	8·81	2·98	115·01	
2	Do. (P. W. D. Office)...	5	1913	0·28	3·13	1·69	2·58	13·35	22·05	22·50	12·18	13·71	13·90	9·31	1·79	116·53	
3	Ambalapuzha ...	33	1885 ...	0·61	0·91	2·30	5·13	8·87	23·18	17·65	9·05	8·71	14·65	6·96	2·03	100·05	
4	Tiruvalla ...	34	1884 ...	0·29	0·87	1·52	4·89	9·09	24·98	20·16	10·81	7·96	12·32	6·60	1·92	101·40	
5	Chengannoor .	33	1885 ...	0·67	0·89	2·74	6·40	8·89	23·33	18·44	11·11	9·03	12·76	7·73	2·59	104·58	
6	Haripad (Kartikapally)	33	1885 ...	0·15	0·58	1·43	3·79	7·85	23·00	16·92	8·73	7·15	13·68	6·23	2·20	92·01	
7	Pathanamthitta ...	13	1905 ...	0·76	1·48	3·38	7·57	10·65	21·80	20·33	14·14	12·08	16·03	11·51	2·78	122·51	
8	Mavelikara ...	34	1884 ..	0·49	0·71	1·34	5·02	8·66	26·09	20·09	11·26	8·54	15·15	7·66	2·31	107·32	
9	Konni ...	13	1905 ...	0·43	2·05	4·74	8·58	10·95	22·70	21·44	14·50	11·24	17·22	12·05	2·30	128·50	
10	Kayankulam ...	13	1905 ...	0·60	0·55	1·81	4·27	8·48	22·12	15·84	8·78	8·64	12·19	7·41	1·74	92·43	
11	Adur (Kunnathur) ...	33	1885 ...	0·37	1·27	2·22	7·09	8·66	21·75	16·75	10·40	7·93	13·87	7·29	2·09	99·69	
12	Karunagapalli ...	33	1885 ...	0·31	0·88	1·23	4·13	7·97	21·37	14·10	7·33	6·88	12·31	5·89	1·63	84·03	
13	Punalur (Pathanapuram) ..	33	1885 ...	0·49	1·72	3·10	7·59	8·83	21·85	18·00	10·72	9·14	16·81	8·47	2·23	108·95	
14	Kottarakara ...	33	1885 ...	0·28	1·21	2·82	7·09	7·79	22·24	15·14	9·18	8·14	14·87	7·64	1·95	98·25	
15	Ayikkudi ...	5	1913 ...	0·06	1·12	0·82	1·17	0·56	2·53	4·46	0·18	1·17	6·38	7·77	4·50	30·72	
16	Aryankavu ..	13	1905 ...	0·51	1·23	2·99	2·73	5·27	20·66	16·24	9·95	3·43	15·85	10·96	3·45	98·27	

TABLE I. Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District—(*contd.*)

No.	Stations.	Number of years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
	III. QUILON DIVISION. *contd.*																
17	Shencotta (P. W. D. Office) ...	5	1913—1917	0·24	1·51	1·38	2·07	1·38	9·74	6·05	1·49	3·26	9·81	11·14	5·42	53·49	
18	Do. (Taluk Cutcherry)...	35	1883 ...	1·16	1·51	2·24	3·38	1·97	7·54	5·64	2·27	1·72	7·12	7·35	3·57	45·50	
19	Quilon (Engineer's Office) ...	44	1874 ...	0·38	0·69	1·72	4·74	9·43	20·91	13·58	8·25	7·36	13·41	6·84	1·70	89·01	
20	Do. (Taluk Cutcherry)	13	1905 ...	0·53	0·56	1·24	3·50	7·24	15·28	11·96	6·91	7·11	9·30	6·46	1·11	71·20	
21	Paravoor (a)	12	1905 ...	0·12	0·70	1·77	4·48	3·31	21·02	12·93	7·01	6·82	12·56	6·13	1·51	53·39	(a) Excepting 1908 figures for which are not available.
	IV. TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.																
1	Attingal (Cherayinkizh) ..	33	1885 ...	0·39	0·78	1·05	4·10	6·13	17·86	10·57	4·71	4·46	11·79	5·49	1·59	68·92	
2	Nedumangad ...	33	1885 ...	0·68	1·16	2·29	7·14	7·48	17·99	10·32	5·39	6·26	14·70	9·54	3·04	85·99	
3	Trivandrum ...	80	1838 ...	0·60	0·57	1·52	4·13	8·66	13·37	7·49	4·57	4·18	10·94	6·42	2·59	65·34	
4	Pangal ...	13	1905 ...	0·62	0·41	3·01	4·45	7·23	14·05	9·12	3·89	6·41	12·12	8·15	2·92	71·38	
5	Neyyattinkara ...	33	1885 ...	0·57	0·63	1·29	4·00	6·08	12·30	6·54	2·76	3·52	10·78	7·56	2·74	58·77	(b) Excepting 1912 figures for which are not available.
6	Parassala (b)	12	1905 ...	0·46	0·48	1·53	3·43	5·73	10·16	5·96	2·43	4·41	10·04	8·17	2·56	55.36	
	V. PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.																
1	Pechippara ...	5	1913 ...	0·95	0·93	3·38	7·13	5·81	12·82	10·08	2·48	9·79	13·88	12·19	5·35	84·79	
2	P. P. Channel (16th mile) ..	5	1913 ...	0·42	0·21	1·82	2·07	3·97	8·60	7·09	1·71	3·64	9·14	11·53	4·01	54·21	
3	Kaliyal ...	5	1913 ...	0·73	0·54	2·69	4·84	4·52	11·07	9·03	2·56	7·59	14·32	10·63	3·97	72·49	
4	Kulasekharam ..	5	1913 ...	0·80	0·83	3·66	5·79	4·76	10·69	[illegible]·38	2·72	7·10	15·17	11·59	4·93	76·40	
5	Puttan Dam ...	5	1913 ...	0·39	0·58	2·78	3·01	4·92	10·06	[illegible]·50	2·53	7·14	15·96	10·99	5·38	72·24	

TABLE I. Monthly and Yearly Average Rainfall at the various Stations in the Travancore District—(*contd.*)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks
	V PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.—*contd.*			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
6	Chorlakod ...	5	1913--1917	0·71	0·76	2·57	3·32	5·16	10·95	8·31	3·02	6·16	13·42	8 90	4·13	67·44	
7	Tiruvattar ...	13	1905 ...	0·49	0·85	2·45	3·76	4·50	11·01	5·36	2·89	3·89	12·18	9·25	3·36	60 44	
8	Tadikarankonam ...	5	1913 ...	0·86	0·56	2·86	4·48	3·65	11·11	8·26	2·46	5·02	13·47	8·05	3·94	64·72	
9	Seethapal ...	5	1913 ...	0·56	0·11	1·92	2 13	2·87	8·38	6·13	1·25	2·77	11·32	7·95	5 65	51·04	
10	Kuzhithura (Vilavancode) ...	33	1885 ...	0·35	0·60	1·04	3·15	3·47	8·96	4·41	1·69	2·51	8 78	6 35	2·23	43·54	
11	Mekod ...	5	1913 ...	0·63	0·81	1·99	3·25	4·98	8·95	7·44	1·68	6·31	11·16	9·11	3·08	59·42	
12	Mulakumoodu ...	5	1913 ...	0·26	0·83	1·70	2·03	5·80	10·71	8·24	2·00	5·96	9·13	9 92	4·01	60·59	
13	Bhoothapandy (Thovala) ...	29	1889 ...	0·67	0·65	1·81	3·57	2 29	8·67	4·74	1·95	1·91	9·72	7 11	2·69	45 78	
14	Aruvamozhi ...	35	1853 ...	0·70	0·54	1·26	2·82	1·24	4·51	2·20	0·85	1·02	7·82	6·58	2·45	31·99	
15	Thakkala (Kalculam) ...	44	1874 ...	0·60	0·85	1·86	4·65	4·79	9·22	4·33	2·33	2·81	10·69	8·81	3 05	53·99	
16	Eraniyal ...	33	1885 ...	0·28	0·44	1·02	3·15	2·65	8·10	3·43	1·18	1 89	7 80	6·14	2 02	38·10	
17	Kolachal (Salt Factory) ...	12	1906 ..	0·42	0·34	0·59	1·55	3·22	8·85	5·48	1·55	2·74	7·52	6·75	2 54	41·55	
18	Do. (Cutcherry) ...	13	1905 ...	0·32	0·20	0·34	1·78	3·62	8·98	4 39	1·24	2·15	6·91	6·24	2·42	38·59	
19	Nagercoil ..	26	1892 ...	0·80	0·47	0·92	3·16	1·94	7·24	3·52	1·64	1·48	8·16	6·91	2·66	38 90	
20	Edalakudi (Agastiswaram) ...	33	1885 ...	0·53	0·50	1·11	2·75	1·67	6·15	2·77	1·23	1·05	8·23	6·77	2·73	35·49	
21	Santapuram ...	3	1915 ...	0·45	0·18	0·80	1·43	0·77	4·68	4·60	0 62	2·36	8,60	5·45	2·26	27·20	
22	Rajakamangalam ..	38	1880 ...	0·66	0·28	1·16	2·39	2·90	8·02	3·60	1·78	1·62	8·20	6 49	2·42	40 02	
23	Tamarakulam (Old Salt Factory)	33	1885 ...	0·48	0·34	1·27	2·37	1·41	5·86	2·34	1·17	1·17	8·50	6·60	3·03	34·54	
24	Do. (New Do.) ...	10	1908 ...	0·18	0·22	0·64	0·92	1·74	4·54	2·85	0·76	1·28	6·46	6·81	2·93	29·33	
25	Variyoor (Salt Factory). ...	33	1885 ...	0.67	0·39	1·34	2·36	1 07	4·91	1·99	0 84	0·74	6·85	7·02	2·73	30·91	
26	Kottaram ...	5	1913 ...	...	0·08	1·27	0·47	0·65	2·89	2·58	0·60	0·93	5·95	6·58	3·70	25·70	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District.

(Days on which the rainfall is less than one tenth of an inch are not counted as rainy days.)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
	I. DEVIKULAM DIVISION.																
1	Chinnar ...	9	1909—1917	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	3	4	9	8	5	46	
2	Marayur ...	2	1916 ...	...	1	...	3	5	10	8	4	16	10	12	4	73	
3	Munnar ...	5	1913 ...	1	2	5	10	13	27	27	24	22	16	8	4	159	
4	Devikulam ..	13	1905 ...	1	2	5	9	12	24	24	21	17	19	12	3	149	
5	Santanpara (Puppara) ...	9	1909 ...	2	3	5	9	9	18	18	10	11	16	13	7	121	
6	Kumizhi ..	9	1909 ...	2	2	2	5	6	19	21	11	9	14	10	5	106	
7	Peermade (Cutcherry) ...	9	1909 ...	1	2	4	7	13	26	27	22	20	19	14	3	158	
8	Do. Residency ...	44	1874 ...	1	2	4	10	15	27	28	26	20	21	10	3	167	
9	Kanjirapally ..	13	1905 ...	1	2	8	13	15	24	25	24	17	18	14	5	166	
	II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION.																
1	Malayattoor ...	13	1905 ...	1	1	3	7	14	26	28	25	18	17	10	3	153	
2	Parur ...	35	1883 ...	...	1	2	5	10	24	24	17	12	12	7	1	115	
3	Alwaye (P. W. D. Office) ...	6	1912 ...	...	1	1	5	9	25	25	19	15	16	10	3	129	
4	Perumpavur (Kunnattunad) ..	33	1885 ...	...	1	2	6	8	25	26	21	13	15	8	2	127	
5	Moovattupuzha ...	34	1884 ...	1	1	3	9	12	24	27	22	16	18	10	3	146	
6	Karikod (Todupuzha) ...	33	1885 ...	1	2	5	12	14	24	27	23	16	20	11	3	158	
7	Arookutti ...	13	1905 ...	1	1	2	6	11	24	25	18	15	15	9	3	130	
8	Vaikam ...	33	1885 ...	...	1	3	6	12	23	22	17	13	13	8	3	121	
9	Pala (Meenachal) ...	34	1884 ...	1	2	6	13	15	24	26	22	17	18	12	4	160	
10	Chertalla ...	33	1885 ...	1	1	3	6	13	24	23	18	12	15	10	3	129	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District--(*contd.*)

No.	Stations.	Number of Years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks
	II. KOTTAYAM DIVISION. *contd.*																
11	Ettumanur ...	33	1885—1917	1	1	3	8	11	24	24	19	12	14	8	3	128	
12	Kottayam (Taluk Cutcherry)...	33	1885 ...	1	1	4	8	12	24	24	20	15	17	9	3	138	
13	Do. (Engineer's Office)...	26	1892 ...	...	2	3	8	11	23	25	20	14	16	8	3	133	
14	Changanasseri ...	33	1885 ...	1	1	4	9	12	22	21	15	12	16	10	3	126	
	III. QUILON DIVISION.																
1	Alleppey (Assistant Excise Commissioner's Office) ...	44	1874 ...	1	2	4	8	13	24	25	20	15	17	12	4	145	
2	Do. (P. W. D. Office) ...	5	1913 ...	...	3	4	4	11	24	24	17	17	15	11	2	132	
3	Ambalapuzha ..	33	1885 ..	1	2	3	7	11	23	21	16	13	16	10	3	126	
4	Tiruvalla ...	34	1884 ...	1	1	3	9	13	24	24	18	14	17	11	3	138	
5	Chengannur ...	33	1885 ...	1	2	4	8	12	22	22	17	13	15	11	4	131	
6	Haripad (Kartikapalli) ...	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	5	11	23	22	15	11	16	9	3	119	
7	Pattanamthitta ...	13	1905 ...	1	2	6	10	12	22	21	18	15	17	13	4	141	
8	Mavelikara ...	34	1884 ...	1	1	2	7	10	23	23	18	14	16	12	3	130	
9	Konni ..	13	1905 ...	1	3	6	12	13	22	23	20	16	18	13	4	151	
10	Kayankulam ...	13	1905 ...	1	1	2	5	11	22	20	15	14	15	11	3	120	
11	Adur (Kunnathur) ...	33	1885 ...	1	2	4	10	11	23	22	16	12	17	11	3	132	
12	Karunagapalli ...	33	1885 ...	..	2	3	6	11	22	19	13	11	13	8	3	111	
13	Punalur (Pathanapuram) ...	33	1885 ...	1	3	5	10	12	22	22	17	13	18	10	3	136	
14	Kottarakara	33	1885	...	2	4	11	12	23	22	18	13	17	10	3	135	
15	Ayakkudi ...	5	1913 ...	..	2	2	3	2	7	6	1	4	10	13	6	56	
16	Arienkavu ...	13	1905 ...	1	2	3	6	7	20	20	16	13	16	14	5	123	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District—(*contd.*)

No.	Stations	Number of years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average.	Remarks.
	III QUILON DIVISION. *contd.*																
17	Sheacottah (P. W. D. Office)...	5	1913—1917	1	2	2	4	4	14	11	6	9	11	13	6	83	
18	Do. (Taluk Cutcherry)	35	1883 ...	2	2	4	6	3	13	12	5	5	12	11	7	82	
19	Quilon (Engineer's Office) ...	44	1874 ...	1	1	3	7	12	22	20	15	12	15	9	3	120	
20	Do. (Taluk Cutcherry)...	13	1905 ...	1	2	3	8	13	21	22	16	15	18	11	3	133	
21	Paravoor (a)	12	1905 ...	...	1	3	6	11	20	19	13	10	14	9	2	108	(a) Excepting 1908 figures for which are not available.
	IV. TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.																
1	Attingal (Cherayinkil) ...	33	1885 ..	1	1	3	7	9	20	18	11	9	13	9	3	104	
2	Nedumangad ...	33	1885 ...	1	2	4	10	9	20	16	11	10	16	12	5	116	
3	Trivandrum ...	80	1838 ...	2	2	4	9	13	21	19	14	11	15	12	5	127	
4	Pangod ...	13	1905 ...	1	1	3	6	9	16	15	8	9	13	11	4	96	
5	Neyyattinkara ...	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	7	8	16	13	8	7	14	10	5	92	
6	Parassala (b)	12	1905 ..	1	1	2	6	7	14	11	6	9	11	9	3	80	(b) Excepting 1912 figures for which are not available.
	V. PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.																
1	Pechipara ...	5	1913 ...	1	2	6	9	9	17	14	8	12	14	15	6	113	
2	P. P. Channel (16th mile) ...	5	1913 ...	...	1	3	4	6	14	11	5	10	12	14	6	86	
3	Kaliyal ...	5	1913 ...	1	1	5	7	7	16	13	6	10	13	13	6	98	
4	Kulasekharam ...	5	1913 ...	1	2	5	9	8	15	12	7	11	14	14	6	104	
5	Puttan Dam ...	5	1913 ...	1	2	6	6	9	15	13	7	11	16	15	6	107	

TABLE II. Monthly and Yearly Average Number of Rainy Days in the various Stations in the Travancore District-(*concld.*)

No.	Stations.	Number of years.	Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Average	Remarks
	V. PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION—*contd.*																
6	Chorlakod ...	5	1913—1917	1	2	5	6	7	14	12	7	11	15	15	6	101	
7	Tiruvattar ...	13	1905 ...	1	1	3	6	7	15	12	6	7	13	12	4	87	
8	Tadikarancoնam ...	5	1913 ...	1	1	7	7	7	16	13	5	10	14	11	8	100	
9	Seethapal ...	5	1913 ...	...	1	3	4	4	23	10	3	7	12	11	4	72	
10	Kuzhithura (Vilavancode) ...	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	5	5	13	9	4	5	11	9	3	68	
11	Mekod ...	5	1913 ...	1	1	5	5	6	13	11	4	10	13	13	4	86	
12	Mulakumood ...	5	1913 ...	...	1	4	5	6	14	11	5	10	12	12	5	85	
13	Bhoothapandy (Thovala) ...	29	1889 ...	1	1	3	5	4	13	10	5	5	13	9	3	72	
14	Aruvamozhi ...	35	1883 ...	1	1	2	4	2	9	5	3	3	11	8	3	52	
15	Thakkala (Kalkulam) ...	44	1874 ...	1	1	3	6	6	14	10	5	6	13	11	4	80	
16	Eraniyal ...	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	6	5	13	8	3	5	11	10	3	68	
17	Kolachal (Salt Factory) ...	12	1906 ...	1	...	2	2	5	14	10	4	5	10	10	3	66	
18	Do. (Cutcherry) ...	13	1905 ...	...	...	1	3	5	13	8	3	4	9	9	3	58	
19	Nagercoil ...	26	1892 ...	1	1	2	4	3	12	8	3	4	11	9	3	61	
20	Eddalakudi (Agasteeswaram)...	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	4	3	10	6	3	3	11	9	3	56	
21	Santapuram ...	3	1915 ...	..	...	2	2	2	10	7	2	7	5	8	3	48	
22	Rajakamangalam ...	38	1880 ...	1	1	2	4	6	13	8	5	4	11	9	4	68	
23	Tamarakulam (Old Salt Factory)	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	3	3	11	6	3	3	10	9	4	56	
24	Do. (New Do.)	10	1908 ...	1	...	2	2	2	9	5	2	4	9	8	4	48	
25	Variyoor Do.	33	1885 ...	1	1	2	3	2	9	5	2	2	9	8	4	48	
26	Kottaram ...	5	1913 ...	...	...	2	1	1	6	5	2	3	6	9	4	39	

Average Rainfall at Trivandrum Observatory up to each day of the year, based on the observations of 80 years ending December 1917.

Day.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Day.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
1	0·03	0·61	1·20	2·81	7·30	16·19	29·32	36·83	41·37	45 65	56·54	62·89	1
2	0·07	0·62	1·22	2·90	7·51	16·58	29·54	36·96	41·51	45·84	56·87	63·07	2
3	0·09	0·63	1·23	2·98	7·82	17·12	29·84	37·10	41·65	46·02	57·10	63·16	3
4	0·12	0·65	1·24	3·08	8·15	17·62	30·14	37·23	41·74	46·40	57·38	63·29	4
5	0·18	0·66	1·25	3·11	8·33	18·16	30·42	37·38	41·91	46·66	57·66	63 42	5
6	0·18	0·67	1·29	3·18	8·52	18·83	30·69	37·53	42·05	46·93	58·02	63·56	6
7	0·19	0·68	1·32	3·31	8·76	19·47	30·91	37·69	42·21	47·17	58·33	63·66	7
8	0·22	0·71	1·34	3·43	8·94	20·01	31·13	37·84	42·34	47·44	58·55	63·75	8
9	0·22	0·77	1·39	3·53	9·09	20·53	31·43	37·99	42·49	47·69	58·80	63·83	9
10	0·25	0·78	1·40	3·70	9·35	21·07	31·77	38·09	42·69	47·92	58·93	63·91	10
11	0·26	0 79	1·47	3·92	9·54	21·56	32·05	38·21	42·85	48·18	59·23	63·99	11
12	0·28	0·79	1·52	4·01	9·71	22·15	32·24	38·35	43·00	48·53	59·51	64·08	12
13	0·29	[illegible]	1·59	4·08	9·81	22·53	32·54	38·52	43·16	48·93	59·81	64·23	13
14	0·30	0·82	1·64	4·19	9·96	22·99	32·76	38·70	43·27	49·24	69 04	64·30	14
15	0 31	0·84	1·66	4·29	10·13	23·50	33·00	38·84	47·33	49·56	60·27	64·37	15
16	0·33	0 85	1 70	4·44	10·26	23·95	33·24	38·96	43·46	50·08	60·46	64·45	16
17	0·34	0·87	1·76	4·59	10·44	24·34	33·45	39·13	43·54	50·44	60·70	64·54	17
18	0·35	0·90	1·85	4·81	10·59	24·79	33·68	39·34	43·63	50·96	60·85	64·67	18
19	0·37	0·96	1·91	4·95	10·97	25·35	33·96	39·43	43·70	51·45	61·12	64·71	19
20	0·39	0·98	1·94	5·11	11·15	25·74	34·16	39 57	43·84	51·86	61·27	64·82	20
21	0·41	1·01	1·99	5·24	11·54	26·06	34·42	39·67	43·99	52·23	61·42	64·88	21
22	0·42	1·04	2·04	5·38	11·82	26·38	34·69	39·84	44·08	52·70	61·57	64·89	22
23	0·44	1·06	2·16	5·52	12·23	26·70	34·98	40·04	44·20	53·09	61·72	64·90	23
24	0·44	1·09	2·18	5·70	12·65	27·02	35·24	40·17	44·36	53·48	61·87	64·94	24
25	0·50	1·10	2·22	5·97	13·06	27·42	34·49	40·34	44·49	53·93	62·05	65·01	25
26	0·52	1·10	2·32	6·16	13·45	27·78	35·80	40·48	44·62	54·39	62·19	65·07	26
27	0·55	1·12	2·39	6·38	13·92	28·16	36·03	40·63	44·86	54·73	62·37	65·16	27
28	0·56	1·16	2·43	6·67	14·34	28·48	36 16	40·78	45·06	55·08	62·47	65·19	28
29	0·57	...	2·50	6·95	14·72	28·82	36·34	40·99	45·25	55·64	62·60	65·21	29
30	0·58	...	2·61	7·12	15·24	29·14	36·50	41·12	45·39	56·02	62·74	65·27	30
31	0·60	...	2·69	...	15·77	...	36·63	41·21	...	56·32	...	65·34	31

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals in 1919.

January.

Wed.	1	CIRCUMCISION—Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877—Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
Thurs.	2	Natives of India admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
Mon.	6	EPIPHANY.
Tues.	14	Madras University opened, 1853.
Wed.	15	H. H. the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
Tues.	21	Inauguration of the Warkallay Junction Canal Works, 1870.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
Wed.	22	Queen Victoria, Empress of India, died, 1901.—Edward VII proclaimed King-Emperor, 1901.
Fri.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, opened, 1896.—H. H the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1898.
Thurs.	30	H. H. the Maha Raja left on a tour for Madras, 1905.
Fri.	31	H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1907.

February.

Sat	1	Investiture of H. H. the late (Ayilliam) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1867.
SUN.	2	PURIFICATION B. V. MARY.—Investiture of H. H. the late (Visakham) Maha Raja with the Insignia of G. C. S. I. 1883.
Mon.	10	Queen Victoria, married, 1840.
SUN.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India. SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Thurs.	20	H. E. Lord Napier Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1863.
Fri.	21	H. H. the Maha Raja returned from Madras, 1905.
SUN.	23	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY
Wed.	26	H. H. the Maha Raja returned from Madras, 1898.

March.

SUN.	2	Census of Travancore taken, 1901. QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Wed.	5	ASH WEDNESDAY.
SUN.	9	FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.
Wed.	12	Census of Travancore taken, 1911.
SUN.	16	SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.
Thurs.	20	Opening of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College buildings and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens, 1873.
SUN.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Calcutta 1890. THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tues.	25	Annunciation B. V. Mary.
Thurs.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
Fri	28	The Alleppey Light House first lighted. 1862.
SUN.	30	FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

April.

SUN.	6	PASSION SUNDAY.
SUN.	13	PALM SUNDAY.
Tues.	15	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah 1853.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals in 1919.

Thurs.	17	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
Fri.	18	GOOD FRIDAY.
Sat.	19	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	20	EASTER SUNDAY.
Fri.	25	H. H. the Junior Ranee married 1907.
		May.
Tues.	6	H. H. the Senior Rani married, 1906.—King Edward VII died 1910.
Fri.	9	Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. as King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.
Wed.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Fri.	16	First Telegraphic Message between Bombay and Calcutta 1854.
Wed.	21	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut 1498
Thurs.	29	ASCENSI DAY.
Fri.	30	H. H. Rama Varma, G. C. S. I, Maha Rajah, died, 1880.
		June.
Tues.	3	H. M. King George V born, 1865.
Fri.	6	H. H. Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore died 1901.
SUN.	8	WHIT SUNDAY.
Sat.	14	H. H. Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Senior Rani of Travancore died 1901.
SUN.	15	TRINITY SUNDAY.
Tues.	17	Investiture of H. H. the late Senior Rani of Travancore with the Insignia of C. I., 1881.
Thurs.	19	CORPUS HRISTI.
Fri	20	Accession of Queen Victoria. 1837.
Sat.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837. The Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated, 1887.
Mon.	23	H. R. H. Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1894.
Wed.	25	Order of the Star of India instituted, 1861.
Sat.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
		July.
SUN.	6	His Majesty King George V married, 1893.
Tues.	8	Natives of India admitted as jurors, 1827. H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda visited Trivandrum 1915.
Wed.	9	First School for Indian Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.
Wed.	16	Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.
Fri.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
		August.
Mon.	4	H. H. Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., F. M. U., Maha Rajah, died, 1885.
Fri.	8	Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902.
Thurs.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
Fri.	15	ASSUMPTION, B. V. MARY.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals in 1919.

Mon.	18	Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maha Rajah, 1910.—H. H. Marthanda Varma, Maha Rajah of Travancore, died 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption by H. M. of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
Tues.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar 1885.
Fri.	22	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
Thurs.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
Fri.	29	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
SUN.	31	Adoption of T H. Setu Lakshmi Bayi and Setu Parvath Bayi as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore 1900.—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah, died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

September.

Mon.	1	The Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
Tues.	2	H. E. the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1882.
Wed.	3	Election of Pope Benedict XV 1914.
Fri.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established 1887.
Sat.		Coronation of Pope Benedict XV., 1914.
Mon.	8	NATIVITY of the B. V. MARY.
Sat.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
Wed.	17	Her Highness Princess Kartiga Tirunal born 1916.
Thurs.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
Mon.	22	Kerala Varma, C. S. I., Valia Koil Thampuran died 1914.
Wed.	24	Shashtiabdapurti of H. H. the Maha Raja of Travancore G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., 1917.
Tues.	30	Foundation stone of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.

October.

Thurs.	2	Presentation of a Banner to H. H. the late Maha Rajah by H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
Fri.	10	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. Edward VII, King Emperor) left England on his Indian tour, 1875.—Marthanda Varma, B. A., First Prince of Travancore died, 1900.
Mon.	13	H. E. Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1887.
Wed.	15	H. H. Parvathi Bayi, Junior Rani of Travancore, died, 1893.
Fri.	17	H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1897.
Mon.	0	H. E. Lord Ampthill, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1902.
Tues	21	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly sat 1905.—H. E. Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum 1914.
Fri.	31	H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1892.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals in 1919.

		November.
Sat.	1	All Saints' day.
Sun.	2	All Souls' day.
Wed.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1880.
Fri.	7	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. the late King-Emperor) arrived at Bombay, 1875.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Rameswarem, 1890. His Highness Prince Chithra Thirunal born 1912.
Sun.	9	H. M. the late King Edward VII born, 1841.—T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) arrived at Bombay, 1905.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
Fri.	14	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated 1859.—H. H. The Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras 1913.
Fri.	21	Presentation B. V. Mary.
Sat.	22	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1895 H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, visited Trivandrum, 1900. H. H. the Maha Rajah left for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
Sun.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1888.
Mon.	24	H. E. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, India, visited Trivandrum, 1908.
Tues.	25	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
Sun.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1909. First Sunday in Advent.
		December.
Mon.	1	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1906.—Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
Wed.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor visited Courtallum and Travancore, 1889.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras 1913.
Thurs.	4	Investiture of H. H. the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1888.
Fri.	5	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness Kerala Varma Elaya Rajah, died, 1895.
Sun.	7	State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi, 1911. Second Sunday in Advent.
Mon.	8	Immaculate conception of B. V. Mary.—Foundation Stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum laid, 1865.
Fri.	12	Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.—Delhi proclaimed as the future Capital of India.
Sun.	14	H. R. H. Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Cochin, 1904. Third Sunday in Advent.
Mon.	15	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Rameswarem, 1890.
Wed.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1888.—Karamana Bridge opened, 1853.
Fri.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1895, 1909.
Sun.	21	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1906. Fourth Sunday in Advent.
Thurs.	25	Christmas-day.
Mon.	29	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1911.
Wed.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company 1600.

Principal Hindu Festivals, Etc., in 1919.

JANUARY.

1	New Moon Sraddha	.. 1094 Dhanu	17
3	Pausha month begins	... ,,	19
12	Swargavathal Ekadasi	... ,,	28
13	Makara Siveli	... ,,	29
14	Uttarayana Punniakalam, Tai Pongal	...Makaram	1
15	Mattu Pongal	... ,,	2
17	Tai Puyam	... ,,	4
30	Vavu Orikkal	... ,,	17
31	Vavu—Bali New Moon Sraddha	... ,,	18

FEBRUARY.

1	Magha month begins	...Makaram	19
7	Rattha Saptami	... ,,	25
20	Ashtakakalarambha	...Kumbham	9
22	Ashtami at Vaikam	... ,,	11
28	Sivarathri Vritham	... ,,	17

MARCH.

2	New Moon Sraddha—Kali Yugadi	...Kumbham	19
3	Phalguna month begins	... ,,	20
31	New Moon Sraddha	..Meenam	18

APRIL.

1	Yugadi Pandika—Chitra month begins—Sidharthi year begins	...Meenam	19
3	Meena Bharani	... ,,	21
5	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	... ,,	23
8	Sri Rama Navami	... ,,	26
13	Vishu Punniakalam	... ,,	31
14	Vishu—Arat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes)—Chitra Pournima	...Medam	1
15	Chitragupta Pooja	... ,,	2
29	New Moon Sraddha	... ,,	16

MAY.

1	Vysakha month begins	...Medam	18
2	Akshaya Thriteeya—Krithayugadi	... ,,	19
10	Agninakshtra dosha begins	... ,,	27
24	Agninakshtra dosha ends	...Edavam	10
29	New Moon Sraddha	... ,,	15
30	Jyeshta month begins	... ,,	16

JUNE.

21	Ardra Pravesam	...Mithunam		7
27	New Moon Sraddha	...	,,	13
28	Ashada month begins	...	,,	14

JULY.

16	Karkataka Seevali Dhakshinayana Punniakalam	...	,,	32
25	Vavu Orikkal	...Karkatakam		9
26	Vavu-Bali New Moon Sraddha	...	,,	10
28	Sravana Month begins	...	,,	12

AUGUST.

8	Vara Lakshmi Vritham	...Karkatakam		23
11	Rigvedi Yegurvedi Upakarmam	...	,,	26
12	Gayathrijapam	...	,,	27
16	Adi Aruthi	...	,,	31
17	Avani Pirappu	...1095 Chingom		1
18	Ashtami Rohini	...	,,	2
25	New Moon Sraddha	...	,,	9
26	Proshtapada month begins	...	,,	10
29	Vinayaka Chathurthi	...	,,	13

SEPTEMBER.

6	First Onam	...Chingom		21
7	Thiru Onam	..	,,	22
8	Third Onam	...	,,	23
9	Fourth Onam	...	,,	24
10	Mahalayapaksham begins	...	,,	25
15	Ashtakakalarambham begins	...	,,	30
21	Dwapara Yugadi	...Kanni		5
22	Kedara Vritham	...	,,	6
23	New Moon Sraddha	...	,,	7
25	Mahalayapaksham ends	...	,,	9
,,	Asvina month begins	...	,,	,,
,,	Pooja Vaippu	...	,,	,,
30	Karikkuvettu	...	,,	14

OCTOBER.

1	*His Highness the Maha Raja's Birthday*	...Kanni		15
2	Durgashtami	...	,,	16
3	Mahanavami	...	,,	17
4	Vijaya Desami—Pooja Eduppu	...	,,	18
12	*H. H. the First Princess' Birthday*	...	,,	26

21 Deepavali at night	...Thulam	4
22 Naraka Chathurdesi	... ,,	5
23 New Moon Sraddha	... ,,	6
,, Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	... ,,	,,
,, *H. H. the Elaya Raja's Birthday*	... ,,	,,
24 Karthika month begins	... ,,	7
29 *H. H. the Junior Rani's Birthday*	... ,,	12
30 Skanda Shashti	... ,,	13

NOVEMBER.

1 Arat at Trivandrum—(Utsavam closes)	.. Thulam	15
2 Threthayugathi	... ,,	16
7 Lunar Eclipse	... ,,	21
22 New Moon Sraddha	...Vrischikam	7
23 Margasirsha month begins	... ,,	8
26 *H. H. the Senior Rani's Birthday*	... ,,	11

DECEMBER.

3 Guruvayur Ekadesi	...Vrischikam	18
6 Trikkarthika	... ,,	21
14 Ashtami at Vaikam	... ,,	29
21 New Moon Sraddha	...Dhanu	6
23 Pousha month begins	... ,,	8

HIS HIGHNESS

SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA

SIR RAMA VARMA

KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI

MANNEY SULTÁN

MÁHARÁJA RAJA

RÁMARÁJA BAHADUR SHAMSHÉR JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE
STAR OF INDIA,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER
OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE
INDIAN EMPIRE,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
SOCIETY, LONDON,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL
SOCIETY, LONDON

FELLOW OF THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY,

OFFICIER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,

MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

BORN 25TH SEPTEMBER 1857.

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD—19TH AUGUST 1885.

GREAT-GRAND-NEPHEW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

HIS HIGHNESS

RAMA VARMA,

ELAYA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 7TH NOVEMBER 1912.]

GRAND-NIECES

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

HER HIGHNESS

SETU LAKSHMI BAYI,

SENIOR RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 19TH NOVEMBER 1895.]

HER HIGHNESS

SETU PARVATHI BAYI,

JUNIOR RANI OF TRAVANCORE.

[BORN 8TH NOVEMBER 1896.]

GREAT-GRAND-NIECE

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

HER HIGHNESS

LEKSHMI BAYI,

FIRST PRINCESS OF TRAVANCORE.

(BORN 17th SEPTEMBER 1916.)

GRAND-NEPHEWS-IN-LAW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

RAMA VARMA,

VALIA KOIL TAMPURAN.

[MARRIED TO HER HIGHNESS THE SENIOR RANI.]

REVI VARMA, B. A.,

KOCHU KOIL TAMPURAN.

[MARRIED TO HER HIGHNESS THE JUNIOR RANI.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Raja.

H. Campbell Perkins M. R. C. S. Eng., L. R. C. P. London (*Acting*).

Manager of His Highness the Maha Raja's Palace.

T. Sankaran Tampi.

R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	...	Sarvadhikariakar.
N. Krishnan Oonnithan	...	Asst. Sarvadhikariakar.
K. Sankara Pillai	...	Palace Sampradhy.
S. Velu Pillai	...	Chellam Kariakar.
P. R. Krishna Pillai	...	Nithiachilavu Kariakar.
————	...	Kariakar to H. H. The Elaya Rajah.
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S. Ramaswami Iyer	...	Mathilakom Kariakar.
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IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJA.

	NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	H. H. Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1335—36	40
2	„ Erawi Varma Raja ...	1375—76	7
3	„ Kaler Kulasekara Perumal *for a short time* ...	1382—83	...
4	„ Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma (Kulasekhara Perumal Raja ...	1382—83	62
5	„ Venaut Mootha Raja ...	1444—45	14
6	„ Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1458—59	13
7	„ Addittya Varma Raja ...	1471—72	7
8	„ Erawi Varma Raja ...	1478—79	25
9	„ Sri Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1503—04	...
10	„ Sri Veera Erawi Varma Raja ...	1504—05	24
11	„ Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1528—29	9
12	„ Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1537—38	23
13	„ Kerala Varma Raja ...	1560—61	3
14	„ Audittya Varma Raja ...	1563—64	4
15	„ Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1567—68	27
16	„ Sri Veera Eravi Varma Kulasekera Perumal Raja ...	1594—95	10

	Name	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
17	H. H Sri Veera Varma Raja ...	1604—05	2
18	„ Erawi Varma Raja ...	1606—07	13
19	„ Oonni Kerala Varma Raja ...	1619—20	6
20	„ Erawi Varma Raja ...	1625—26	6
21	„ Oonni Kerala Varma Raja ...	1631—32	30
22	„ Addittya Varma Raja ...	1661—62	16
23	„ Oomayammal Rani ...	1677—78	7
24	„ Erawi Varma Raja ...	1684—85	34
25	„ Oonni Kerala Varma Raja ...	1718—19	6
26	„ Rama Varma Raja ...	1724—25	5
27	„ Marthanda Varma Kulasekara Perumal Raja ...	1729—30	29
28	„ Rama Varma Kulasekara Perumal Raja ...	1758—59	40
29	„ Bala Rama Varma Kulasekara Perumal Raja ...	1798—99	1
30	„ Rani Gouri Lekshmi Bhaye ...	1811—12	4
31	„ Rani Gouri Parwathi Bhaye ...	1815—16	14
32	„ Rama Varma Kulasekara Perumal Raja ...	1829—30	18
33	„ Kulasekara Perumal Bhagyodaya Marthanda Varma Raja ...	1846—47	13
34	„ Kulasekara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I. ...	1860—61	19
35	„ Kulasekara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I. &c. ...	1879—80	5
	His Highness the present Maha Raja ...		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Ommini Tampi	...	...	1808
Devan Padmanabhen	...	...	1814
Shungoo Annavi	...	...	1815
Raman Menon	...	...	1816
Vencutrow	...	...	1817
Vencata Row	...	...	1822
Soobrow	...	...	1830
R. Runga Row, Acting	...	...	1837
R. R. R. Venkata Row	...	...	1838
Soobrow	...	...	1839
V. Krishna Row, in charge	...	...	1842
Vencutrow	...	...	1843
Sreenivasa Row, in charge	...	...	1845
V. Krishna Row	...	...	1847
Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I.	...	...	1858
Sir A. Seshiah Sastri. K. C. S. I.	...	...	1872
N. Nanoo Pillai	...	...	1877
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.	...	...	1880
T. Rama Row, C. I. E.	...	...	1887
S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	...	...	1892
K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E.		...	1898
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P. Rajagopala Chari, M. A. B. L., Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E.		...	1907
M. Krishnan Nair, B. A. B. L., Dewan Bahadur		...	1914

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G. R. F. Tottenham Esq., I. C. S., Assistant Resident.

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Lazarus D'Rozario, Senior 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

V. Narayana Menon, 1st Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

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E. K. Govindan, B. A., Manager.

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. Mc Donall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B. appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut. Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamajor Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher Esq,, appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor Esq., (acting), appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin Esq,, (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C., 11th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. March 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883.

W. Logan Esq., (acting) appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart,), (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B; V. C; R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887, on leave from 15th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.

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J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.

F. A. Nicholson Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.

J. D. Rees Esq., assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough).

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.

G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.

James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., Barrister-at-law, (acting), assumed charge 16th March 1906, (on leave).

L. Davidson Esq., I. C. S., (acting) assumed charge on 24th May 1908.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., confirmed 5th August 1909.

A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S. assumed charge on 8th October 1910.

R. A. Graham Esq., I. C. S, (acting) assumed charge on 11th February 1912.

A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 20th March 1913.

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Captain C. M. White (acting)		...	...	1861
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V. K. Chacko.
P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.*
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K. Thomas Varghese, B. A.
J. John Nidiry, B. A., B. L.*
S. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
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K. I. Sankara Menoki.
P. C. Kurien.
L. K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
M. Janardana Iyer.
K. Ramaswamy Iyer.
K. K. George, B. A., B. L.
M. P. Jacob.
Thomas Mathai.
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.
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C. Abraham.*
T. J. Joseph, B. A., B. L.
V. V. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L*.
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J. Pagni, B. A., B. L.
A. V. John, B. A., B. L.
K. C. Abraham, B. A., B. L.
P. M. Venkiteswaran, B. A., B. L.
K. K. Thomas, B. A., B. L.
K. Gopala Pillai, B. A., B. L.
M. Chacko Thomas, B. A., B. L.
M. Madhava Menon, B. A., B. L.
G. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.
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Parur.

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K. Venkiteswara Iyer.
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G. Narayana Iyer.
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G. Krishna Pillai.
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K. P. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.
D. Venkatachalam Iyer, B. A., B. L.
G. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.
G. Venkitarama Iyer.
V. K. Kutten Menon, B. A., B. L.
K. P. Kannan Nair, B. A., B. L.
V. K. Kochunni Menon, B. A., B. L*.
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V. Subramonia Iyer, B. A., B. L.
A. Balakrishna Menon.
G. Subramonia Iyer, B. A., B. L.
V. N. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., B. L.
K. Sankara Pillai, B. A., B. L.
N. V. Joseph, B. A., B. L.
P. M. Venkiteswara Iyer, B. A., B. L.
R. Sahasranama Aiyer.
V. K. John B. A., B. L.

* *These are High Court Vakils.*

District Munsiffs.

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1	N. G. Narayana Rao, B. A., B. L. ...	Trivandrum Principal.	On other duty.
2	P. N. Boothalingom Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Kuzhithura.	Do.
3	N. Madhavan Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Attingal Principal.	Do.
	T. S. Kuttalalingom Pillai, B. A., B. L.		S. P. T. 1st Grade On other duty
	R. Ramasubba Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...		S. P. T. 1st Grade
	K. S. Rama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...		S. P. T. Do.
	C. K. Mathen, B. A., B. L. ...		Acting Do.
	II Grade. (Rs. 250).		
4	T. S. Kuttalingom Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Mavelikarai.	S. P. T. 1st Grade (On other duty).
5	R. Ramasubba Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	Quilon Principal.	S. P. T. 1st Grade
6	K. S. Rama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Karunagapally.	Do.
7	C. K. Mathan, B. A., B. L. ...	Krishnapuram.	Ag. Do.
8	M. R. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Trivandrum Principal.	
9	P. N. Sitarama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Thiruvella Principal.	
	R. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L. ..		S. P. T 2nd Grade.
	M. Govindan, B. A., B. L. ...		Ag. 2nd Grade.
	M. R. Venkitarama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...		S. P. T. Do.
	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Barrister at Law		Ag. Do.
	W. D.' Netto, B. A., B. L. ...		Do. Do.
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10	R. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Chengannur.	S. P. T. 2nd Grade
11	M. Govindan, B. A., B. L. ...	Padmanabhapuram Principal.	Ag. Do. (On other duty.
12	M. R. Venkitarama Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Alleppey Principal.	S. P. T. 2nd Grade
13	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Barrister at Law ...	Neyattinkara Principal.	Ag Do.
14	W. D.' Netto, B. A., B. L. ...	Nagercoil Principal.	Do. Do.
15	P. V. Kolappa Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Shertalla.	
16	S. Venkitachalam Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Alleppey Addl.	Doing duty at Trivandrum Addl.
17	Varghese Chandy, B. A., B. L. ...	Parur.	
18	P. N. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., B. L. .	Muvattupuzha.	
19	K. M. Itti B. A., B. L. ...	Kanjirapalli.	
	K. Sankaran Pandalai, B. A., B. L. ...		S. P. T. 3rd Grade.
	A. Gnanasikamoni B. A., B. L. ...		Ag Do.
	A. D. Arumanayagom, B. A., B. L. ...		Do.
	K. C. Joshua, B. A., B. L. ...		S P. T. Do.
	K. Ramakrishna Pillai B. A., B. L. ...		Ag. 3rd Grade.
	IV. Grade (Rs. 150).		
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21	A Gnanasikamoni, B. A., B. L. ...	Kottayam	Ag. Do.
22	A. D. Arumanayagam, B. A., B. L. ...	Nagercoil Addl	Ag. 3rd Grade.
23	K. C. Joshua, B. A., B. L. ...	Haripad.	S. P. T. Do.
24	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ..	Vaikom	Ag. 3rd Grade.
25	M. Satyadas, B. A., B. L. ...	Devikulam Munsiff-Magistrate.	

District Munsiffs. (contd.)

No.	Name.	Station	Remarks.
26	T. K. Madhavan Nair, B. A., B. L.	Attingal Addl.	(On leave).
27	M. Chennakutty Kurup, B. A., B. L. ...	Perumbavur.	(On leave).
28	M. Govinda Varier, B. A., B. L ...	Meenachil.	
29	S. A. Azariah, B. A., B. L. ...	Padmanabhapuram Addl	
30	M. P. Joseph, B. A., B. L. ..	Adoor.	
31	S. Nilakanta Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Kottarakara	
32	A. Krishnaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Neyyattinkara Addl.	Doing duty at Kuzhitura.
33	A. T. Abraham, B. A., B. L. ...	Quilon Addl.	
	K. Rama Kurup. B. A., B. L. ...	Neyyattinkara; Addl.	S. P. T.
	S. Subramoni Aiyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Attingal, Principal.	Acting.
	C. O Madhavan, B. A., B. L. ...	Alleppey Addl.	Do.
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	J. Eapen, B. A., B. L. ...	Padmanabhapuram Principal.	Acting.
	A. S. Subramoni Aiyer, B. A., B. L. ...	Perumpavur.	Do.
	N. Govindan Pandalai, M. A., M. L. ...	Attingal Addl.	Do.
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1. M. R. Ry. S. Kalianarama Aiyer Avl., Retired District Munsiff, *President.*
2. „ R. Chandrabhanu Lala Avl., Retired Irrigation Superintendent, Kottar, *Senior Judge.*
3. „ R. Harihara Aiyar Avl., Nagercoil, *Judge.*
4. Mr. D. Francis, Secretary, South Travancore Catholic Association Nagercoil, *Judge.*
5. M. R. Ry. A Nayanar Avl., B. A. & B. L. District Court Vakil Nagercoil, *Judge.*

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1. M. R. Ry. S. Sitharama Aiyar Avergal, B. A. Retired District Munsiff, *President.*
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3. Mr. Munaveri Sahib, Retired Apothecary, *Judge.*
4. M. R. Ry Padmanabhan Madhavan Avergal, Elanjikkal Veedu, *Judge.*
5. „ T. S. Nambi Aiyangar Avergal, District Court Vakil, Kadakampalli, *Judge.*

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2. „ P. K. Padmanabha Sastri Avergal, District Court Vakil, Quilon, *Senior Judge.*
3. „ N. Kumaran Avergal, B. A., & B. L., District Court Vakil, Quilon, *Judge.*
4. „ K. A. Krishna Pattar Avergal, Merchant, Quilon *Judge*
5. Mr. Stephen Joseph, Quilon, *Judge.*

IV. ALLEPPEY.

1. Mr. Pothen Ouseph, Panavallil Alleppey, *President.*
2. M. R. Ry. N. Kesava Pillai Avergal, of Kalleli Veedu, Alleppey *Senior Judge.*
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4. Mr. N. A. Mahomed Kunju, Secretary, Lajnathul Mahomedan Association, Alleppey, *Judge.*
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V, KOTTAYAM.

1, Mr. Ulahannan Kurien, Kunumpurathu, Puthenangadi, Velur, Kottayam, *President,*
2. Mr. Itticheria Abraham, Merchant, Chakalayil, Kodimatha, Kottayam, *Senior Judge.*
3. M. R. Ry. Sambhu Kesavan Empran Avergal, Mekkattu Matom, Kottayam, *Judge.*
4. " Kanakku Narayanan Padmanabhan Avergal, Arakkal House, Kottayam, *Judge.*
5. " Narayana Aiyar Avergal, Kaitharathu Matom, Kottayam, *Judge.*

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4. Mr. Mathu Itteechan, Kulangara Parur, *Judge.*
5. " Abdur Rahiman, Thalakad, Parur, *Judge.*

District Magistrates.

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N, Rajaram Row, B. A.	Quilon Division, (on leave).
R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Do. (Acting).
K. Ananthanarayana Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Kottayam Division,
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K. Govinda Pillai, B. A.	Padmanabhapuram Division,
V. S. Kesava Iyer, B, A., B. L.	Quilon Division.
K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Kottayam Division.
P. Arumukham Pillai, B. A.	Perumbavur (on leave).
S. K. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Perumbavur (Ag.)
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M Pereira, B. A.	Kottar.
P N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Trivandrum.
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R. Neelakanta Puduval, B. A.	Karunagapalli.
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G. Ramabhadra Iyer, B. A.	Kottarakara (Ag.)
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G. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	Vaikam.
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H. S. Chatfield, B. A., Barrister-at-law ..	Special Appellate Judge (on war duty.)
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Special Magistrates.

FOR THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

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K. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI, B. A., B. L.

Director of Registration (Rs. 300).

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2	P. V. Nanoo Pillai, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	
3	M. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A....	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	
4	S. C. H. Robinson, *Ex-Officio* District Registrar	Devicolam ...	Devicolam.	
5	P. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A....	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
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3	W. Varghese, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Bharananganam.	
4	E. Bhagavathiswara Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Vilavankode.	
	II Grade (Rs. 90).			
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6	R. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A....	Trivandrum ...	Navaikulam	
7	V. A. Namasivayam Pillai, B. A....	Do. ...	Kottarakkara.	
8	T. R. Padmanabha Row ..	Do. ...	Neyyattinkara (Principal)	
9	K. Neelacanta Pillai B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Karunagappalli.	
10	K. U. Alexander, B. A. ...	Do. ...	Kayancolam.	
	III Grade (Rs. 80).			
11	S. Ramanatha Iyer ...	Kottayam ..	Mararikulam	
12	R. Ramakrishna Iyer ..	Nagercoil ...	Aloor	
13	T. S. Venkiteswara Iyer ..	Trivandrum ..	Shencottah.	
14	P. Sundaram Pillai, B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum (Prl).	
15	P. I. Ithack, B. A. ...	Kottayam ..	Kottayam (Prl.)	
16	M. C. Joseph ...	Quilon ..	Krishnapuram	
17	G. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Thiruvalla. (Prl.)	
18	G. Parameswaren Pillai, B. A.	Quilon ...	Chavara	
19	A. Nilakanta Iyer, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Shertallay.	
20	N. Ramachandriah .	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum. (Additional)	
21	C. J. Kuruvila, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Changanacherry.	
22	B. A. Fernandez, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Quilon (Prl.).	
	IV Grade (Rs. 70)			
23	K. Samba Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Chirayinkil.	
24	M. S. Harihara Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Parasala.	
25	K. Aiyappen Pillai, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Mannar.	
26	A. Arunachalam Pillai ..	Quilon ...	Sastancotta	On Privilege leave.
27	P. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Thiruvalla (Addl)	
28	P. M. Raman ...	Trivandrum ...	Attingal.	
29	L. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar...	Nagercoil ...	Agastiswaram (Prl).	
30	R. Harihara Iyer ...	Do. ..	Colachal	
31	P. Ramakrishna Pillai ...	Do. ...	Eraniel	

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
32	K. R. Sankara Pillay ..	Kottayam ...	Ettumanur	
33	P. C. Mathoo B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Karthikappalli.	
34			Nemom	vacant.
	V Grade (Rs. 60)			
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36	K. Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Alengad.	
37	T. K. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	Quilon ..	Alleppey.	
38	R. Sathiavagiswara Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Thovala.	
39	N. Narayanan Elayathu, B.A. ...	Kottayam ..	Vycome.	
40	N. Govinda Pillay, B. A. ..	Quilon ..	Ambalapuzha.	
41	G. Surianarayana Aiyar ...	Nagercoil ..	Agaste swaram Adl	
42	S. Ramakrishna Aiyer ...	Do. ...	Amaravila.	
43	C. H. C. Mahammad Kunjoo	Trivandrum ...	Chathannur.	
44	K. Kerala Varma Raja ...	Kottayam ...	Koothattocolam.	
45	P. Ramasubba Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Munchira.	
46	S. S. Narayana Pillai ...	Do. ...	Thiruvattar..	
	VI. Grade (Rs. 50)			
47	V. I. Korah ...	Kottayam ..	Kottayam (addl)	
48	W. C. John ...	Trivandrum ..	Neyattinkaray (Addl).	
49	R. Raja Raja Varma ...	Quilon ...	Pathanamthitta.	
50	P. A. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Arumana. ...	
51	R. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Kottayam ...	Arukutty. ..	
52	K. Dharmaraja Aiyar ...	Nagercoil ...	Kalkulam. ...	
53	R. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Trivandrum ...	Chadayamangalam ...	
54	P. M. Mammen, B. A. ...	Quilon ..	Kunnathur.	
55	L. Narasinga Row ...	Trivandrum ...	Nedumangad.	
56	R. Lekshminarayana Row ...	Kottayam ...	Muvattupuzha.	
57	U. K. Krishna Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Kunnattukal	
58	V. Velayudan ..	Kottayam ...	Aikaranad.	
	S. Nanoo pillai Sastri ..	Quilon ..	Sasthancotta	Acting
	VII. Grade. (Rs. 40)			
59	A. Udaya Varma Raja ...	Quilon ...	Aranmula.	
60	A. Ananthakrishna Aiyer ...	Kottayam ...	Angamali.	
61	V. Anantharama Iyer ...	Nagercoil ...	Kollencode.	
62	M. Madhavan Nair ...	Kottayam ...	Parur.	
63	K. M. Varghese ...	Kottayam ..	Kaduthuruthi.	
64	K. George, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Meenachil.	
65	R. C. Sekhara Pillai ...	Trivandrum	Kazhakkuttam.	
66	R. Samukkutty Menon, B. A.	Kottayam ..	Kanjirappalli	
67	P. A. Kurien, B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Mavelikara	
68	A. Rama Varma Raja ...	Do. ...	Quilon (Addl.)	
69	M. Padmanabha Pillai ..	Trivandrum ...	Maranallur.	
70	M. John B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Kunnathunad.	
71	K. M. Uthup, B. A. ..	Quilon ...	Nurnad.	
72	K. P. Thomas, B. A. ..	Kottayam ...	Thodupuzha.	
73	Sathiyadas, B. A., B. L. ...	Devicolam ..	Devicolam.	
74	S. Krishna Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Peermade.	
75	V. S. Krishna Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Kundara.	

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

C. B. CUNNINGHAM.

Appointed on 5-1-91 Commissioner of Police (Bh. Rs. 1,100)
Services lent by the Madras Government.
Also Director of Civil Supplies and controller of munitions.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks
	K. Padmanabhan Thampy B. A, B. L. ..	1-12-89	Personal Asst. to the Comr. of Police Rs. 400	
	District Superintendents			
1	T. H. Cameron ...	8-10-1087	Pay Rs. 330	Serving in the army.
2	R. Vaidyalingom Pillai. B. A. B. L. ...	28-8-1087	Quilon District (Pay Rs. 300)	
3	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ..	19-4-1092	Trivandrum District (Pay Rs 250)	
4	P. Gomatinayagom Pillai B. A...	9-1-1075	Nagercoil District (Pay Rs. 250)	S. P. T.
5	E. V. Abraham B. A. B. L ...	1-7-1088	Kottayam District	Acting.
	1st Grade Inspectors. (Rs. 200.)			
1	S. N. Arumugam Pillay ...	1-9-1074	Vilavancode	S. P. T.
2	S. Kumara Pillai ...	12-3-13	Punalore Circle.	Acting 1st Grade.
	2nd Grade Inspectors (Rs. 175.)			
3	B. Narayana Pillai .	1-11-73	Trivandrum Circle	On other duty
4	R. Pitchu Aiyangar ..	23-4-1081	Kottayam Do.	
5	Justus Daniel ...	1-4-1079	Arukutty Do.	
6	K. Narayana Pillai ...	18-11-1062	Alwaye Do.	S. P. T.
7	P. Kumara Pillai ...	24-7-1066	Peermade Do.	Ag. 2nd Grade.
	3rd Grade Inspectors (Rs. 150).			
8	V. T. Chakko B. A. ...	9-3-1079	Kottayam.	Prosecuting Inspector.
9	S. V. Gopalaswamy Pillai ...	28-5-76	Quilon Circle.	
10	K. Raja Raja Varma ...	25-8-1086	Deviculam. Do.	
11	P. Govindan Tampi, B. A. ...	7-5-1078	Chengannur Do.	
12	C. R. Parameswaran Pillay.	17-7-89	Alleppey Do.	On other duty
13	S. Alagappa Pillay ...	3-4-72	Kottar Do.	Acting 3rd Grade.
	4th Grade Inspectors (Rs 125.)			
14	R. Atchuthen Pillai, B. A. B. L.	1-11-1085	Quilon	Prosecuting Inspector.
15	Owen Joseph B. A. ...	27-8-1082	Eraniel	
16	G. Anandan Pillay ...	21-5-1082	Moovattupuzha Circle	
17	P. Krishna Menon B. A, B. L.	1-7-1088	S. Division.	Prosecuting Inspector.
18	T. R. Raman Pillay ...		Trivandrum Town	Acting. 4th Grade.
29	K. Parameswaran Pillay ...		Alleppey	Do.
20	V. Sivasankara Pillai B. A. Reserve Inspector .	1-7-1088	(On Rs. 125)	Do.

13 First Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 80 each.
19 Second Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 70 each.
25 Third Grade Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 60 each.

13	Fourth Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 50 each.
21	First Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 20 each.
35	Second Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 15 each
81	Third Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 12 each.
442	First Class Constables on	Rs. 10 each.
554	Second Class Constables on	Rs. 9 each.
504	Third Class Constables on	Rs. 8 each.
209	Fourth Class Constables on	Rs. 7 each.

Commissioner's Office.

T. ESAKIMUTHU CHETTIAR, B. A., (appointed 1-7-88) Manager (Pay Rs. 100—10-150) + Rs. 20 Allce. *Ex-officio* Managers, Office of Director of Civil Supplies.

Circle.	Charging station.	Out-post.
	1. Bhoothapandy. ...	
	2. Aramboly Frontier. ...	1. Nadukani.
	3. Cape. ...	2. Vellamadam.
	4. Edalakudy	3. Anjugramom.
	5. Kottar Town ...	4. Ettamozhi.
	6. Eraniel ...	5. Rajakamangalam.
	7. Colachel ...	6. Karungal.
	8. Thuckalay ...	7. Kulasekaram.
	9. Thiruvattar ...	8. Arumana.
Trivandrum ...	10. Kuzhithura ...	9. Kaliakavila.
	11. Neyyattinkara ...	10. Vizhingam.
	12. Poovar ..	11. Ottasekaramangalam.
	13. Nemom ...	12. Parasala
	14. Nedumangad ...	13. Vidurai.
	15. Kattakada. ...	14. Vamanapuram.
	16. Fort ...	15. Vattaparai
	17. Puthenchanthai ...	16. Karamanai.
	18. Cantonment ...	17. Kallattumukku.
		18. Palace Guard.
		19. Stables Guard.
		20. Pettah.
		21. Perukada.
		22. Poojapura.
		23. Beach Station.
	19. Kazhacoottam ...	24. Vattiyoorkavu.
	20. Attingal ...	25. Kulathur.
	21. Chilakur ...	26. Thonnakkal.
		27. Pallikal.
		28. Chirayinkil.
Quilon ...	22. Quilon Town ...	29. Kaumanath Bazar.
	23. Quilon Taluk ...	30. Chavarai.
	24. Paravoor ..	
	25. Karunagapally ...	31. Klankad.
		32. Anchel.
		33. Samburvadakara.
		34. Puliyara.
Punalore ...	26. Punalore ...	35. Ilathur.
	27. Shencottah ...	36. Ayikudi.
	28. Adoor ...	37. Achamputur.
	29. Sasthancotta ...	38 Kulangarai
	30. Kottarakara ...	39. Valagom Pooyappally.
		40. Aryankavu.
		41. Kaipattur.
		42. Ranni.
Chengannur ...	31. Chengannur ...	43. Konni.
	32. Mavelikara ...	44. Pantalam.
	33. Pathanamthitta ...	45. Mannar.
	34. Thiruvalla ...	46. Mallappalli.
		47. Aranmulai.

Circle.	Charging station.	Out-post.
Alleppey ...	35. Ambalapuzha ...	48. Thirukunnapuzha.
	36. Pulinkunnu ...	49. Thottappally.
	37. Alleppey Town ...	50. Edathuva.
	38. Haripad ...	51. Mananchery.
	39. Kayankulam ...	52. Beach Station.
		53. Pallathurity.
Kottayam ...	40. Kottayam ...	54. Thiruvarpu.
	41. Pampadi ...	55. Kumarakam.
	42. Changanacherry ...	56. Ramangiri.
	43. Karugachal ...	57. Kidangoor.
	44. Ettumanur ...	58. Kaduthurithy.
Arukutty ...	45. Vaikam ...	
	46. Arukutty ...	59. Vetchoor.
	47. Shertallay ...	60. Vadayar.
	48. Kuthiathode ...	61. Anthakarazhi.
	49. Mamalai ...	
Muvattupuzha ...	50. Muvattupuzha ...	
	51. Kuthattukulam ...	62. Piravam.
	52. Kothamangalam ...	63. Vazhakulam.
	53. Thodupuzha ..	64. Nellappara.
	54. Meenachil ...	65. Ramapuram.
		66. Kurianad.
Alwaye ...	55. Parur ...	67. Varapuzha.
	56. Munambom ...	68. Puthenvelikara.
	57. Alwaye ...	69. Puthenchira.
	58. Edapally ...	70. Kothakulangara.
	59. Perumbavoor ...	71. Parakadavu.
		72. Kodanad.
		73. Kalady.
Devikulam ...	60. Devikulam ...	
	61. Udumbanchola ...	
	62. Munnar ...	
Peermade ...	63. Kanjirapalli ...	
	64. Peermade ...	74. Poonjar.
	65. Mundakayam ..	75. Manimala.
	66. Kumili ...	76. Vandiperyar.

CENTRAL PRISON.

V. Chandamiah ... Superintendent, (Rs 350).

M. Pothan, B. A. ... Jailor, (Rs. 100).

John Hilkiah, M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer, Rs. 110).

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Army Rank in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
L. Colonel R. De L. Faunce ...	2nd November 1916.	13th February 1913.	26th (K. G. O.) (Lt. Cavalry.)	Commandant ...	1143	...	7	Draws an allowance Rs. 203 chs. 16 for charge of Body Guard.
Temporary Capt. E. W. Autram ...	25th June 1917.	29th November 1914.	1—1st Gurkha Rifles ...	Commandant, 1st Battalion, ..	559	23	...	Draws an allowance of Rs. 101-22-0 for charge of 2nd Battalion, and Rs. 61-2-0 as conveyance allowance. In charge of Military Family payments and Pensions.
Temporary Capt. E. W. Antram ...			Acting ...	Commandant, 2nd Battalion ...				
STAFF.								
Narayana Pillai ...	13th January 1902.	...	...	Subadar-Major, 1st Battalion	60	...	...	Draws Staff allowance of Rs. 20.
Neelakanda Pillai ...	23rd October 1889.	...	...	Do. 2nd Battalion	35	...	...	On deputation as Dist. Asst. Recruiting Officer Do. Do. Rs. 15.

UNIFORM... BODY GUARD—Dark Blue, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet--Lace Gold.
INFANTRY—SCARLET. 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Blue Green, Lace Gold.

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 30 Havildars, 30 Naigues, 416 Privates, 12 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues, 755 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 30 Drummers and Fifers—Total 908.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners—Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 30 Musicians—Total 32. 4 Band Half pay Boy.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Risaldar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Kote Duffadar Major, 1 Kote Duffadar, 1 Drill-Duffadar, 1 Duffadar, 4 Lance Duffadars, 2 Farriers, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Sowars.

3 coolies, 3 malies, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Dung boys, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 165. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Sergeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

Name.	Present Office.	Salary. Rs.	Salary. Ch.	Remarks.
H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. ...	Medical Officer.	763	11	Draws Rs. 50-25 chs. as house rent.(On other duty.)
K Madhaven Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	Ag. Do.	508	26	Draws an allowance of Rs. 50 as Huzur Medical Officer. Draws a conveyance allowance of Rs 22-25-4
2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons each on ...	...	70	...	
1 Do. Do. Do.	...	40	..	
W. Taylor	Band Director.	250	...	
T. Muthiya Pillai...	Manager.	125	...	

Body Guard.

A. Alderson	Acting Veterinary Surgeon.	61	2	Draws an allowance of Rs. 30-15-0.
Shaik Abdullah	Risaldar-Major ...	101	22	Draws an allowance of Rs. 25-12-8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. H. Campbell Perkins, M. R. C. S., (England), L. R. C. P. (London), Durbar Physician S. P. T.—Pay Bh. Rs. 1,200.

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
	Surgeons—1st Grade.			
1	Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. (Madras) M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph. (London) ...	850	General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
	Surgeons—2nd Grade			
1	Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose, B. A., (Madras), M. B., B. S., (London), L. M., (Rotunda) ...	450	Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	
2	Vacant ...			
	Deputy Surgeons.			
1	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	300	District Hospital, Kottayam	
2	V. N. Narayana Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Sreepadom Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
3	P. Sankaramurthi Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
4	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. G. ...	300	Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs 30.
5	V. Sankara Valiathan, B. A., (Madras) M. D. (Edin.) ...	300	District Hospital, Parur.	
6	K. Raman Tampi, B. A. (Madras) M. D. D. T. M. H. (Edin.) L. M. (Dublin) ...	300	District & Victoria Jubilee Hospitals, Quilon.	L. A Rs. 50.
7	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	300	District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
8	S. T. Ponnuswami Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	200	Do. Nagercoil.	
9	K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	200	Leper and Lunatic Asylums and the Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 50.
10	P. R. Subba Iyer, L. M. & S. ...	200	Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
11	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S. ...	200	Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 50 for dental work.
12	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	200	District Hospital, Lalom.	
13	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S. ...	200	Do. Parassala.	

Medical Department—(*continued*)

No.	Names.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
14	A. M. Draviam, L. M. & S.	200	District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	On leave.
15	A. T. Thomas, L. M & S. ..	200	Do. Shertallay.	
16	S. Ramaswamy Iyer, M. B. & C. M. ...	175	Do. Alleppey	
17	K. Thomas, L. M. & S. ...	175	Do. Kozhencherry.	Sub-protem.
18	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S...	175	Do. Kanjirapally.	Officiating.
	Assistant Surgeons.			
1	K. I. Cheriyan Mappillay, L. M. & S. ...	140	...	On leave.
2	H. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. M. & S. ...	140	District Hospital, Shencottah.	
3	A. T. Mathoo, L. M. & S. ...	140	Do. Muvattupuzha.	
4	T. K. Varghese, L. M. & S.	140	Do. Changanacherry.	
5	K. C. Kuriyan, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	140	District Dispensary, Devikulam.	L. A. Rs. 70.
6	N. Lakshmana Iyer, M. B. & C. M. ...	140	District Hospital, Vaikom.	
7	A. A. George, L. M. & S. ...	140	Do. Alwaye.	
8	A. M. Mathew, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	140	District Dispensary, Kayencolam.	
9	Miss. A. T. Martin, L. M. & S. ...	140	House Surgeon, Women & Children's Hospital. Trivandrum.	P. A. Rs. 35. L. A. Rs. 50.
10	P. Palpu, M. B. & C. M. ...	140	District Hospital, Chirayinkil.	
11	A. Nallaperumal Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	140	Vadakke Kottaram Dispensary, Trivandrum	
12	N. K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	140	District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
13	L. A. Ravi Varma, M. B. & C. M. ...	140	Do. Neyyattinkara.	
14	K. Kuruvilla, L. M. & S. ..	140	District Dispensary, Chenganoor.	
15	A. E. John, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ...	140	Do. Peermade.	L. A. Rs. 70
16	B. Dasannachar, M. B. & C. M. ...	140	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum.	
17	D. W. Isaac, L. M. & S. ...	140	District Hospital, Nedumangad.	
18	V. M. Kuriyan, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Arukutti.	

Medical Department—(*continued.*)

No.	Names.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
19	N. Krishna Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	110	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
20	V. Nagoji Row, M. B. & C. M. ..	110	Do. Do.	
21	P. Parameswaran Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	110	Do. Tiruvella.	
22	John Hilkiah, M. B & C M. ...	110	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
23	J. I. Gomez, L. M. & S. ...	110	Do. District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
24	K. P. Raman Pillay, M. B. & B. S. ...	110	Do. Tiruvalla.	
25	M. Sankara Menon, L. M. & S. ...	110	Do. Parur.	
26	S. Christian, L. M. & S. ...	110	Do. Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
27	M. P. Chacko, L. M. & S...	110	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
28	K. Kesava Pillay, M. B. & B. S. ...	110	Do. Do.	
29	P. A. Abraham, L. M. & S. ...	80	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	
30	R. Ramakrishna Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	80	Do. Do.	
31	S. Sivathanu Pillay, M. B., & B. S. ...	80	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
32	Samuel John L. M. & S. ...	80	Do. Do.	
33	N. Madhava Panikkar, M. B. & B. S. ...	80	Do. District Hospital, Kottayam	Officiating.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons—Senior.			
1	Mrs. V. S. Alweyn ...	125	Assistant, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	P. A. Rs. 31¼
2	Miss L. Gomez ...	125	Do. Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
3	Mrs. S. Quinless ...	125	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	Do.
	Apothecaries.			
1	Y. Kunjandy ...	100	...	On leave.
2	A. Aiyemperumal Pillai...	100	Assistant, Leper Asylum, Trivandrum.	P. A. Rs. 50, L. A. Rs. 15.
3	H. J. D'Lemos ...	100	Do. District Hospital, Lalom.	

Medical Department—(*continued*).

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
	Assistant Apothecaries.			
1	Mrs. Catherine Jacob ...	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam.	P. A. Rs. 35.
2	Sreemathi G. Kalyani Amma ..	50	Do. Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	P. A. Rs. 25.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.			
1	V. Narayana Valiathan...	70	District Dispensary, Konni.	
2	R. Venkitachalapathi Naidu ...	70	Assistant, Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
3	R. Sriramulu Naidu ...	70	Do. Do.	
4	K. I. Varghese ...	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam.	
5	P. K. Joseph ...	70	District Dispensary, Ettumannur.	
6	S. R. Gopala Aiyangar ...	70	Do. Ambalapuzha.	
7	P. Krishna Menon ...	70	Do. Haripad.	
8	Miss. A. Thompson ...	70	Assistant, Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	P. A. Rs. 35.
9	T. Marcos ...	70	District Dispensary, Kuthattukulom.	
10	K. G. Luke ...	70	Do. Kumaragom.	
11	N. P. Daniel ...	70	Do. Kottarakara.	C. A. Rs. 15 for Plague duty.
12	T. P. Abraham ...	70	Do. Mallappalei.	
13	M. G. Sankara Pillai ...	70	Do. Perumbavoor.	
14	S. Ranga Iyengar ...	70	Do. Bhoothapandy.	
15	C. J. Thanu Pillai ...	70	Do. Kottaram.	
16	Joseph George ...	70	Do. Karunagapalli.	
17	J. Charles Kamalam ...	70	Do. Punalur.	C. A. Rs. 10 for Plague duty.
18	V. Chellakan ...	70	Do. Colachel.	
19	T. I. Jacob ...	70	Do. Thodupuzha.	
20	T. Thomas ...	70	Do. Adoor.	
21	P. John Joseph ...	70	Do. Kulasekarom.	
22	P. Frederick N. David...	70	Do. Kothamangalom.	
23	C. Daniel ...	70	Do. Mundakayam.	L. A. Rs. 35.
24	K. Narayanan Oonnithan	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
25	F. W. Alweyn ...	70	Do. Quilon.	
26	K. T. Thomas ...	70	Do. Shertallay.	
27	V. K. Krishna Pillai ...	70	Do. Kottayam.	
28	R. M. Kumaraswamy Naidu ...	70	Do. Alleppey.	
29	G. R. Subba Row ...	55	Do. Chirayinkil.	
30	S. Kochuraman Pillay ...	55	Do. Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	

Medical Department—(*concluded.*)

No.	NAMES.	SALARY Rs.	STATION.	REMARKS.
31	R. Ramanatha Iyer ..	55	Assistant District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
32	C. R. Kesava Pillai ...	55	Do. Parur.	
33	P. K. Kunju Krishnan ..	55	Do. Quilon.	
34	R. Madhavan Pillay ...	55	Do. Kozhencherry.	
35	A. I. Joseph ...	55	Do. Alwaye.	
36	Y. Rama Iyer. ...	55	District Dispensary, Marayoor.	L. A. Rs. 27½, C. A. Rs. 15 for Plague duty.
37	S. Manuel ...	40	Operation Theatre Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
38	Miss. K. Annah Joseph ...	40	Assistant, Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	P. A. Rs. 20.
39	K. Sankara Pillay ...	40	Do. Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	C. A. Rs. 15.
40	K. Thomas Nainan ...	40	District Dispensary, Udumbanshola.	L. A. Rs. 20.
41	N. Padmanabhan ...	40	Assistant, District Hospital, Parassala.	
42	K. Kuppuswamy Iyengar.	40	Do. Vadakke Kottaram Dispensary. Trivandrum.	
43	M. K. Gopala Pillay ...	40	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
44	M. V. Doraiswamy ...	40	Do. District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	
45	M. I. Palpu ...	40	Do. Kanjirapalli.	
46	K. Arumukam Pillay ...	40	Do. Neyyattinkara.	
47	C. Kesava Pillai ...	40	Do. Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
48	K. M Marcos ...	40	Do. District Hospital, Changanacherry.	
49	P. R. Parameswara Kymal...	40	Do. Vaikam.	
50	S. Sankaranarayana Iyer ...	40	Do. Nagercoil.	
51	Miss. E. Sebastian ...	40	Do. Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	P. A. Rs. 20 Temporary.
52	A. Kumaran Nair ...	40	Do. Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	Officiating.
53	A. Swaminatha Pillay .	40	Do. Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
54	P. N. Damodaran Pillay.	40	Do. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
	Storekeeper.			
	X. Thomas ...	100	Medical Stores, Trivandrum.	

Chemical Examiner's Department.

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. C. M., (Madras) M. R. C. S. (Eng.) M. R. C. P., D. P. H. (London) ... Chemical Examiner to Government.

Ayurvedic Department.

Kolatheri Sankara Menon, M. A., L. T., M. R. A. S., Director of Ayurveda (Bh. Rs. 200).

Ayurvedic Hospital and Dispensary.

M. K. Narayana Pillai, Physician, (Rs. 30).

Sanitary Department.

S. Krishnamurthi Aiyer, M. B. and C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, (Rs. 500).

No.	Names.	Salary, Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	Andrew Manual, L. M. & S., 1st Grade ...	250	Trivandrum.	
2	J. J. Chandy, L. M. & S., 2nd Grade ...	200	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
3	P. T. Jacob, L. M. & S., 3rd Grade ...	130	Alwaye.	
	ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	C. John Jacob ...	60	Shertallai.	
2	A. S. Samathanam ...	45	Quilon.	
3	P. V. Jacob ...	45	Chengannoor.	
4	S. Rangaswami Iyengar ...	45	Kottarakara.	
5	T. S. Krishna Row ...	45	Nagercoil.	
6	R. Subramonia Aiyer ...	45	Kayenkulam.	
7	S. A. Alagianambia Pillai ...	45	Muvattupuzha.	
8	V. Mathavan Pillai ...	40	Alleppey.	
9	R. Nagaraja Row ...	40	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
10	T. Neelakantan Tampi ...	58	Kottayam.	
11	P. Raman Pillai ...	35	Reserve.	

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

1. Trivandrum.

PRESIDENT.

K. Maruthanayagom Pillai, President, Pay Rs. 250+50.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Kesava Row, Health Officer, Rs. 250+20.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Hrishikesh Banerjea, B. Sc., C. E., E., Assistant Engineer, (*Ex-Officio.*)
P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., First Tahsildar, (Do.)
A. A. Moriera, L. M. & S., Medical Officer, General Hospital.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, (Elected).
R. Gopala Pillai, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil (Elected).
G. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil (Elected).
N. Kumaran Asan, Secretary, S. N. D. P. Yogam (Nominated).
L. H. Netto (Elected).
T. S. Nambi Aiyengar, District Court Vakil (Elected).
A. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L. (Elected).
V. Ramakrishna Sastri, B. A., B. L. (Do.)
Sahib Bahadur S. Adam Sait (Nominated).
M. N. Pillai (Elected).

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2. Nagercoil.

PRESIDENT.

P. Sivasankara Pillai, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, Nagercoil.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vacant.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E, Executive Engineer, Southern Division (*Ex-Officio*).
C. K. Nagan Pillai, B. A., Tahsildar of Agasteeswaram (*Ex-Officio*).
S. T. Ponnuswami Pillai, L. M. & S., Medical Officer, District Hospital, Nagercoil, (*Ex-Officio*).

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Elected.

Paul Daniel, M. A., L. T., Head Master, Scott Christian Higher Grade English School, Nagercoil.
D. C. Joseph, Managing Editor, "Travancore Times," Nagercoil.
P. Chithambaram Pillay, B. A., B. L., Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.
R. Chandrabhanu Lala, Retired Supervisor, P. W. D., Nagercoil.
S. Ramaswamy, Vakil, District Magistrate's Court, Nagercoil.
A. Nayanar, B. A., B. L., Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.
Vacant.

Nominated.

R. Harihara Iyer, Nagercoil.
D. Francis, Nagercoil.

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3. Quilon.

PRESIDENT.

N. Rajaram Rao, B. A., Dewan Peishkar.

VICE PRESIDENT.

V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L., Division Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. D. D. T. M. & H. (Edin) L. M. (Dublin) Deputy Surgeon, District Hospital, Quilon.
R. Evarard, C. E., A. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, Quilon Division.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

C. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, Quilon,
C. Mahamad Kunjoo.
P. V. Subbier, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil.
M. R. Govinda Pillai, Medical Practitioner.
C. Raman Tampi, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil.
P. J. John, B. A., B. L., District Court Vakil.
N. Kumaran, B. A., B. L. Do.
C. R. Ararsaratnam Pillai.
Thomas Stephen, Managing Director, Messrs. Thomas Stephen & Co.

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4. Padmanabhapuram.

PRESIDENT.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Dewan Peishkar.

VICE PRESIDENT.

K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Dharmaraja Aiyer, Sub-Registrar, Kalkulam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. S. Maruthanayagom Pillai, Padmanabhapuram,
S. Lakshminarayan Iyer, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Do.
P. Padmanabhan Tampi, Do.
Vacant.
Vacant.
K. N. Padmanabha Pillai, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Padmanabhapuram
T. K. Velu Pillai, Vakil, Magistrate's Court, Do.

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5. Thiruvellah.

PRESIDENT.

J. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. Tahsildar, Thiruvellah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. and C. M. Medical Officer, Thiruvella.
G. Krishna Pillai, B. A., Sub-Registrar. Do.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

N. Krishna Pillai, Thacheril house, Thiruvellah.
K. Narayana Pillai, Sankaravelil house, Do.
K. M. Abraham, B. A., L. T., School-Master, Do.
K. Govinda Pillai, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Do.
K. M. Mamen Mapilay, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Thiruvellah.
John Eapen, Munsiff's Court Vakil, Do.
Asanisa Abdul Kadir Sahib, Merchant Do.

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6. Alleppey.

PRESIDENT.

K. A. Krishna Aiyangar, B. A. and B. L., High Court Vakil, Alleppey.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. Venkitarama Naidu, L. M. and S. Retired Surgeon.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Ramaswami Aiyar, M. B. and C. M. Deputy Surgeon, District Hospital.
P. I. Daniel, B. A., Treasury Officer, Alleppey.
N. Thiruvambalam Pillay, Sub-Division Officer.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Adam Oosman, Merchant.
N. T. Issac, Vakil.
Wallabhadas Jodouji, Merchant.
K. Nagendra Prabhu, Landlord.
C. J. Varghese, B. A., B. L., Zilla Court Vakil.
M. K. Ananthasiva Aiyar, Munsiff's Court Vakil.
Assen Haji Haroon, Merchant.
N. A. Mohammedkunju, Merchant.
M. J. Chathukutty.

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7. Kottayam.

PRESIDENT.

K. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, B. A. and B. L. Dewan Peishkar, and District Magistrate.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

K. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A., B. L., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar and First Class Magistrate.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. R. Rangaswamy Iyengar, B. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.
J. R. Dias, L. M. and S. Medical Officer in charge of the District Hospital, Kottayam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. M. Mathula Mapilla, Manager, Manorama Office, Kottayam.
A. N. Kesava Pillai, Landlord, Arakal house, Kottayam.
C. I. Chandy, Merchant, Kottayam.
P. K. Narayana Pillay, B. A. and B. L., High Court Vakil.
M. M. Varughsee, Merchant, Kottayam.
K. T. Cherian, Merchant, Kottayam.
L. K. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., and B. L., High Court Vakil.
P. K. Kurian, Vakil, District Magistrate Court, Kottayam.
K. Kunjitharuvai, Merchant.

8. Alwaye.

PRESIDENT.

K. R. Krishna Pillay, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Alengad.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

A. George, L. M. and S., Medical Officer in charge, District Hospital Alwaye.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., Sub-Registrar, Alengad.
C. J. Mani, Sub-Division Officer, P. W. D. Alwaye.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

C. A. Rangasai Iyer, B. A., L. T., Head Master St. Mary's High School, Alwaye.
M. K. Khader Pillai, Merchant.
K. P. Kunjukrishna Menon, Kuttikattumadom.
M. G. Krishna Kammathi, Merchant.
P. F. Mathew, Do.
C. T. Thommy, Do.

9. Vaikom.

PRESIDENT.

N. Lakshmana Iyer, M. B. and C. M. Medical Officer, Vaikom.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

P. C. Krishna Pillai. Vakil.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Madhava Panikar, B. A., L. T. Head Master, Higher Grade Secondary School, Vaikom.
K. P. Krishna Menon.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. I. Joseph, Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
V. Srinivasa Naik, Merchant Do.
P. N. Madhavan Pillai, Do. Do.
K. N. Govinda Pillai.
W. John, Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
C. Ananthasiva Aiyar.

10. Kayankulam.

PRESIDENT.

M. E. Ittiyerah, B. A. Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kayankulam.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. M. Mathew, B. A., M. B. C. M., Medical Officer, District Dispensary, Kayankulam.
K. U. Alexander, B. A. Sub-Registrar, Kayankulam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Rev. Father A. J. Michael, Kayankulam.
Sahib Bahadur N. Siddick Sait. Do.
P. Madhavan Pillai, Do.
K. G. Madhavan Do.
M. Anantha Senai, Do.
N. J. Vurghese, Do.
S. Chidambara Iyer, Do.
P. Rama Pye. Do.
Thomas Thomas. Do.

11. Mavelikara.

PRESIDENT.

M. Udaya Varma Raja B. A. Mavelikara.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Thanoo Pillai, B. A. B. E. Asst. Engineer, Mavelikara.
A. G. John B. A., L. T. Head Master, H. G. S School, Mavelikara.
P. A. Kurian, B. A., Sub-Registrar, Mavelikara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Veeramoney Iyer, Valia Madom, Mavelikara.
P. J. Kurian, Patinjarathalakal house, Puthiyakavoo, Mavelikara.
N. G. Parameswaran Pillai, Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Mavelikara.
K. Govinda Pillai, Vakil, Munsiff's Court.
P. J. Abraham, B. A., L. T. Head Master, B. H. H. G. S. School Mavelikara.
K. Krishna Panickar, Sankur, Kannamangalom, Mavelikara.

12. Shencottah.

PRESIDENT.

R. Govinda Puduval, B. A. and B. L. Tahsildar Magistrate and Munsiff, Shencottah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Padmanabha Iyer, Sub-Division Officer, P. W. D. Shencottah.
H. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. M. & S. Medical Officer in charge District Hospital, Shencottah.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Kasy Iyer, Landlord, and Hundi Merchant, Shencottah.
N. Subbaya Thevar, Landlord, and Timber merchant, Shencottah.
B. Anda Pillai, Vakil, Shencottah.
B. Savariperumal Pillai, Landlord and Pensioner, Do.
S. P. Kuthalalingam Pillai, Vakil, Do.
A. Subba Iyer, Landlord, Do.
S. Mohaideenpitchai Routher, Contractor, Do.
P. Chellaswami Chinnananya Pandian, Registered Physician and Surgeon, Shencottah.
R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Landlord, Do.
S. Virabhadra Karayalar Do. Do.

13. Colachel.

PRESIDENT.

Vacant, Colachel Sub-Registrar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. V. Chellacon, Medical officer.
2. C. Krishna Aiyer, B. A., Excise Inspector.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. T. Raman Pillai, Retired Survey Sub-Assistant.
2. N. Cumara Pillai, Criminal Vakil.
3. Revd. Father Joseph L. Fernandez, Vicar, Colachel.
4. N. Kunjen Pillai, Landlord, Konnakode.
5. P. Krishna Pillai, Landlord, Neyyoor.
6. R. P. Muthumeeran Pillai, Merchant, Colachel.
7. Vincent George, Messrs. J. H., Vavasseur & Co.

14. Changanacherry.

PRESIDENT.

1. T. K. Varghese, L. M. & S., Medical Officer, District Hospital, Changanacherry.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. K. Sivarama Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar, Changanacherry.
2. C. J. Kuruvilla, B. A., Sub-Registrar, Changanacherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. K. Valayudhan Pillai, Valparambu Veedu.
2. Chacko Ouseph, Valia Veedu.
3. A. Madhavan Pillai, Vilia Veedu.
4. Akara Mytheen Ravuther, Puthuparampu.
5. Revd. Father Thomas M. Murical.
6. N. A. Navoor Kani Ravuther, Pulimoodu.
7. V. Subramonya Iyer, Hundi Merchant.

15. Parur.

PRESIDENT.

1. U. Rama Krishna Kukillaya, B. A., L. T., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Parur.

OEFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. V. S. Valiathan, B. A., M. D., Medical Officer.
2. M. Madhavan Nair, Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. P. A. Subha Aiyar, B. A., & B. L., High Court Vakil.
2. R. Karunakara Pillai, Landlord.
3. A. Madhava Vadhiar, Do.
4. A. Krishna Iyer, District Court Vakil.
5. Mathew Ittichen, Landlord.
6. C. Y. Ramakrishna Iyer, District Court Vakil.
7. A. Balakrishna Menon, District Court Vakil.

16. Neyyattinkara.

PRESIDENT.

1. N. Achuthen Pillai, B. A., Tahsildar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. L. A. Ravi Varma, M. B. C. M., Medical Officer,
2. T. R. Padmanabha Row.

16. Neyyattinkara—(*contd.*)

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Ramasubba Iyer.
2. V. K. Govinda Pillai.
3. N. C. Keshava Pillai.
4. X. G. Lopez.
5. Kumara Pillai.
6. K. Alikanoo Pillai.
7. Athichen Vydian.

17. Haripad.

PRESIDENT.

1. V. Aundy Pillai, B. A.
2. P. Krishna Menon, L. M. & S. Vice President, Medical officer.

OFFICIAL MEMBER.

1. r. C. Mathu B. A., Sub-Registrar.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Subbaraya Aiyar.
2. V. Ramakrishna Pannikkar.
3. C. Thomas.
4. S. Subramoney Iyer.
5. Sahib Bahadur M. C. Abdarraham.
6. A. K. Govindan Channar.
7. Vacant.

18. Attingal.

PRESIDENT.

1. N. Govinda Panikar, B. A., Acting Tahsildar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. P. Narayana Iyer, B. A., Headmaster, H. G. S. School.
2. K. I. Thomas, Sub-Division Officer.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. Harihara Iyer, B. A.
2. Job. Kamalam.
3. K. N. Parameswaran Pillai.
4. V. Kunjukrishna Pillai.
5. B. Ahmad Pillai.
6. K. N. Krishnan Potti.
7. Kochu Pappu Tharakan.

19. Kuzhitura.

PRESIDENT.

1. M. H. Viraraghava Iyer B. A., Tahsildar Magistrate.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. T. Arunachalam Pillai, Excise Inspector.
2. G. S. Ramasubbier, Overseer, P. W. D.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. S. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Vice President.
2. K. Raman Thampy.
3. K. Martandan Tampi.
4. V, Devanayagom.
5. P. Piratti Nadar.
6. M. Kannoo Panickan.
7. R. Narayana Pillai.

Public Works Department.

F. J. Jacob, C. E., T* Chief Engineer, Rs. 1,400. (Appointed under special covenant).

O. S. Barrow, T* Deputy Chief Engineer, Rs. 900.

Serial No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			
	I GRADE NO. 2.			
1	K. R. Rengaswami Iyengar, B. C. E. ...	800	Kottayam.	
2	R. Everard, C. E., A. M. Inst. C. E. T* ...	800	Quilon.	
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			
	II Grade No 7			
1	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A. B. E.	700	Trivandrum.	
2	L. H. Jacob. T*	700	...	Appointed under special covenant.
3	John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E. ...	700	Alwaye.	On combined leave. Has taken up Service in the Ministry of Munitions.
4	Herbert E. Parratt, A. M. I. M. E., M* ...	700	Trivandrum (Workshop.)	Appointed under special covenant.
5	V. Arunachalam Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	700	Nagercoil (K. P.)	
6	O. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	600	Nagercoil (Sn. Dn.)	
7	Vacant.			

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular.

"T" denotes Tamil and "M" Malayalam.

Public Works Department—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. No. 15.			
1	K. Thanoo Pillai, B. A., B. E. ...	400	Kottayam.	
2	G. Padmanabha Iyer	400	Shencottah.	
3	M. P. Mani, B. E.	350	Aruday.	
4	K. Govinda Pillai, B. SC., L. C. E. ...	350	Thuckalay.	
5	S. S. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	350	Mavelikara.	
6	Hrishikesh Banerjea, B. SC., C. E., E. E. ...	350	Trivandrum.	
7	C. Balakrishna Rao, B. A., B. E. ...	350	Do.	
8	Alexander Slater **M***...	400	...	Appointed under special covenant. On other duty. Serving in the Army.
9	C. N. Elliot **M*** ...	350	...	Do.
10	V. Harihara Iyer, B A., B. E. ...	300	Nagercoil. (K.iP)	
11	M. S. Duraiswamy Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	300	Alleppey (Canal)	
12	George Philip, B. E. ...	300	Munnar.	
13	M. N. Parameswara Kurup, L. M. E. A. M. I M. E.	300	Trivandrum. (Workshops).	
14	T. C. Chacko, B. sc. (Edin.) ...	250	Muvattupuzha.	
15	K. Narayana Pillay, M. A., B. SC.	250	Nagercoil. Sub-Division.	
	SUB-ENGINEERS No. 3.			
1	N. Thiruvambalam Pillai ...	300	Alleppey.	
2	K. I. Thomas ...	300	Attingal	
3	J. C. Joyce	275	iTrvandrum.	Acting as Superintendent, Guest House.

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination n Vernacular,
"**T**" denotes Tamil and "**M**" Malayalam

Public Works Department.—(*concluded*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISOR.			
	I GRADE. No. 3.			
1	C. J. Mani	200+ 37½ A.	Alwaye ...	In charge of the Sub-Division
2	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	200	Quilon ...	
3	G. Krishna Pillai ...	170	Chengannur ...	
	II GRADE. No. 8.			
4	K. Atchutha Menon ..	150	Trivandrum ...	
5	O. S. Sundram Iyer, C. E. ...	150	Thuckalay ...	
6	M. K. Kesava Pillai ...	150	Nagercoil ...	
7	G. V. Subramonia Aiyah ...	150+ 37½ A.	Neyyattinkara ..	In charge of the Sub-Division.
8	S. Sesha Iyer, B. A., B. E., M. E. ...	135	Butapandy ...	
9	K. C. Thomas, B. A., B. E. ...	135	Trivandrum ...	In charge of the D. B. of the Chief Engineer's Office.
10	M. C. Gopala Pillai, B. SC., M. R. SAN. I.,	120	Ponkunnam ...	Acting.
11	Vacant.			
	OVERSEERS No. 52.			

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

K. Kerala Varma Tampan, B. A., Manager, (Rs. 200+P. A. 50).

P. Vasudeva Kurup, B. A., B. L., Superintendent.

MARAMUT DEPARTMENT.

A. Kunjunni Panikkar, Sub-Engineer, Rs 250 (200-25-250)

Forest Department.

V. Subramonia Iyer, M. A., F. L. S., F. Z. S.. Conservator of Forests Bh. Rs. 900.

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS.

T. S. Venugopala Iyer	...	Shencottah Division (Rs. 400)
Vacant		
R. Swaminatha Iyer	...	Kottayam (Rs. 380)
R. Dhanukoti Pillai	...	Ag. Deputy Conservator, Centra Division (220+A. A. 60) Rs. 280

ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

1.	M. Velu Pillai,		Northern Division (Rs. 240)
2.	M. P. Jacob	...	Quilon Division (Rs. 220)
3.	T. V. Subbaiyer		Southern Division (Rs. 200)
4.	K. S. Narayana Iyengar	...	Conservator's Office (Rs. 200)
5.	P. Thanu Pillay, M. A., B. SC..	...	High Range Division (Rs. 180)
6.	P. Raman Pillai, B. A., B. SC., Bar-at-law.		Plantation Division (Rs. 180)
7.	M. O. Ommen	...	(Ag.) special duty Kottayam Division. (85+A. A. 30) Rs. 115
	S. Ramasubramania Iyer		Supernumerary Assistant Conservator (Rs. 125)
	A. Krishna Pillay	...	Special Veteriuary officer (Rs. 75)

RANGERS.

28 Rangers on Rs. (50-5-100).

DEPUTY RANGERS.

5 on Rs. 45, 12 on Rs. 40, 3 on Rs. 35 and 3 on Rs. 30

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

J. O. Surrao	Manager (Rs. 115)
K. Venkoba Row	Curator (Rs. 100)

Excise Department.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Excise Commissioner, Rs. 900.

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS. I Grade.			
1	A. J. Vanross (Rs. 350)	Arukutti.	Arukutti.	
	II-Grade.			
1	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. Rs. 275.	Kottayam.	Kottayam	
2	C. E. Kesava Pillai, B. A Rs 250	Nagercoil.	Nagercoil.	
	CIRCLE OFFICERS— I-Grade—Rs. 200			
1	R. V. Gunther	Piravom.	Piravom.	On leave preparatory to retirement.
2	T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A.	Kayankulam.	Kayankulam.	
	CIRCLE OFFICERS— II—Grade—Rs. 175.			
1	T. R. Kesava Iyer, B. A.	Alleppey.	Alleppey.	
2	K. John	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	

Excise Department—*contd.*

No.	Name.	Circle	Station.	Remarks.
	CIRCLE OFFICERS— III Grade—Rs. 150.			
1	K. Udayavarma Raja, B. A.	Quilon.	Quilon.	
2	K. H. Venkiteswara Iyer, B. A.	Salt Factories.	Thamarakolam	
3	G. Nilakantan, B. A.	Devikolam.	Devikolam.	L. A. Rs. 75.
4	R. Kunjunni Puduval, B. A.	Excise Commissioner's Office.	Trivandrum.	
5	S. Swarnom Pillai. R. Sankara Pillai B. A.	Alwaye.	Alwaye.	Acting.
	INSPECTORS I Grade—Rs. 90.			
1	S. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A.	Nagercoil.	Eraniel Range.	P. A. Rs. 10
2	H. R. Gunther.	Kayankolam.	Chengannur Range.	
3	W. White	Alleppey.	Alleppey Customs.	
4	M. N. Charles, B. A.	Do.	Alleppey Tobacco Bankshall.	
5	Vacant			
	INSPECTORS II Grade Rs. 75.			
1	C. T. Ommen, B. A.	Piravom.	Muvattupuzha Range.	
2	M. Parasu Pillai, B. A.	Nagercoil.	Nagercoil Distillery.	
3	P. Masthan Khan	Arukutty.	Poothotta Range.	
4	K. C. Mani	Alwaye	Vallom Range.	
5	Y. Sindhuraja Pillai	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Port Salt Depot.	
6	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	Arukutti.	Arukutti chowkey.	
7	S. Sankara Varier. B. A.	Excise Commissioner's Office Reserve.	Trivandrum.	
8	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. & B. L.	Kayamkolam.	Karthigapalli Range.	
9	Vacant.			
	INSPECTORS — III GRADE—Rs 60.			
	N. Madhavan Pillai.	Piravom.	Thottur Vettical Range.	
2	A. Raman Pillai, B. A.	Trivandrum.	Karinkolam Range.	
3	K. Pitchu Iyer, B. A.	Arukutti.	Neraikadavoo Range.	
4	K. Mahomed Hussain.	Trivandrum.	Chirayinkil Range.	
5	W. J. Cleur.	Quilon.	Quilon Railway Chowkeys and Railway Salt Depot.	
6	K. Kesava Pillai	Nagercoil	Kalkulam Range.	
7	T. Arunachalam Pillai.	Do.	Vilavancode Range.	
8	R. Velu Pillai.	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum Town Range.	
9	R. Ramalingom Iyer.	Quilon.	Quilon Tobacco Bankshall.	
10	A. Rama Iyer.	Arukutti.	Veluthulli Chowkey.	
11	M. Lakshmana Rau, B A.	Trivandrum.	Nedumangad Range.	Acting as clerk in the Secretariat
12	V. P. Madhavan Pillai	Nagercoil.	South frontier patrol Range.	
13	K. Sivasankara Pillai.	Kottayam.	Meenachil Range.	
14	V. Ghulam Hussain.	Nagercoil.	Thovala Range.	
15	C. Govinda Pillai,	Devikulam.	Devikulam Southern Range	L. A. Rs. 30.
16	M. Madhavan Pillai.	Alwaye.	Parur Range.	
17	V. Narayana Pillai, B. A.	Quilon.	Kunnathur Range.	
18	B. Moreira.	Salt Factory.	Rajakamangalam Allom	
19	S. Vaiyapuri Pillai.	Do.	Trivandrum Excise Commissioner's Office.	On special duty.
20	K. Parameswaran Pillai.	Nagercoil	Agasteswarom Range.	
21	*Vacant.*	...		

Excise Department—*contd.*

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	INSPECTORS - IV GRADE Rs. 45.			
1	K. P Parameswaran Pillai	Arukutti.	Vadayar Range.	
2	K. C. Sankara Pillai	Piravam.	Piravom Range.	
3	Iype Tharyan, B. A.	Alleppey.	Alleppey Range.	
4	P. Padmanabha Pillai.	Arukutti.	Veluthulli Range.	
5	B. Rahiman Khan.	Trivandrum.	Nemom Range.	
6	R. Sankaranatha Pillai.	Devikulam.	Devikulam Northern Range.	L. A. Rs. 22½
7	N. Syed Maroof.	Arukutti.	Perumbalam Range.	
8	K. Parameswaran Pillai.	Piravam.	Thodupuzha Range.	
9	T. R. Hari Row.	Quilon.	South Paravoor Range.	
10	T. K. Krishnan Tampi.	Salt Factory.	Karayalar's Factory.	
11	K. Krishna Pillai,	Do.	Puthallom Factory.	
12	M. S. Chellappa Pillai.	Arukutti.	Vaikom Distillery.	P. A. Rs 5.
13	A. Arulsikamani.	Kayamkolam.	Mavelikara Range.	
14	K Govindan.	Alwaye.	Mamala Range.	
15	P. Marthandan.	Kottayam.	Kottayam Range.	
16	C. Krishna Iyer, B. A.	Salt Factory.	Colachel Salt Factory and Customs.	
17	S. P. Narayana Iyer, B.A	Do.	Thamarakolam Extension Factory.	
18	K. Thanu Pillai, B. A.	Quilon.	Quilon Range.	
19	C. Gopala Pillai.	Alleppey.	Alleppey Port Salt Depot.	
20	S. Sathiavagheswara Iyer, B. A.	Quilon	Shencotta Range and Distillery.	
21	M. G Walsalam, B. A.	Arukutti.	Chunganda Range.	
22	T. Subba Bakthan.	Kottayam.	Peermade Range.	
23	A. Ratnaswamy Pillai.	Quilon.	Pathanapuram Range.	
24	R. Arumukom Pillai. B. A.	Kayamkulam.	Thiruvalla Range.	
25	T. K. Narayana Panickar, B. A.	Trivandrum.	Trivandrum taluk Range.	
26	A. Ramaswami Iyer. B.A.	Nagercoil.	Kottar tobacco Bankshall.	
27	N. S. Narayana Pillai.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara Range.	
29	B. Harihara Iyer.	Salt Factory.	Thamarakolam Old Allom.	
29	K. Sankunni Menon.	Devikolam.	Karinkolam Chowkey.	L. A. Rs 22½.
30	C. Ammunni Panickar, B. A.	Quilon.	Kottarakara Range.	
31	B. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	Kayamkulam.	Kozhencherry Range.	
32	A. Rama Iyengar.	Alwaye.	Munambom Port Salt Depot.	
33	V. S. Parameswara Iyer, B. A. B. L.	Kayamkolam.	Karunagapalli Range.	
34	K. N. Raman Pillai.	Kottayam,	Ettumanoor Range.	
35	Vidwan M Krishna Pillai.	Do.	Changanacherry Range.	On probation.
36	G Ramaligom Iyer.	Alwaye.	Varapuzha Range.	On probation.
37	M. Kunju krishna Pillai.	Kayamkolam.	Kayamkolam range.	Temporary.
38	K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	Nagercoil.	Aramboly Chowkey.	On probation.
39	*Vacant.*			
40	Do.			
	EXCISE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.			
	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. (100-5-125).	Manager Excise Commissioner's Office.	Trivandrum.	

rine Department.

W. L. Kelly, Lt. Commander R. N. R. ... Principal Port Officer, Travancore, Head Quarters, Alleppey.
J. S. Johnson ... Pier Master, Alleppey.

Education Department.

DIRECTION AND INSPECTION.

(1.) Direction.

L. C. Hodgson, M. A., Director of Public Instruction (Bh. Rs. 1200).

P. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Rs. 500).

R. Ranga Iyer, B. A., Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction (Rs. 120).

(2) Inspection.

J. Pryde, M. A., B. Sc., Inspector of English Schools (Bh. Rs. 750) on other duty as District Assistant Recruiting Officer.

I. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of English Schools, Kottayam, (Rs. 150) on other duty as Special Assistant in the office of the Inspector of English Schools (allowance for the above Rs. 30).

J. T. Jesudasan, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of English Schools, Trivandrum (Rs. 140).

P. G. Krishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., Acting Assistant Inspector of English Schools, Kottayam, (Rs. 120) (*vice* I. Ramakrishna Iyer on other duty.)

S. Subramonia Sastry, M. A., Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Southern Range (Rs. 300+P. A. Rs. 50).

O. M. Cheriyan, B. A., L. T., Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Northern Range, (Rs. 300) on other duty.

V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A., Acting Inspector of Vernacular Schools, Northern Range (Rs. 150 + Ag. Allowance Rs. 40).

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K. Velu Thampi, B. A., (Rs. 150), District III.

P. Krishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 150), District IV.

K. Kesava Pillai, B. A., (Rs. 140), District V.

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K. Janardanan Pillai, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 130), District VII.

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A. Sankunni Menon, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 85), District XI.

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P. G. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 85), District XIII.
A. Venkitachalam Iyer, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 75), District XIV.
W. C. Abraham, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 70), District XV.
G. Alexander, B. A., (Rs. 100), District XVI.
V. Thomas Idicula, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 130), District XVII.
T. T. Mathew, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 85), District XVIII.
P. G. Krishna Iyer, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 120), District XIX (on other duty).
K. S. Rama Iyer, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 65), District XX.
P. Kesava Pillai, B. A., (Rs. 130), District XXI.
C. T. Kuriyan, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 80), District XXII.

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Miss. Peninah Moses (Rs. 100), District I.
Sreemathy K. Chinnamma (Rs. 100), District II.
Miss. Elizabeth Samuel (Rs. 150), District III.
Sreemathy K. Lekshmy Amma (Rs. 100), District IV.
Miss. M. DeNetto, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 190), District V (on other duty).
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H. H. the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

J. Stephenson, B. SC., A. R. C. S. E., Principal and Professor of Physics (Bh. Rs. 900).

PROFESSORS.

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Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. A., History (Bh. Rs. 650).
C. S. Gibson, M. A., M. Sc., Chemistry (Bh. Rs. 650) on leave in connection with the War.
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T. M. Krishnamachary, M. A., & B. L., (Rs. 280) History.

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K. Parameswaran Pillai, M. A., (Rs. 250) Sanskrit.

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K. R. Krishna Iyer, M. A., (Rs. 150) Chemistry.
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K. R. Ramanathan, B. A., (Honours) (Rs. 140) Physics.
G. Gopalakrishna Iyer, M. A., (Rs. 120) English (on other duty).
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S. Sivarama Pillai, B. A., (Honours) (Rs. 100) English do.
S. Ramiah, B. A. (Honours) (Rs. 100) do. do.
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R. Narayarna Sastry (Rs. 150) Sanskrit Assistant.
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S. Badarayanachari, M. A., L. T., (Rs. 300) Kottar (on leave).
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K. Venkiteswara Iyer, B. A., L. T., (Rs. 300 +P. A. Rs. 50) Model School, Trivandrum, Ag. Vice Principal, Training College.
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G. F. Clark, M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Training College (Bh. Rs. 750).
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N. Kuppuswamy Iyengar, M. A., L. T., (Rs. 150) Mathematics.
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V. Krishnan Tampi, B. A., Principal (Rs. 175).

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IV MISCELLANEOUS.

H. H. the Maharaja's Caste Hindu Hostel.

D. J. Sloss, M. A., Warden (Bh. Rs. 100).

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T. K. Joseph, B. A., L. T., Librarian (Rs. 85).

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Inspector of English Schools do.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools do.
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Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M. A.
D. J. Sloss, M. A.
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R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B. A., (*Secretary*).

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do. Northern Range do.
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Paul Daniel, M. A., L. T.
N. Kumaran Asan.
A. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. T.
A. Gopala Menon, M. A., (*Secretary*).

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T. A. Gopinatha Rao, M. A., Superintendent (Rs. 250).

Geological Department.

I. C. Chacko, B. A., B. Sc., A. R. C. S., A. R. S. M., State Geologist, (Rs. 350).

Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

Mahamahopadhyaya T. Ganapathi Sastrial, Curator (Rs. 100 + P. A. 50).

The Public Lecture Committee, Trivandrum.

(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887).

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The Professors of H. H. the Maharajah's College *Ex-officio.*)
The Durbar Physician (*Ex-officio*).
The Sanitary Commissioner (*Ex-officio.*)
The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries (*Ex-officio.*)
The Executive Engineer, Trivandrum (*Ex-officio.*)
C. V. Chandrasekharan B. A., (Oxon) Honorary Secretary.

His Highness the Maha Raja's Observatory Trivandrum.

J. Stephenson, B, Sc., A. R. C. Sc., Honorary Director.

M. Rama Varma Raja, Ph. D., F. R. A. S., F. Ph. S., (London), F. S. Sc. (London), F. R. C. I., F. R. B. S., F. R. H. S., F. R. M. S., F. R. Met. Society (London), F. L. M. S., (London), Member of the Seismological Society of America, the Royal Photographic Society of London, the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the British Astronomical Association, Membre perpetual de la Societe Astronomique de France, Membre Honoraire de la Societe Nationale des Professurs de Francais, en Angleterre, Astronomer.—

Assistant Director.

Government Museum and Public Gardens.

K. P. Ukkandan Unni Nair, M. A., L. T., Director.

RULES.

1. The Museum shall be open to the public daily, from 6 A. M. to 5-30 P. M., except on Sundays and Wednesdays.

2. The Gardens will be open daily, between 6 A. M. and 7-30 P. M. except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays, when it will be open till 8 P. M., after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the gardens except by special orders.

3. Visitors shall not ride or drive on the footpaths.

4. Visitors to the gardens shall not touch, pluck, or injure any fruits, flowers, trees, plants, shrubs or leaves or in any way interfere with the arrangements of any flower-bed, plantain tree, plant, shrub, flower, grass plot, walk or pathway, and they must confine themselves to such paths and other places as are set apart for promenading.

5. Visitors shall not interfere in any way with any officer, mallee peon or other servant of the gardens acting in the discharge of his duty.

6. Visitors shall not tease, touch or in any way interfere with the animals confined in the cages, or with the birds and animals in any aviary or enclosure, and no visitor shall approach nearer to the said cages than the plinth or enclosure surrounding the same.

7. No person shall in any way damage the property of Government, or move any bench from one place to another, or commit a nuisance, or deposit rubbish, within the gardens.

8. No visitor shall carry merchandise bundles or bulky package within the boundaries of the gardens, and no vendor of sweetmeats fruits, ærated waters or other articles intended for food or drink shall be allowed to take such articles into the gardens without previous sanction obtained for the same. Nor shall carts or coolie with loads or baskets be allowed to enter.

9. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

10. Carriages and bullock coaches are forbidden to stand about on the main road of the Gardens ; they should remain in the place set apart for the purpose.

11. Carriages, etc., shall pass through the Gardens at a moderate pace ; fast driving or fast cycling is forbidden.

12. No person shall be allowed within the Band-stand enclosure or on the terraces around the Museum building unless he is decently dressed.

13. Any person found infringing any of the above Rules, or who is intoxicated, riotous, noisy or disorderly in behaviour, or who may otherwise misbehave, will be ejected by the Police or any servant from the Gardens.

14. Plants, flowers, &c., will be sold in the Public Gardens, between 7 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. on all days except Sundays and holidays. Application should be made to the Gardens Curator.

15. The Tennis Courts in the Gardens are open to the general public on all days except Sundays. Bats, balls and nets are not provided.

Anchal Department.

T. Padmanabha Row ... Superintendent (Rs. 300 + P. A. Rs. 50).

Anchal Superintendent's Office.

M. J. Kurien ... Manager (Rs. 70)

Dead Letter Office.

T. Padmanabha Row ... Anchal Superintendent, in charge.

ANCHAL INSPECTORS.

I. Grade.

P. Parameswara Iyer ... Rs. 70 + P. A. Rs. 10, Quilon Division.

II. Grade.

H. Gopala Ram	... Rs. 60 Trivandrum Division.
V. Nilakanta Pillai	... „ 60 Padmanabhapuram Division

III. Grade.

M. Krishnaswamy Pillai	...Rs. 50 Muvattupuzha Division.
M. Palpu Pillai	... „ 50 Alleppey Division.
K. S. Padmanabha Iyer	... „ 50 High Range Division.
H. Sivarama Iyer B. A.	... „ 50 Mavelikara Division.
Eappen Varghese	... „ 50 Kottayam Division.

Photograph Department.

Z. D'Cruz ... Government Photographer and Mechanic (Rs. 165 + P. A. Rs. 50).

Madras Agency.

K. Sundar Row ... Rs. 150 per annum (Honorarium)

Kakur Management.

V. K. Ramalingom Iyer ... Manager (Bh. Rs. 60).

Sirkar Agent, Tinnevelly.

A. Rama Iyer ... Bh. Rs. 300 per annum (Honorarium).

Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

This Hall was erected by public subscription, largely supplemented by a grant from the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, as a permanent memorial of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and was formally opened by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th January 1896.

The Hall is let on hire to the public for the following purposes :—

Public or private meetings, exhibitions, lectures, concerts, balls, theatrical or musical performances and other entertainments.

The present scale of charges is as follows :—

A. For Professional or Amateur Entertainments admission to which is charged for,—

For a single performance	Rs. 20
For one week (six days)	„ 90
For two weeks	„ 150
For three weeks	„ 180

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and
Incorporated as a Joint Stock Company (Limited)
Under the Travancore Regulation I of 1063.

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Christian Missions in Travancore.

BRETHREN.

Travancore District Commenced 1896.

Mission Stations in Travancore and Cochin.	Name of Europeans.	Year of arrival.	Names of Indian Evangelists in Travancore and Cochin.
Kumbanadu.	E. H. Noel & wife. Dispensary and Bible & Book Depot.	1904	P. E. Mammen, P. C. John, } Kumbanadu. Lonappen, Angamaly.
„	C. J. Rolls & wife.	1911	Poranju, P. C. William, } Trichur.
„	Miss. A Mai.	1913	P. Chacko, Irinjalakuda. K. V. Cheru, N. Parur.
Trichur.	V. Nagel & wife. (V. Nagel on furlough).	1895	P. C. Varkky, Tiruvalla. P. C. Ninan, Oomayattukara. P. C. Cherian, Kottarakarai.
„	Miss. L. Sundgren. Girl's Orphanage.	1905	K. M. Chandy, Poovathoor. M. M. Varghese, Kavungumprayar.
Parur.	Vacant.		
Angamali.	Miss J. Mitchell.	1905	K. E. Koshi, Adur. K. V. Abraham,, Kaviyoor.
Irinjalakuda.	W. Kocher & wife. (interned). Boy's Orphanage.	1906	P. T. Thomas, Kayankulam. F. Numby, Puthupally. K. G. Thomas, Ranee.
Kunnukulam.	Misses Bourchardt and Diegle.	1909	P. C. Chacko, Eramathoor
	Repatriated.	1913	P. Lukos. Kurienoor.

Office of "The Gospel Illuminator"	Kumbanadu.
„ Number of Congregations ...	63
„ Schools ...	34
„ Other Evangelists, Teachers and Colporteurs ...	67
„ Pupils in Schools, about ...	1,000
„ Adherents, about ...	9,000

London Missionary Society.

Commenced work in Travancore, 1805.
Secretary.—Rev. A. T. Foster, Pareychaley.
Treasurer.—Rev. A. Parker, Trivandrum.

European Missionaries.	Indian Ministers.		
Nagercoil:—Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D. ...	Puttalam	Rev	S. Vethamany.
,, ,, R Sinclair (on furlough.) ...	Zionpuram	,,	S. Visuvasam.
,, Miss. B. J. Duthie ...	Thamarakulam	,,	S. Abraham.
,, ,, Harries, B. A., (on furlough)	Agasteesvaram	,,	M. Solomon.
Martandam:—Rev. I. H. Hacker ...	{ Ananthanadamkudi	,,	V. Arulanantham.
Neyoor:— Dr. S. H. Pugh, M. B., Ch.	{ Nagercoil	,,	J. M. Kesari, B. A.
,, Miss. Blanchard ...	{ Kadamalaikunnu	,,	T. Joel.
,, Miss. Schaffter ...	{ Senamvillei	,,	Y. Moses.
Pareychaley:—Rev. A. T. Foster	{ Irenepuram	,,	A. Samual.
Trivandrum:— ,, A. Parker ...	{ Pareychaley	,,	S. Matthias.
,, H. Hewett ...	,,	,,	G. Ebenezer.
Quilon:— ,, Rev. W. J. Edmonds ...	Ammaravillei	,,	N. Joseph.
Attungal:—	{ Martandam	,,	S. Devasaghayam, B. A.
,, Rev. C. G. Marshall (Divinity School).	{ Maruthengodu	,,	S. Jacob.
	{ Neyyattinkara	,,	S. Samanam.
	{ Nellikakuly	,,	W. G. Rasalam.
	{ Venganoor	,,	Y. Sananitham.
	{ Neyoor	,,	N. H. Harris.
	{ Mylady	,,	S. Nesamoni.
	Atoor	,,	V Devavaram.
	Aramanei	,,	M. S. Titus.
	Trivandrum	,,	T. Daniel.
	Perinpapuram	,,	P. James.
	Santhapuram	,,	V. Barnabas.

South Travancore Mission L. M. S.

Medical Missionaries :—
S. H. Pugh, M. B., Ch. B.
Geo. Cox, L. R. C. P. & S. Edin.

Lady Superintendent.
Miss. C. M. Schaffter.

Medical Evangelists :—

Abel, N.	Paruttipalli.
Aseervatham, R.	Neyoor.
Cornelius, P. J.	Leper Homes, Neyoor.
Devanayagom, V.	Kundara,
Charles, A.	Nelliekaculie.
Fletcher Simeon.	Martandam.
George, J.	Nagercoil.
Henry, Y.	Nagercoil.
Jesudian, S.	Kazhacuttam.
John Williams, S.	Martandam.
Kamalam, J. J.	Attungal.
Manuel, S. G	Colasagaram and Attoor.
Samuel, A.	Nedungolam.
Samuel, S.	Santhapuram
Solomon, M. D.	Aagsteesvaram & Kottaram.
Thomas, D. W.	Kilimanoor.
E. Daniel Edwards.	Tittuvilei.
Samuel. G. M.	Neyoor.
Peter Enos.	Do.
Ambrose, S.	Ravenencherrie.
Aruldhas, A.	Neyyoor.
Nullathumby, G.	Attungal.
Manuel, S.	Neyyoor.
Percy, C. Bhanu.	Do.

The Salvation Army, Nagercoil.

COLONEL, W. STEVENS (Yesu Ratnam), Chief Officer Arrived in India.
BRIGADIER, E. W. KEIL (Yesu Patham) Chief Secretary, Arrived in Travancore, 1891.
MAJOR PAINE (Saguna) Industrial Secretary, Arrived in India.
MAJOR GNANASEELAN, Field Officer's Training Secretary.
MAJOR LARSON, Educational Secretary.
BRIGADIER MRS. E. W. KEIL Financial Special.
ADJUTANT CLARK, Trade Manager.
CAPTAIN SPOONER, Accountant.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.
Nagercoil	Major Saguna (Paine) ...	1918	
"	Brigadier Perera ...	1908	
"	Major Larson ...	1900	
"	Adjutant Clark ...	1916	
"	Ensign Gilling ...	1916	
"	Commandant Heden ...	1917	
"	Captain Spooner ...	1913	
"	Captain Johnstone ...	1918	
"	Captain Berthelson ...	1915	
"	Captain Johnson ...	1914	
Trivandrum	Adjutant Antonson ...	1910	
"	Adjutant Brostrom ..	1913	
"	Ensign Blykert ..	1914	
Vadasary	Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S. D. Ph	1900	
"	Major Mc Gregor ...	1916	
"	Ensign Willis ...	1914	
Aramboly Branch Hospital	Captain Samuel ...		
Kolathumal Branch Hospital.	Adjutant David ...		
Muttacadoo Branch Hospital.	Adjutant Noah ...		
Chembanvialy Branch Hospital ...	Captain Yesuratnam ...		
Kadagramam	Commandant Davarubam ...		60
Erniel	Staff-Captain Yudhaprasinghie .		37
Nanjinadoo	Major Jayanathan ..		30
Tittuvilay	Staff-Captain Jivamony ...		31
Colasagaram	Adjutant Joshua ...		46
Marthandam and Parachalai...	Staff Captain Jayavalayutham ..		68
Neyyatankarai	Major Yesu Dasen ...		35
Trivandrum	Adjutant Thomas		40
Mavelikarai	Commandant Abraham ...		43
Tiruvella	Major Davasigamony ...		67
Kottarakarai	Staff-Captain Manickavasagar ...		36
Adoor	Adjutant Santhosham ...		42

No. of Boarding Schools	4
No. of Day Schools	116
No. of Boys	4025
No. of Girls	1685

Medical Department.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D., B. S., D. Ph., (On furlough).
Superintendent of Nurses, Mrs. Turner, (On furlough).
Officer in charge, Major Mc Gregor.
Assistants 16. Students 4.

In-patients Out-Patients.
Catherine Booth Hospital.
Acting Medical Officer, Adjutant Sundram.
Cashier Ensign Willis (Prabhu Singh).
Girls' Boarding School, Nagercoil. Major Paine.
Women's Training Garrison Staff-Captain Gnanavadivoo.
Men's Training Garrison. Brigadier Perera.
Teachers' Training, Nagercoil ,, ,,
Teachers' Training, Trivandrum, Ensign Blykert.
Boys' Boarding School, Nagercoil, Major Larson.
Boys' Boarding School, Trivandrum, Ensign Blykert.
Girls' Boarding School, Trivandrum, Adjutant Brostrom.
Industrial Department, Major Paine.

Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Travancore. *

Names o Missionaries.	Date of arrival.	Station.	Number of Sub-stations.	Number of baptized Christians.	Number of adherents.	Number of Catechists.	Number of Boarding Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.
Rev. G. Huebener.	25th October 1909	Nagercoil.	5	260	454	5	1†	7	98	3	5	124
,, A. J. Lutz.	6th November 1912.	Do.	9	258	483	5	1‡	4	15	5	10	244
,, R. W. Goerss.	4th November 1913.	Do.	6	170	380	3	...	...	...	6	6	128
,, F. R. Zucker.	13th September 1910.	Trivandrum.	5	43	320	1	1†	4	67	4	5	111
,, J. Harms.	6th November 1912.	Do.	5	115	624	3	...	...	...	5	10	194
,, O. A. Ehlers.	4th November 1913.	Do.	5	33	436	1	..	...	...	4	6	134

* According to Statistics on Dec. 31, 1917. † Boys' ‡ Girls'.

Diocese of Travancore and Cochin, Established in 1879.

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Archdeacon of Mavelikara,—The Ven'ble Jacob Chandy.

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The Bishop's Honorary Chaplain—The Revd. E. V. John.

Diocesan Missioner—The Rev. T. K. Joseph.

Diocesan Registrar—The Rev. W. S. Hunt, A. K. C.

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Principal, C. M. S. College—The Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.

The Bishop's Commissaries in England—The Revd. Cecil H. Gill, M. A. and Canon A. B. G. Lillingston, M. A.

The Bishop's Secretary,—Mr. T. Korula.

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T. & C. Church Missionary Association. Missionary—Rev. P. K. Chandy.

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,, W. S. Hunt, A. K. C. ...	... Tiruvalla,	1905
,, J. H. Osmaston, B. A. ...	... Alwaye,	1909
,, G. A. N. Shackle, M. A. ...	... Kottayam,	1916

INDIAN CLERGY.

Rev. P. M. Curien retired	...	Nedugadapalli,	1872
Ven. J Chandy	...	Ettumanur,	1875
Rev. E. V. John	...	Olesha,	1879
„ W. K. Kuruvilla retired	...	Pallam,	1882
„ T. K. Joseph	...	Pallam,	1886
„ A. O. Mathai	...	Kaviyur,	1887
„ M. C. Thoma retired	...	Mavelikara,	1887
„ K. M. Mathai retired	...	Mallapalli,	1890
„ T. I. Abraham	...	Trivandrum,	1891
„ T. K. Benjamin, B. A.	...	Kottayam,	1895
„ T. Koshi	...	Tiruvella,	1895
„ K. P. Ooman	...	Thalavadi,	1895
„ P. A. Samuel	...	Kurumpanadam,	1895
„ P. O. Mathan	...	Mundakayam,	1899
„ C. C. Thomman	...	Putupalli,	1900
„ C. I. Mani	...	Erumapra,	1901
„ P. J. Joshua, B. A.	...	Trichur,	1902
„ M. T. Chakko	...	Mavelikara,	1903
„ T. I. Cheryan	...	Koduwalangi,	1903
„ P. J. Joseph	...	Pampadi,	1906
„ C. N Thomas	...	Peermade,	1906
„ W. O. Ooman	...	Mallapalli,	1906
„ T. J. Andrew	...	Muvattupuzha,	1906
„ P. K. Chandy	...	Adur,	1906
„ T. E. Abraham	...	Ranni,	1909
„ M. P. Oommen	...	Mankompu,	1909
„ K. O. Chakko	...	Kannit,	1912
„ K. V Thomas	...	Velluturuty,	1912
„ M. J. Chandy, B. A.	...	Kanam,	1914
„ P. C. Kora, B. A.	...	Alleppey,	1914
„ C. K. Jacob, B. A.	...	Melkavu,	1914
„ P. Samuel	...	Munnar,	1915
„ P. E. Chakko	...	Kattanam,	1916
„ K. C. David	...	Cochin,	1916
„ C. K. Varughese	...	Erikad,	1916
„ A. V. George, B. A.	...	Elantur,	1917

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„ B. I. Morgan, M. A.	...	Cochin and Munnar,	1916
„ W. Light	...	Trivandrum & Quilon,	1911

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Miss. L. M. Cox	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trivandrum	1896
„ C. Elwin	do.	Trichur	1904
„ E. Beaumont	do.	Trivandrum	
„ A. Adamson	do.	Trivandrum	1911
„ C. Baker	do.	Olesha	1896
„ I. A. Baker	C. M. S.	Kottayam	1899
„ E. J. Neve	do.	Pallam	1907
„ G. E. Meager, B. A.	do.	Kottayam	1908
„ K. M. Richards	do.	Pallam	1904
„ J. G. Kellaway, M. A.	do.	Kottayam	1912
„ A. Robbins	C. E. Z. M. S.	Eranakulam	1913
„ S. M. Kendall	do.	Trichur	1913
„ L. Davis	C. M. S.	Mavelikara	1913
„ Wilkinson, B. A.	do.	Kottayam	1914
„ Cowley	C. E. Z. M. S.	Trichur	1915
„ Hill	C. M. S.	Pallam	1916

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Do. C. N. Institution, Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., *Principal.*
Do. Baker Memorial High School. { Miss. G. E. Meager, B. A., *Lady Principal.* / Miss. J. G. Kellaway, M. A / ,, Wilkinson B. A.
Do. Industrial School Mr. M. T. Thomas, B. A., L. T. *Secretary.*
Do. C. M. S. Press, Mr. T. N. Kuryan, *Manager.*

Palam Buchanan Institution. Miss. Richards, Miss. Neve & Miss. Hill.
Alleppey Leper Asylum Rev. W. S. Hunt.
Trichur C. M S. High School Rev. F. Bower. *Treasurer.*
Mr P. A Stephen, B. A., *Secretary and Head Master.*

Do. Girl's School, Mrs. Bower.
Mavelikara Bishop Hodges High School, Mr. P. J. Abraham, B. A., L. T., *Head Master.*

Tiruvalla Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools, Rev. W. S. Hunt.
Kunnankulam Boys and Girls' Boarding Schools. Rev. F Bower.
Also 15 Secondary and 302 Elementary Schools.

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum, Missionary in charge ...	Miss. Cox Miss Adamson	1896 1911
Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort ...	Do.	..

Trivandrum ...	No. of Girls' School ...	1
,, ...	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1+1
,, ...	No. of pupils (Fort School) ...	404

Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Mavelikara ...	Vacant.	
Olesha ...	Miss. C. Baker ...	1895
Trichur ...	,, A. Kendall ...	1913
Ernakulam ...	,, A. Robbins ...	1913

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

No. of Girls' Schools ...	13
No. of orphanages ...	1
Hospital for women ...	1
Dispensary ...	1
No. of Hospital patients ...	1,386
No. of pupils in Schools ...	1,340

Other Societies.

Christian Literature Society, Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A., Convener.
Malayalam Religious Tract Society Do.
Mission to the Jews on Malabar Coast, Rev W. S. Hunt.

Archdiocese of Verapoly, erected on the 1st September 1886.

Archbishop —His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, C. D., Residence Ernakulam, (Cochin).

ARCHIEPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General. Most Rev. Dr. Angel Mary Perez Cecilia C. D. Archbishop of Ochrida and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly.

Chancellor. Rev. Fr. Alexander Lenthaparrambil.

Councillors. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic O. C. D.
,, ,, Ligory O. C. D.
,, ,, Serapion O. C. D.
,, ,, Bonaventure O. C. D.
,, ,, George Kurz.
,, ,, Michael Nelavareth.

Secretary ,, Alexander Lenthaparrambil.

Vicar Provincial. ,, ,, Dominic, O. C. D.

The Archdiocese is divided into five Districts, comprising 68 Churches and Chapels and 100,867 Catholics.

Clergy. European Missionaries 18 and one European brother: besides 8 European Fathers in the Seminary of Puthempally near Verapoly and 2 European Fathers and one brother in the Carmelite Monastery, Ernakulam; Native Priests of the latin Rite 38: of the Syrian three: Tertiary Carmelite Fathers 9, Novices 3, tertiary brothers 9: St. Teresa's brothers 3, and catechistes 24.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF MEN.

St Teresa's Monastery, Ernakulam.—Discalced Carmelite Fathers of the First order 2, lay brother one.

Monastery of the Immaculate Conception, Magnumel (near Verapoly). Carmelite Tertiary Fathers 6, lay brothers 7, novices 3, Rev. Father of the Holy Family, Prior, and Rev. Fr. Angelus of St. Joseph, Master of novices.

St. Philomena's Monastery, Canemao (near Verapoly): Carmelite Tertiary Fathers 3, lay brothers 2, Rev. Albert of St. Aloysius, Vicar.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF WOMEN.

St. Teresa's Convent, Ernakulam.—Tertiary Carmelite Sisters 15, novices 1. St. Joseph's Convent, Verapoly.—Tertiary Carmelite Sisters 12. St. Joseph's Convent, Kottayam.—Tertiary Carmelite Sisters 5.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Candidates for the Priesthood.—The Candidates for the Archdiocese are educated in St. Joseph's Central Seminary of Puthempally, near Verapoly, under the direction of the Carmelite Missionaries, and in the Papal Seminary of Kandy. There are 13 students in Puthempally and 3 in Kandy.

Ernakulam.—St. Joseph's Petit Seminary, started on 20th May 1908. Students 21 attending St. Alberts High School. Rev. Fr. Cyriac, O. C. D., Director.

Earnakulam.—St. Albert's High School. There are 4 European Priests. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic O. C. D., Manager. Attached to the School is a boarding establishment for Boys: Very Rev. Fr. Thuribius O. C. D., Prefect. Rev. Fr. Lucianus O. C. D., Sub-Prefect. The total strength of the School is 1102 of whom 65 are boarders. Number of teachers 37.

Ernakulam.—St Teresa's Convent Boarding School under the management of the Teritiary Sisters of Mount Carmel. Boarders 77. Pupils on the rolls 328. Teachers 24. The highest standard is the Matriculation.

Ernakulam.—St. Anthony's Indigenous School and Branch founded in 1910 and conducted by the Tertiary Sisters of Mount Carmel, has on its rolls 246 pupils. Two Sisters and seven Day teachers form the staff.

Kottayam —St. Joseph's Convent Boarding School. Under the management of the Tertiary Sisters of Mount Carmel. The total strength is 264. The teaching staff 15. The highest class is the VI in the Elementary and the III Form in the Secondary.

Kottayam.—Our Lady's Poor School for the depressed castes conducted by the Tertiary Sisters of Mount Carmel. Pupils 79. Teachers 4.

Verapoly.—St. Joseph's Convent Boarding School. Under the direction of the Tertiary Sisters of Mount Carmel. There are on the rolls 254 pupils of whom 20 are Boarders. Teaching staff II, the highest class is the VI class.

Parchial Schools 119. Boys 5970. Girls 4225.

CHRITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

Ernakulam.—St. Joseph's Orphanage.—Under the care of St. Teresa's Brothers. To it is attached an Industrial School for Printing, Book-Binding, Type-casting, Electro Plating and Block-making. Manager Rev. Brother Leo., O. C. D.

FOR GIRLS.

Ernakulam.—St. Teresa's Orphanage. Under the direction of the Carmelite Sisters. Orphans 101. They attend the Convent School. Their Industries: Plain and fancy needle-work and lace making.

Verapoly.—St. Joseph's Orphanage.—Under the management of the Carmelite Sisters. Orphans 50. They attend the Convent School; they are taught needle-work, etc.

FOR THE SICK.

Magnumel (near Verapoly).—St. Joseph's Hospital, under the direction of the Revd. Bro. Nicholas Verhouven and Bro. Isidore D'Costa. There is a Dispensary attached to the hospital. The total number of patients treated last year is 13,775, of whom the number of in-patients is 186 and out-patients is 13,589.

PUBLICATIONS

The "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" monthly and "Sathianadam" a weekly, both in Malayalam; Eucharist and Priest" a Monthly Magazine; "Organ of Priests' Eucharist League", in English; and "Promptuarium Canonico—Liturgicum" a monthly Periodical in Latin for the use of the Clergy in the Missions, are published at the Industrial School Press, Ernakulam.

Diocese of Quilon.

Erected as Vicariate Apostolic in 1853, as Bishopric in 1886.

BISHOP:—HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. ALOYSIUS MARIA BENZIGER, O. C. D.

Nominated as Coadjutor Bishop on the 17th July 1900; succeeded as Bishop of Quilon on the 16th August 1905.

Residence—Olikaray—Quilon.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General:	Right Rev.	Fr. Bernardine D. C., M. Ap.
Councillors	Very Rev.	Fr Eliseus, D. C., M. Ap.
,,	,,	Fr. Alexander, D. C., M. Ap.
,,	,,	Fr. Joseph, D. C., M. Ap.
,,	,,	Fr. Francis X. Pereira.
,,	,,	Fr. Sebastian Conception.

Secretary: Rev. Fr. Francis X. Pereira.

The Diocese is divided into 8 Divisions, comprising 53 Districts, with 176 Churches and 39 Chapels, and 1,42,511 Catholics.

Priests 73, of whom 17 Europeans, Carmelite Missionaries are in charge of the Churches, Institutions and Schools. There are, besides, 3 Fathers in the Carmelite Convent on Carmel Hill, Trivandrum and 4 Fathers at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. 2 Fathers in St. Elias' Residences, Thakalay.

Nuns 132, of whom 46 Europeans, belonging to 4 Religious Congregations are working at the education of the children and the nursing of the sick.

INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

St. Teresa Theological Seminary Quilon. Very Rev. Fr. Eliseus, O D. C. Rector.

St. Raphael's Preparatory Seminary, Quilon; Rev. John Ribeira, Director.

The Children's Friend Institution, Ittikarai, preparing teachers for Malayalam Schools; Rev. Fr. Mark P. Fernandez, Director.

St. Francis' Institution, Nagercoil, preparing teachers for Tamil schools Rev. Raphael M. Silva, Director.

Boys' Orphanage, Ittikarai, under the care of the Sisters of cross.

St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic, O. C. D., Manager.

St. Aloysius' High School Quilon, Rev. Fr. John Ribeira, Manager.

INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

Holy Angels' High School with boarding, orphanage and Industrial school, Trivandrum; Rev. Mother M. Michael, Mother General; Rev. Mother M. Raphael, Lady Superior.

St. Joseph's English Middle School, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tueth—Quilon; Rev. Mother M. Aloysia, Lady Superior.

English Middle School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with boarding orphanage and Industrial school, Tangasseri-Quilon; Rev. Mother Archangé, Lady Superior.

Infant Jesus' School, with orphanage, Industrial school. Dispensary and a home for old destitute widows, Mulagumudu; Rev. Mother M. Augustin, Lady Superior.

Immaculate Conception School and orphanage, Cape Comorin under the Sisters; Mulagumudu: Rev. Mother Arsène Lady Superior. St. Joseph's Convent, Nagercoil Rev. Mother Henriette, Lady Superior.

Blessed Marguerite Home, with a noviciate and school for the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary, Cagneracode; Rev. Mother Santosha Maria, Superioress.

Sisters of the Holy Cross, nursing the sick in the General Hospital, Trivandrum and the District Hospital, Quilon; Rev. Mother Paulina Muller, Provincial Superioress.

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

149 Vernacular Primary Schools with 17,100 children.

Diocese of Cochin.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558. Reorganised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population 1,08,711.
Clergy, 54.
Churches and Chapels 78.

BISHOP.

The Right Revd Joseph Bento Martins Ribeiro D. D. nominated Bishop of Cochin, 31st December 1908, appointed by the Holy See 28th February, 1909, consecrated 15th August 1909. Residence, Cochin.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General. The Right Rev. Mgr. J. Pires Antunes.
Secretary to the Bishop and *the Ecclesiastical Curia* and *Treasurer*--Rev. Vincent Mends da Silva.
Interpreter Secretary of the Curia.—Rev. J. W. F. Ribeiro.

COUNCILLORS.

Rev. V. B. Das Neves	...	Arathainkal.
Rev. L. P. Windthorst	...	Edacochin.
Rev. D. J. L. de Nazareth	...	Amarabady.
Rev. J. W. F. Ribeiro	...	Cochin.

INSTITUTIONS.

Seminary at Alleppey.—Rev. Fr. J Gil Vaz S. J. Rector; Rev. A. Roliz A. J. J. Pereira, Professors; Rev. J Pereira, Prefect Seminarists 6.

Leo XIII English High School, Alleppey—Attached to the Seminary, Rev' Gil Vaz, S. J., Manager staff the Headmaster and 26 Assistant Masters, Pupils 720.

St. Joseph's Convent Lower Grade Secondary School, Alleppey—For girls, under the direction of the Canossian Sisters, Rev. Mother Margaret Cambiaghi Superioress Headmistress Mother Esther Assistants 3 Sisters and 3 lay Teachers. Pupils 120. Attached to the Convent there is a Boarding Establishment with 84 boarders, a Technical School with 46 pupils.

Lower Grade Elementary School for girls; Headmistress Sister Annie; Assistants 5 Sisters and 5 lay teachers, Pupils 410.

Santa Cruz High School, Cochin—Rev. J. Pires Antunes S. J. Manager; Rev. W. Arkwright, S. J., Head-Master; R. Rev J. Ribeiro Delgado, D. D'Silva, Assistants and 33 secular teachers Attendance on rolls 925.

St. Mary European Convent High School, Cochin—For Girls under the direction of the Conossian Sisters Rev. Mother Magdalena Lucian, Superioress. Assistant Sisters 7. Pupils 165 Attached to it there is also a Malayalam School for Native girls, Pupils 189.

Vernacular Schools -*Anglo Vernacular* 6 with an attendance of 848 boys and girls, *Lower Grade Secondary* 3, pupils 637 *Vernacular* 96 with an attendance of 6547 boys and girls.

Orphanages.—*St. Antony's Alleppey* for boys, with 14 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 55 orphans; and another for girls attached to St. Mary's Convent at Cochin; orphans 48.

Pious Institutions—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Societies of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 14 Sodalities of the Blesssd Virgin Mary, 9 for ladies, 5 for men.

The Vicariate Apostolic of Changanacherry.

This Vicariate comprises six districts, *viz*, Changanacherry, Kallurcad, Anakallunkal, Pala, Muttuchira and Koravilangad.

Boundaries.—This Vicariate is bounded on the West by the Arabian Sea, on the South by the Diocese of Quilon, on the East by the Ghauts and on the North by the Vicariate of Ernaculam.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

THE RIGHT REVEREND MAR THOMAS KURIALACHERRY, D. D., Bishop of Pella and Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry.

Born 14th January 1873.
Ordained Priest at Rome 27th May 1899.
Elected Bishop 28th August 1911.
Proclaimed at Rome 30th August 1911.
Consecrated at Kandy 3rd December 1911.
Took charge of the Vicariate 15th December 1911.

Residence—Changanacherry.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General	... The Rt. Revd. Magr. C. Kandancary. Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.
Consultors ...	The Very Rev. Jacob Thelliyil.
	,, Thomas Purackal.
	,, Jacob Kallarackel.
	,, Abraham Kaipanplacal.
	,, Antony Puthenpura.
Secretary .	The Very Rev. Jacob Kallarackel.

Religious Institutions.

A. Carmelite Tertiary Monks.

1. *Ghethipusha.* S. Hearts' of Jesus and Mary.
Prior. The Revd. Nicolas T. O. C. D.
Monks 7. Lay Brothers 2.
2. *Mannanam.*—St. Joseph's
Prior. The Revd Stephen T O. C. D.
Monks 12, Lay Brothers 6, Aspirants 13.
3. *Mutholy.* St. John of the Cross.
Prior The Rev. Bernard Thomas T. O. C. D.
Monks 10, Clerics 23, Lay Brothers 3.
4. *Pulincunnu.*—St. Sebastian's.
Prior. The Revd. Gregory T. O. C. D.
Monks 7. Lay Brothers 2.

B. Carmelite Tertiary Nuns.

1. *Changanacherry.*—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Joseph Koithara.
Nuns 20. Novices 7. Aspirants 4.
Superioress. Revd. Mother Agnes of Infant Jesus.
2. *Mutholy.*—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Marcelinus T. O. C. D.
Nuns 3. Novices 20. Aspirants 24. Lay Sisters 2.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margaret of Jesus.
3. *Pulincunnu.*—Sacred Heart.
Chaplain. The Revd. Gregory T. O. C. D.
Nuns 11, Aspirants 4. Novices 4.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Evapra of Holy Eucharist.

Sisters of the Holy Adoration.

1. *Champaculam.*—S. Frausisca De Shanthal.
Chaplain. The Revd. George Katreth.
Nuns 7. Novices 8. Aspirants 10.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Teresa.
2. *Thuruthi.*—St. Thomas.
Chaplain Rev. Th. Neriamparambil.
Nuns 6. Novices 9. Aspirants 4.
Superioress Rev. Mother Clare. Orphans 14.
3. *Mallupally.*—St. Thomas.
Chaplain Rev. M. Palath.
Nuns 7. Novices 3.
Superioress Rev. Mother Archanchela, Boarders 8.
Superioress Rev. Mother Plagia.

D. Tertiary Nuns of St. Clare.

1. *Aanakalluncal.*—Bharananganam Sacred Heart's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Emmanuel Paranculangara.
Nuns 9. Novices 3. Aspirants 10.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Veronica of H. Face. Orphans 2.
2. *Changanacherry.*—St. Germana's.
Chaplain The Revd. Thomas Muriken.
Nuns 14 Novices 4. Aspirants 4. Orphans 10.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Catharine.
3. *Kannadiurump.*—St. Francis of Assisi's.
Chaplain The Revd. M. Kathalikatt.
Nuns 9. Novices 11. Aspirants 8.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Teresa Kathrine of Jesus.

4. *Kayipuram* (Pulincunnu).—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain.—The Revd. Za. Srampikel.
Nuns 4. Novices 1. Aspirants 5.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Clare.

5. *Maniancunnu.*—St. Mary of Dolours.
Chaplain Rev. Jacob Varicatt.
Nuns 5. Aspirants Superioress Rev. Mother Margaret of Jesus.

6. *Pala.*—S. Hearts.
Chaplain Rev. Mathew Kathalikattil.
Aspirants 10. Superioress Sister Bridgit of Jesus.
There is one Orphanage attached, Orphans 10.

E. Tertiaries of St. Francis Assisi.

Stations Athirampuly, Kannadiurump, Koravilangad and Punthop.
Total number of Tertiaries 2315.
Vice-Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

Changanacherry.—St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary. Seminarists 20.
Rector. Revd. G. Ampiath.
Spiritual Director The Revd. T. Panachikal.
Latin Professors, The Revd. Thomas Muriken, and Rev. George Ampiath.
Syriac Professor. The Revd. G. Ampiath.

1. (*a*) *Changanacherry.*—St. Berchman's H. G. S. School. Teachers 24. Pupils 493.
Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. Kandancary.
Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.
Correspondent, Rev. F. M. M. Thommas.
(*b*) St. Berchman's Boarding House.
Boarders 80.
Rector Rev. G. Ampiath, Spiritual Director T. Panachikal.

2. *Edathua* (*a*) St. Alosyius, H. G. S. School. Teachers 12.
Pupils 220.
Manager The Revd. M. Tekemaliakal.
(*b*) St. Alosyius' Boarding House.
Boarders 17.
Rector. The Revd. J. Aenekatt.

3. (*a*) *Mannanam.*—St. Ephraim's H. G. S. School.
Teachers 15. Pupils 300.
Manager. The Revd. Hilarion T. O. C. D.
Asst. Manager. The Revd. Martin T. O. C. D.
(*b*) St. Alosyius' Boarding House.
Boarders 150.
Rector. The Revd. Hilorian T. O. C. D.

4. *Athiranpoly.*—St. Alosyius' L. G. E. School.
Teachers 12. Pupils 380
Manager. The Revd. G. Kolady.

5 *Champaculam.*—St. Mary's H. G. E School.
Teachers 13. Pupils 310.
Manager. Rev. Puthenpurayil Antoney.

6 *Edathua*—St. Alosyius' H. G. E. School.
Teachers 7. Pupils 223
Manager. The Revd. M. Tekemaliakel.

7. *Koravilangad.*—St. Mary's L. G. E. School.
Teachers 6. Pupils 198.
Manager. The Revd. Thomas Purackel.

8. *Koravilangad.*—St. Mary's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 7. Pupils 97.
Manager. The Rev. Th. Purakel.

9. *Mallpally.* St. Athanatius.
Teachers 4. Pupils 120.
Manager. Revd. Mathew Palath
10. *Mutholy.*—St. George's H. G. E. School.
Teachers 9. Pupils 311.
Manager. The Revd. Isaac Kottacapally
11. *Pala.*—St. Thomas' L. G. S School.
Teachers 12. Pupils 222.
Manager. The Revd. George Naganooly.
Parail.—St. Mary's I. C. J. Memorial L. G. E. School.
Manager. Revd. Fr. George Alanchery.
Teachers 6. Pupils 185.
12. *Pulincunnu*.—St. Joseph's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 9. Pupils 146.
Manager. The Revd. Gregory T. O. C. D.
(b) *Sacred Heart's Boarding House.*
Boarders 24.
Rector. The Revd. Gregory T. O. C. D.
13. Parish Schools 431.
Pupils 15561.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

14. *Athiranpoly.*—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' Schools. Teachers 11.
Mistresses 6. Pupils 153.
Manager. The Revd G. Kolady.
15. *Chenganacherry.*—St. Joseph's H. G. S Girls' School.
Teacher 1. Mistresses 11. Pupils 162.
Manager. The Revd. Mathew Maliakel.
16. (b) *Changanacherry.*—St Joseph's L. G. E. School.
Pupils 200. Mistresses 11.
Manager Revd. Mathew Maliakel.
(c) St. Teresa's Boarding House. Boarders 75. Rectrix Rev.
Mothers Stanislas of B. Sacrament and Beatrex of Jesus.
17. (a) *Changanacherry.*—St. Anna's Girls' School Teachers 5.
Mistress 1. Pupils 220.
Manager. The Revd. Thomas Muriken.
(b) St. Anne's Boarding House. Boarders 10.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Beatric.
18. (a) *Champarulam.*—St. Thomas' H. G. E. School Teachers 5.
Mistresses 9. Pupils 340.
Manager Revd. George Katrath.
(b) St. Francis Deshanthal's Boarding House.
Boarders 30.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Mary Anchila.
19. (a) *Kannadiurump.*—St. Joseph's School. 2 Mistresses. Pupils 77.
Manager. The Revd. M. Kathalikattil.
(b) St. Mary's Boarding House. Boarders 8.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Katharine of Jesus.
20. *Edathua.*—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' School. Teachers 4.
Mistresses 2. Pupils 133.
Manager The Revd. M. Tekekara.
21. *Mallapally.*—St. Philomena's L. G. E. School.
Teachers 4. Mistresses 3 Pupils 178.
22. *Maniancunnu.*—St Joseph's School.
Teachers 2. Mistresses 3. Pupils 178.
23. *Pala.*—St. Mathew's Elementary School.
Mistresses 2, Pupils 14.
24. *Vazhapally.*—St. Teresa's Memorial Orphanage H. G. E. School.
Teachers 7. Mistresses 4. Pupils 227.

25. (*a*) *Pulincunnu.*—H. G. E. School of St. Mary Immaculate Mistresses 8
Pupils 175.
Teachers 3.
Manager. The Revd. Zacharias, P. H. D.
(*b*) St. Mary Immaculate's Boarding House.
Boarders 18.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Mary Ursula.

26. *Pulincunnu.*—(Kayipuram) St. Joseph's Girls' School.
Teachers 4. Mistresses 2. Pupils 120.
Manager Rev. Zacharias Srampikel.

27. (*a*) *Mutholy.*—St. Joseph's H. G. E. Girls' School. Teachers 2.
Mistresses 4. Pupils 283.
Manager. The Revd. Aloyisius, T. O. C. D. St. Teresa's Boarding House. Boarders 53. Rectrix. Rev. Mother Clare of B. Sacrament.

28. *Thuruty.*—St. Thomas L. G. E. School.
Manager Rev. Thomas Neriamparampil.
Female teachers 5. Pupils 90.

CATECHUMENATES.

Athirampoly Changanacherry, Chethipusha, Edathua, Koothrapally, Koshuenal, Koravilangad, Koor, Koodallore, Mannanam, Mutholy, Muttuchira, Nedumcunnam, Pulincunnu and Turuthy.

Pupils 415.

Vice Superior The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacke.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Bishop 1.
Priests 258.
Clerics 50.
Seminarists 44.
Parish Churches, 105.
Chapels and Oratories 64.
Catholic Families, 28,303.
Population, 1, 52,666.
Neo-Converts 8378.
Religious houses for monks, 4.
Monks 35.
Clerics 22.
Lay brothers, 15.
Aspirants, 13.
Religious Houses for nuns, 12.
Nuns, 92.
Novices, 47.
Aspirants, 65.
Orphanages, 3.
Orphans, 25.

English Schools 10.
Pupils 1484.
Teachers 62.
Boarding Houses 4.
Boarders, 267.
Vernacular Schools, for boys 13.
Pupils 1928.
Teachers 69.
Vernacular Schools for Girls 15.
Pupils 2268,
Teachers 46.
Female Teachers 74.
Boarding houses 11.
Boarders 303.
Parish Vernacular Schools 431.
Pupils 1,52,666.
Catechumenates 17.
Catechumens 415.
Catholic Printing Establishments, 3,
Newspaper 1.
Magazines, 2.

Vicariate Apostolic of Ernaculam.

(Erected on July 28, 1896 by H. H. Pope Leo. XIII.)

Description.—This is one of the four Vicariates Apostolic erected for the Catholic Syrians (Romo-syrians) of Malabar who number 4,13,142, the remaining Vicariates being those of Trichur, Changanacherry and Kottayam. It is bounded on the east by the Ghauts, on the north by the Chalakudy river, on the west by the Arabian sea on the south by the Vicariate Ap. of Changanacherry extending thus in this direction as far as the Vempanad back-water. It has therefore its territory in Travancore and Cochin as well as in British Malabar and is divided into the five Decanates of Edapally, Angamaly, Arakushey, Pallipuram and Parur (northern).

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. D., Bishop of Tio, and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, Born 25th March 1847, Elected 11th August 1896; consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence—Ernakulam.

COADJUTOR.

The Right Rev. Augustine Kandathil, D. D. Bishop of Arad and Coadjutor with the right of succession, to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected, 29th August 1911; consecrated at Kandy by H. Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, December 3,1911. Residence—Koratty.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General, Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Bernad Madempacam.

Consultors.
1. Rev. Fr. Thomas Vashathara
2. " " George Valiaveettil.
3. " " Joseph Kalachery.
4. " " Joseph Painadath (Sr)
5. " " Paul Elancunnapuzha.

Secretary. Rev. Fr. Joseph Kalachery.

I. Religious Institutions—(1) Four Monasteries of the Syrian Carmelite Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Coonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara.

(2) Nine Convents of the Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Coonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey Karukutty, Chengal, Parur (Northern) Ernakulam Muttom and Kothamangalam with 179 Nuns and 27 Postulants.

II. Educational institutions :—

(1) Seminary—(*a*) S. Heart's Petit Seminary, Ernakulam with 10 students—(*b*) In the Urban College, Rome 1—(*c*) In the Papal Seminary Kandy (Ceylon) 4—(*d*) In Puthenpally Seminary 29.

(2) Schools for boys :—(*a*) St. Mary's Higher Grade Secondary School, Alwaye, Manager, Rev. Paul Palathinkal staff 19 strength 453 (including the L. G. E. Department); Boarding house 1; Boarders 57.

(*b*) S. M. S. Jubilee L. G. S. School Thaikattuchery, Manager, Ayanat Kunjaara Tharakan; staff 8, strength 34.

(*c*) Four other recognised L. G. E. Schools for boys under the management of the local Vicars, at Karukutty Muttam, Vaikam and Arakusha.

(3) Schools for girls.

(*a*) L. G. S. School at Parur (Northern); Manager Rev. P. Elankunnapuzha; staff 9; strength 150 (including Elementary Department).

(*b*) H. G. E. School, Vaikam; Manager, Rev. J. Manikanamparampil; staff 15; strength 303 (including Elementary Department).

(*c*) Anglo-Vernacular School, Chengel; Manager, Rev. C. Vetticcapilly; staff 6, strength, 88.

(*d*) Three other L. G. E. recognised schools under the management of the local Vicars at Karukutty, Muttam and Chengal.

NOTE:—All the girls' schools are attached to convents of nuns except the one at Muttam.

(4) Mixed Schools:—

(*a*) Seventy three (73) parochial aided L. G. E. schools (recognised by Government) under the management of the local R. R. Vicars.

(*b*) 132 other primary, parochial and industrial Schools.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area about 2350 sq. miles		Boarders ...	164
Total population (Census 1911)	10,29,000	Orphanages ...	2
Catholics do.	117,965	Orphans ...	25
Churches ...	85	Monasteries ...	4
Chapels ...	17	Monks ...	35
Oratories ...	19	Convents ...	9
Secular priests...	133	Nuns ...	179
Seminarists ...	45	Postulants ...	27
Schools (Census 1918)	205	Jacobite churches (within the limits of this Vicariate)	37
Pupils ...	15,730	Jacobites (do.) about	25,000
Boarding establishments	9		

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Manachery, D. D. Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur, consecrated on 25th October 1896.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General—Right Revd. Mgr. Francis Alapatt.

Councillors—1		,,	John Alapat.
,,	2	,,	George Mampilly.
,,	3	,,	Luis Thekinieth.
Secretary		,,	Vacant.

Educational Institutions—St. Thomas High School, Trichur-Manager, Revd. Francis Vazhapilly. Staff 36. Strength 1026. Headmaster Rev. J. Palocaren B. A.

St. Joseph's High School, Paratti—Manager, Revd, Fr. Athanasius. Staff 24. Strength 800.

2. Lower Secondary, 254 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with 18,545 children of both sexes.

Religious Institutions—There are three convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti, with 24 professed Fathers. There are also six nunneries of Native Carmelite sisters, at Ampalacad, Ollur, Manaloor, Trichur, Edathurthy and Pariyaram with 117 nuns and 65 novices, one of Clarists at Karuvannur with 16 nuns and 15 novices, and one of Holy Family at Puthenchira with 3 nuns and 9 novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Catholics (Census 1911) ...	1,11,709	Convents ...	8
Churches and Chapels ...	97	Nuns ...	136
Secular Priests ...	94	Novices ...	89
Seminary (Petit) ...	1	Orphanages ...	4
Seminarists ...	32	Orphans ...	50
High Schools ...	2	Catechumenate ...	1
Monks ...	24	Catechumens ...	20
Middle Schools ...	3	Boarding establishments ...	5
Elementary Schools ...	254	Boarders ...	380
Pupils ...	18,545	Conversions ...	160
Monasteries ...	3		

The Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam.

Vicar Apostolic :—The Rt. Revd. Mar Alexander (alias Chandy) Chulaparambil, Bishop of Busiris and Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam —Born 14th October, 1877 elected Bishop 16th July 1914; and consecrated in Kandy by H. E. Mgr. L. M. Zaleski the Delegate Apostolic on 1st November 1914.

Residence:—Catholic Bishop's House, Kottayam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar- General:—Monseigneur Mathew Kooplicat. Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope.

Consultors:—1. „ „ Th. Mapilet.
2. „ „ John Pallicunnel.
3. „ „ Luke Kalladanthil.
4. „ „ Luke Makil.

Secretary:—Rev. Thomas Makalel.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic population (Census of 1911)	29,530.
Churches and chapels	38.
Secular priests	39.
Visitation nuns	27.
Visitation convents	4.
Recognised Elementary Schools for boys	11.
Recognised Elementary Schools for girls	2.
Recognised Secondary Schools for boys	2.
Petit Seminary	1.
Boarding establishments	4.
Ecclesiastical Students	14.
Catchumenates	2.

St. Thomas Syrian See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Rev. Titus II Mar Thoma Metropolitan.
Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1898.
Installed as Metropolitan 1909.
Residence-Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvalla.
Private Secretary Mr. J. Vurgese.

His Lordship The Right Rev. Abraham Mar Thoma M. A; B. D,
Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1917.
Residence-Tiruvalla.

President of the Samudayalochana Sabha—The Suffragan Metropolitan.

Samudaya Trustees:—
(1) The Rev. A. Jacob Kathanar, Eraviperur.
(2) The Rev. Melel Thomas Kathanar, Kundara.
(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.
(4) Mr. K. G. Thomas, Pallikal.

Samudaya Secretary—Mr. J. Vurgese.
„ Treasurer—Mr. K. Abraham B. A., L. T.
„ Syriac Professor. The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches. 161.
No. of Ministers. 85.
No. of Deacons. 7.

Educational Institutions.

(a) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam.

Established 1896.

Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq. B. A., L. T. on furlough.

P. O. Oommen Esq. B. A., L. T., (acting) Assistants 13.

(b) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvalla.

Established 1902.

Head Master, P. V. Varughese Esq. B. A., L. T. with 20 Assistants.

(c) Nicholson Syrian Girls' School and Training Home, Tiruvalla.

Head Master, T. K. Kuruvilla Esq., B. A. with 10 Assistants.

(d) St. Thomas Lower Grade Secondary School, Kozhencheri.

Head Master, M. Chacko Koshy Esq., with 13 Assistants.

(e) Lower Grade Secondary School, Eraviperur.

Head Master, A. V. Matthew Esq., B. A. with 6 Assistants.

(f) Lower Grade Secondary School, Aiyrur.

Head Master, K. P. Philip Esq., with 3 Assistants.

(g) Mathews Mar Athanasius Memorial Lower Grade Secondary School, Maramon.

Head Master, T. P. Koshy Esq., with one Assistant.

Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided 98.

No. of Teachers 231.

No. of Pupils 6939.

Associations.

(a) Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association.

General Secretary, Rev. C. P. Philipose Kasisa.

(b) Mar Thoma Syrian Sunday School Samaj.

General Secretary. V. P. Mammen Esq. B. A.

(c) Adhiapaka Vidhiarthi Samajam.

Secretary. T. C. Chacko Esq.

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.

The "Malankara Sabha Tharaka".

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan .. ..The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius. Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.

Private Secretary ... ...K. V. Chakko., B. A. & L. T.

Secretary, Syrian Association .. ... K. V. Chakko B. A. & L. T.

Statement of the Archdiocese.

Metrans.	Monks.	Malpans or Syriac Professors.	Churches.	Chapels.	Syrian Seminaries.	Monasteries.	Vernacular Schools.	English Middle and Primary Schools.	English High Schools	Printing Establishments.	Magazines
6	3	3			6	2		8	2	2	2
Most Rev. Mar Ivanios. Do. Gregorius Do. Philexinos. Do. Eustatius. Do. Athanisus. Do. Severius	The Very Rev. T. Eugene. Do. K. T. George. Do. Kuriakos..	Rev. Konat Mathan Catanar. Rev. Mattakal Alexander Catanar. Rev. K. E. Thomas Catanar.	307	18	Kottayam, Alwaye, Perumala, Piravam, Pampacoda & Kundara.	Vettikel. Pampadi.	75	Mar Gregorius School, Thumpaman. M. G. D. L. G. S. School, Kundara. M. D. L. G. S. School, Ayroor. St. Thomas L. G. S. School Kadapra, Niranam. L. G. S. School, Puthuppally L. G. S. School, Vakathanam M. P. D. L. G. S. School, Cheppad L. G. S. School, Viyapuram.	Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvella.	Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.	Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Vedadhyapakan.

The Syrian Knanaya Diocese of Malabar.

Erected as Vicariate General under the Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar in 1882: as separate Bishopric in 1910.

Metropolitan—His Grace The Most Rev. Mar Geevergese Severius.

Born 28th Thulam 1027 M. E. Ordained priest 13th Medom 1050 M. E.

Appointed Vicar General 8th May 1901. Consecrated Metropolitan 28th August 1910 by H. H. Moran Mar. Ignatius Abdalla ii, Prince Patriarch of Antioch.

Residence - Valiapally Pro - Cathedral House, Kottayam.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar General	...	Very Rev. Fr. T. K. Abraham.
Councillors	...	Rev. Fr. M. C. Jacob.
,,	...	Rev. Fr. M. E. Zachariah
,,	...	Mr. V. O. Thomas.
,,	...	Mr. T. K. Kuruvilla.
Secretary	...	Rev. Fr. T. K. Thomas.

The Knanaya Association Established 1882

Secretary	...	Mr. E. P. Mathew, B. A.
Trustees	...	Mr. N. T. Kuruvila.
,,	...	Mr. P. O. Kora.

The Knanaya Young Men's Association Established 1084.

President	...	Rev. Fr. P. J. John.
Secretary	...	Mr. V. O. Markos, B. A.

Summary of Statistics.

Knanaya Population	11540	Monastic Deacons	2
Churches	18	Sunday Schools	11
Chapels	5	Mission L. G. V. Schools	4
Secular priests	20	Catechists	10
Secular Deacons	8	Baptised	299
Monastic priest	1	Catechumens	39

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trivandrum Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	The Western Star.	Trivandrum.	English.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Curien.	C. J. Curien.
2	Subhashini.	Do.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.
3	People's Opinion.	Do.	English.	Do.	P. S. Nataraja Pillai.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.
4	Tamilian.	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Pandit, S. Muthuswami Pillai.	Pandit, S. Muthuswami Pillai.
5	Conch.	Do.	English.	Weekly.	M. Ramen Pillai	M. Ramen Pillai.
6	Samudratheeram.	Do.	Malayalam.	Do.	L. A. Netto.	L. A. Netto.
7	Kerala Jenmi.	Do.	Do.	Bi-monthly.	T. Vasudevan Potti.	T. Vasudevan Potti.
8	Our Little Paper.	Do.	English.	Do.	R. P. Kulandaswami Pillai.	R. P. Kulandaswami Pillai.
9	My Mother.	Do.	Do.	Once in two months.	Do.	Do.
10	Sukhasudhakaram.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	M. N. Pillai.	M. N. Pillai.
11	Al Islam.	Vakkom.	Arabic Malayalam.	Do.	M. Mahomed Abdul Kadir.	M. Mahomed Abdul Kadir
12	Muslim.	Kadakkavoor.	Malayalam.	Tri-monthly.	A. Mahomed Kunju.	A. Mahomed Kunju.

Padmanabhapuram Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Travancore Times	Nagercoil.	English.	Weekly.	D. C. Joseph.	D. C. Joseph.
2	Travancore Abhimani	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	War-Cry or Pore Sathem	Do.	Do.	Monthly.	The Salvation Army.	Major Gnanaseelan of the Salvation Army.
4	United Church Herald	Do.	English Tamil and Telugu.	Do.	Rev. G. Parker, M. A., B. D.	Rev. G. Parker, M. A. B. D.
5	Messenger for the Young	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Revd. S. Vedamony, Indian Christian Pastor.	Revd. S. Vedamony.

Quilon Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Indian National Missionary Deepika	Kayencolam	Malayalam	Monthly	Indian National Society	P. O. Philip, B. A.
2	Keralabhimani	Mavelikara	Anglo-Malayalam	Weekly	Jacob Kurien	Jacob Kurien
3	Atmopakari	Thiruvella	Malayalam	Monthly	Rev. T. Koshi C. M. S.	Rev. T. Koshi, C. M. Pastor.
4	Nammuta Masika	Do.	Do.	Do.	A. V. George, B. A.	A. V. George, B. A.

Quilon Division - (*contd.*)

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
5	Sree Sankaracharya	Haripad	Anglo-Malayalam.	Bi-Monthly	Govindan Namboothiri	Govindan Namboothiri
6	Malayalee	Quilon	Do.	Bi-Weekly	A. E. Narayana Kurup	C. M. Narayana Panikar
7	Dharmaposhini	Do.	Malayalam.	Bi-Monthly	R. Madhava Oonithan	R. Madhava Oonithan
8	Prabudhakeralam	Do.	Do.	Monthly	Sree Ramakrishnasramom	N. Sankaran Pandalai, B. A., B. L.
9	Desabhimani	Do.	Malayalam & English	Weekly	Padmanabhan Channan	T. K. Madhavan
10	Sarada	Punalur	Malayalam	Monthly	Sankara Pillai	T. K. Kalyanikutty Amma
11	Sumangala	Kayencolam	Do.	Do.	P. K. Joseph	E. N. Kesava Pillai and M. Chackrapani Variar
12	Syrian Sunday School Sandersani	Thiruvellah	Malayalam	Monthly	V. P. Mammen, B. A.	V. P. Mammen, B. A.
13	Uvajanamithram	Pandalom Thekkekara	Do.	Once in two months	Dayanandaswami	Dayanandaswami
14	The Swayamprakasom	Quilon	Malayalam and English	Monthly	G. Narayana Pillai	G. Narayana Pillai
15	The Arayan	Karunagapalli	Malayalam	Do.	V. V. Velukutty Arayan	V. V. Velukutty Arayan

Quilon Division—(*concld*).

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
16	The Bharatha-Tharaka	Haripad	Malayalam and English	Weekly	A. M. Mammon	A. M. Mammen
17	Swarajyam	Quilon	Anglo-Malayalam	Fortnightly	O. N. Krishna Kurup	O. N. Krishna Kurup
18	Kerala Cowmudi	Paravur, Quilon	Malayalam	Weekly	1. C. V. Kunjuraman 2. K. Krishnan	C. V. Kunjuraman
19	Powren	Quilon	Malayalam and English	Monthly	G. Rama Menon M. A.	G. Rama Menon, M. A.
20	Sreevazhumkode	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular	Do.	E. V. Raman Oonnithan	E. V. Raman Oonnithan
21	Vidushakan	Paravur, Quilon	Malayalam	Do.	P. Papu Oonnithan	P. S. Govinda Pillai
22	Sree Lokamatha	Punalore	Tamil	Do.	Sivaramalingam Pillai	M. M. Narayanaswami Iyer
23	Naviyakeralam	Mavelikara	Anglo-Malayalam	Do.	A. P. Nair	A. P. Nair
24	Prabhada Dudhan	Aranmula	Malayalam	Do.	Kochukunju Upadesi	Kochukunju Upadesi
25	The Gospel Illuminator	Koipram	Do.	Do.	Pastor P. E. Mammen	P. E. Mammen

Kottayam Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Nazrani Deepika.	Mannanam, Ettumanur.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Very Rev. Fr. John T. O. C. D.	T. M. Varghese Mapila.
2	Flower of Carmel.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	Rev. Fr. Mathios. T. O. C. D.
3	Malayala Manorama.	Kottayam.	English and Malayalam.	Tri-weekly.	Manorama. Co., Limited.	K. M. Mathula Mapila.
4	Bhasha Poshini.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	K. C. Maman Mapila, B. A.
5	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of knowledge (combined).	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. M. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
6	Family Friend.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ch. Lit. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A.
7	Diocesan Record.	Do.	English	Once in two Months.	Church Missionary Society.	T. N. Kurien.
8	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Mar Thoma Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel.
9	Catholic Messenger.	Kuruvilangad, Ettumanur.	Do.	Do.	P. K. Sebastian.	P. K. Sebastian.

Kottayam Division.—(*contd.*)

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
10	Malankara Sabha Nadam.	Muvattupuzha.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Rev. Joseph John of Palakkattu.	Rev. Joseph John of Palakkattu.
11	Missionary, Intelligencer.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Once in two months.	Nation Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. V. John.
12	Kerala Bharathi.	Do.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Kerala Bharathi Co., Ltd.	C. P. Thomas B. A., L. T.
13	Vedadhiapakan.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Syrian Students' conference.	N. I. Pothen.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Padmanabhapuram Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Nagercoil	Agastiswaram	Nagercoil.	Victoria Press.	Paul. C. Joseph.	Newspaper & Printing Job-Works.	
			Alexandra Press.	M. D. Daniel	Do.	
			London Mission Press.	Rev. G. Parker.	Do.	
			Union Press.	V. P. Samual.	Printing Job-Works.	
Neyyoor.	Eraniel.	Eraniel.	Eraniel Amelia Press.	Y. V. John.	Printing Job-Works.	
Thackalay.	Kalkulam.	Thackalay.	Ramachandravilasam Press.	V. Parameswaran Pillai.	Printing judgment Copies and Job-Works.	

Trivandrum Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment.	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspaper printing and Job-Work.	
Thycaud	Do.	Do.	Sundara Press.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	Newspapers printing &c.	
Puthenchantai	Do.	Do.	Sreedhara Printing house.	L. Ramaswami Sastri.	Book and Job Works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Saraswathivilasom Press.	Vishnu Potti	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama Varma Royal Printing Press.	Mathew Mudalali	Do.	
Attangal.	Chirayinkil.	Attangal.	P. J. Press.	S. Aiyya Pillai.	Court Judgments and Job-Works.	
Vakkom.	Do.	Kadakavoor.	Al. Islam Press.	M. Mahamal Abdar Kadir.	Al Islam and Job Works.	
Kadakavoor.	Do.	Do.	Muslian Press.	A. Mahamad Kunju.	Muslim and Job-Works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Trivandrum Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Puthenchanthai	Trivandrum.	Vanchiyoor.	Subodhini Press.	L. C. Koshi.	Book-work and Job-work and Judgment printing.	
Pettah.	Do	Palkulangara.	Bhasha Bhushanam Press.	Raman Pillay Asan.	Copy books printing.	
Puthenchanthai	Do.	Do.	Raja Raja Varma Press	Kochukunju Mapila.	Job and book-work.	
Pettah.	Do.	Vanchiyoor.	Keralodayam Press.	Rymond D' Cruz.	Do.	
Puthenchanthai	Do.	Do.	Bhaskara Press.	K. Narayana Iyengar.	Do. and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sridhara Printing House.	L. Ramaswamy Sastri.	Do.	
Pazhavangadi.	Do.	Do.	Anantha Press.	P. Madhavan Vydian.	Printing general and Judgment printing.	
Perunthanni.	Do.	Do.	S. M. R. V. Press.	A. Palpu Pillai.	Book-work and Job-work.	
Puthenchanthai.	Do.	Do.	Kamalalayom Printing Press. Sarasvathi Vilasam Press.	R. Rama Menon.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Travancore Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.	Parameswaran Pillai.	Job-works.	
Chalai.	Do.	Chengazhiseri.	Sri Natesa Vilasom Press.	Narayana Pillai.	Do.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Santa Cruz.	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz, S. J.	Books and Job-work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon Town	Vidyabhivardhini Press.	Muthuswamy Reddiar.	Printing books in Malayalam and Tamil.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sree Krishna Vilasom Press.	P. G. B. Palaniyandi Konar.	Printing educational books and Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	St. Joseph Press.	L. Leon Fernandez.	Printing books.	
Alleppey Town.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Kerala Santhanom.	Thomas M.	Job-works, Books Malayalam and English.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Mayugham.	Aiyappen Krishnan,	Job-works.	
Kayencolam.	Karunaga-palli.	Krishnapuram.	Swarna Ratna Prabha Press.	J. J. Manuel. *Proprietor.*	Printing books, periodicals, &c.	
Sreemadananda-purom.	Kottarakara.	Vettikavala.	Sadananda Press.	Brahma Sree Avadhuthar Sadananda Swami.	Printing religious works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sri Rama Vilasom.	R. S. Reddiar.	Job-Works.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Job Printing Works	E. V. R. Onnithan & Co.	Printing books.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	K. V. Press.	K. I. Chakko.	Printing Judgments and Job-works.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Jubilee Press.	Aiyadura Iyen & Sons.	Job-works.	
Alleppey.	Do.	Do.	Desopakari.	Sulaima Moulabi Sahib.	English, Malayalam, Guzerati and Tamil Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Keralavilasom Press.	Jacob Kurien.	Printing newspaper.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Manomohanam Press.	E. V. R. Onnythan and Co.	Printing Books and Job-Works. Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English and other Job-works.	
Haripad.	Karthigapalli	Haripad.	Tharaka Press.	A. M. Mammen.	Printing newspapers, books and job-works.	
Vadakkakara.	Chenganoor.	Vadakkakara	K. T. K. Thomas Press	K. Thomas Kathanar Thomas.	Printing books and job-works.	
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	Thiruvellah.	R. V. Press.	V. P. Mammen. M. C. Chacko.	Judgment Printing and job-works.	
Mavalikara.	Mavalikara.	Mavalikara.	Keralabhimani Press.	Jacob Kurian.	Pinting News papers and Job-works	
Do.	Do.	Do.	George Coronation Press.	P. Jacob, J. Tharakan.	Judgment Printing, book and job-works.	
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon Town.	Kesavavilasom Press.	A. E. Narayana Kuruppu.	Newspaper, printing and Job-Works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Cutcherry Press.	P. Karunakara Menon B A., B. L.	Job-Works.	
Avanoor.	Kottarakara.	Kottarakara.	Anandodayam Press.	K. Anantha Shenai.	Job-works in English and Malayalam.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Mannanam.	Ettumanur.	Ettumanur.	St. Joseph's Press.	Congregation of the Syro-Carmelites.	Printing Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books "Nazrani Deepika" and "Flower of Carmel," Job Ruling, Book binding works, &c., Forms of all kinds.	The Press is the property of the Monastery. Applications for printing, &c., to be addressed to the Superintendent, Saint Joseph's Press, Mannanam. This is the only establishment in India, which won a 'Silver Medal' for Book-binding in the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition.
Kuravilangad.	Do.	Do.	Kerala Deepika Press.	Kerala Deepika Company Ltd.	Printing of books, periodicals and Job Works.	
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Church Missionary Society's Press.	The C. M. S. Press Committee. Venerable J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer.	Printing, Book-binding, Typecasting, Stereo typing	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to T. N. Kurien, Superintendent.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mar Thoma Press.	The Syrian Community under the Most Revd. Mar Dionysius Syrian Metropolitan.	Printing, Binding and Type-casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to K. V. Eapen, Manager.
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram	Malayala Manaroma Press.	The Malayala Manorama Co., Ltd.	Printing, Book-binding and Type casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Those who wish to become subscribers to the "Malayala Manorama" should apply to K. M. Mathulla Mappillay, Managing Editor and those who wish to become subscribers to the "Bhasha Poshini" should apply to P. K. Kocheeppan Tharakan, Manager, Bhasha Poshini Office, Kottayam.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division—(contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Name of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Changanacherry.	Changana-cherry.	Vazhapally East.	Korala Bharata Vilasom.	K. Velayudhan Pillay Thuruthimatom.	Printing of books, Newspapers and Job Works.	
Parur.	Parur.	Parur.	S. P. Press.	C. R. Narayana Pillai.	Job Works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhasha Bhooshanam.	Pyli Ittiachen, Kulangara Veedu.	Printing of Judgments and Job-works.	
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Vijayapuram.	V. G. Press.	K. N. Daniel, Manager.	Religious books, a bi-weekly Newspaper, a Magazine and other Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Kottayam.	V. V. M. Press.	V. K. Thomas, Proprietor.	Printing books and other Job-works.	A book depot is attached communications to be addressed to V. K. Thomas, Proprietor.
Pala.	Minachil.	Minachil.	Mar-Thoma Sliha Press.	Anthrayos Kathanar Kalapurackal Kizhthadiyur Lalam.	Job-works.	
Muvattupuzha.	Muvattu-puzha.	Arakuzha.	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press.	Rev. P. Joseph John.	Job-works, Book works & Newspaper works.	A Book Depot is attached. Newspaper Kerala Deepika is published from this Press; all applications of whatever nature should be addressed to Rev. P. Joseph John, Manager.
Aravackulam.	Minachil.	Bharanan-ganam.	St. Mary's Press.	Ouseph Mathen of Palamattathil and Thommen Ouseph of Oolickal.	Job-works.	
Muttathangady, Shertalay.	Shertalay.	Shertalay North.	Ramachandra Vilasom	Vappicha Kammathi Govinda Kammathi, Pathalathu, Katakkarapa.	Job Works in Malayalam and English and printing of books.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

A. Venkitarama Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Registrar.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company, Limited	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Kandathil Kudumbayoga Company Limited	Tiruvalla ...	30th April 1892.	Rs. 10,000
3	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
4	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund Limited	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899.	Rs. 2,04,000
5	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Dravia Sahaya Ela Nidhi Company Limited (Defunct). ...	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900.	Rs. 57,000
6	The Munnar Supply Association Limited.	Munnar (Kannan Devan Hills) ...	25th October 1900.	Rs. 12,000 increased to Rs. 45,000
7	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901.	Rs. 22,000
8	The Kandathil Kudumba Yoga Bank Limited (in liquidation) ...	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902.	Rs. 2,00,000
9	The Aruvippurom Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam ...	Trivandrum ...	15th May 1903.	Voluntary contributions.
10	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association ...	Tiruvella ...	11th February 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
11	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals— ...	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
12	The Travancore Karappuram Vyavasaya (Industrial Trading Company) Limited ...	Shertallay ...	10th September 1904.	Rs 2,00,000
13	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Dravia Sahaya Company Limited (Defunct) ...	Oluganassery ...	30th September 1904.	1,000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member.
14	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited)...	Pallathuruthi ...	9th December 1904.	Rs. 1,00,000
15	The Idanad Marriage Provident Fund Limited (in liquidation) ...	Martandam ...	18th December 1905.	3000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
16	The Sri Somasundareswara Ela Nidhi Limited (in liquidation) ...	Vellamatom. Ramanathapurom ...	18th July 1905.	Rs. 50,000.
17	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company Limited ...	Kottar ...	17th April 1906.	Rs. 5,00,000.
18	The Lekshmi Prasada Viavasayabhivardhani Company Limited...	Attungal ...	21st September 1906.	Rs. 5,000.
19	The Sri Ponnambala Vanar Ela Nidhi Company Limited (in liquidation) ...	Bhagavathiputhenthope Agastiswarom Taluk ...	17th October 1907.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
20	The Malayala Kudumba Sahaya Company Limited ...	Kottayam ...	8th April 1907.	Rs. 10,000
21	The Trivandrum Rice, Oil Mill, Company Limited (in liquidation) ...	Trivandrum ...	11th October 1907.	Rs. 29,000
22	The Malabar Bank Limited (defunct)	Trivandrum ...	16th October 1908.	Rs. 2,00,000
23	The Ambalapuzha Christian Bank (Limited) ..	Thalavadi ..	29th October 1909.	Rs. 10,000
24	The South Travancore Weaving and Spinning Company Limited ...	Neyyoor ...	17th February 1910.	Rs. 50,000.
25	The Travancore Industrial Company Limited ...	Chengannur ..	21st June 1910.	Rs. 1,00,000. Increased to Rs. 2,00,000.
26	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company Limited ...	Kottayam ..	22nd June 1910.	Rs. 4,50,000.
27	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Limited ...	Alleppey ..	8th October 1910.	Rs. 3,00,000
28	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Limited, Kainakari. ...	Alleppey ...	2nd November 1910.	Rs. 2,00,000
29	The Meenachil Rubber Company Limited Palai. ..	Meenachil ..	3rd November 1910.	Rs. 1,50,000
30	The Sanathana Dharma Vidyasala, ...	Alleppey ...	21st December 1910.	Voluntary contributions.
31	The Kumarakom Krishi Vyavasaya Company, Limited Kumarakom (in liquidation.)	Kottayam ...	15th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
32	The Pullippadavil Kudumba Yoga Company Limited, Kadapra...	Thiruvalla ...	16th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
33	The Malabar Commercial Corporation, Limited	Trivandrum ...	6th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 2,50,000.
34	The Malabar Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited ...	Kottayam ..	24th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 4,50,000.
35	The Punnathura Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited	Ettumanur ...	24th August 1911.	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
36	The Malabar Trading and Industrial Company Limited ...	Thalavadi ...	14th November 1911.	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(continued).

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
37	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	11th January 1912.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
38	The Rajakeeya Kshatriya Sabha ...	Mavelikara ...	28th February 1912.	Voluntary contributions.
39	The Kerala Deepika Company Limited ...	Ettumanur ...	22nd June 1912.	Bh. Rs. 25,000.
40	The Keraliya Nair Samajam ...	Trivandrum ...	13th June 1912.	Voluntary contributions.
41	The Travancore National Bank Limited ...	Thiruvella ...	16th December 1912.	Bh. Rs. 2,00,000.
42	The Changanacherry Banking Company Limited. ...	Changanasseri ...	8th May 1913	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
43	The Rama Varma Plantation and Industrial Company Limited (Defunct)	Thodupuzha ...	10th May 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,50,000.
44	The Travancore Tamilian Sangham ...	Trivandrum ...	29th August 1913.	Voluntary contributions.
45	The Travancore Motor Company Limited (in liquidation) ...	Quilon ...	26th September 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
46	The Travancore Cardamom Company Limited	Kanjirapalli ...	27th September 1913.	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000.
47	The Travancore Commercial Company Limited. Palai, ...	Meenachil ...	22nd October 1913.	Rs. 50,000.
48	The Taluk Association ...	Nedumangad. ...	20th December 1913.	Voluntary contributions.
49	The Carpenters Co-operative Corporation Limited (Defunct) ...	Ettumanoor ...	2nd January 1914.	Rs. 4,000.
50	The Quilon Club ...	Quilon ...	3rd January 1914.	Consisting of 150 members.
51	The Mundakayam—Peermade Motor Transport and Aerial Ropeway Company Limited. ...	Kottayam. ...	11th August 1914.	Rs. 6,00,000 reduced to 3,67,000 in 1918.
52	The Travancore Christian Sadhu Jana Vidyabhivardhini Sanghom ...	Nemom. ...	5th September 1914.	Voluntary contributions.
53	The Mundakayam Club ...	Mundakayam. ...	15th September 1914.	Consisting of 100 members
54	The Nagercoil Lekshmi Vilasom Motor Company Limited ...	Nagercoil. ...	24th September 1914.	Rs. 50,000.
55	Travancore Elava Purohitha Yogam ...	Vurkalay ...	4th January 1915.	Voluntary contributions.
56	The Travancore Vurkalay Janardana Prabha Boat Coy. Ltd. ...	Do. ...	2nd February 1915.	Rs. 1,050.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*concluded.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
57	Thomas Steaphen & Co. Limited.	Quilon	10th February 1915.	Rs. 2,50,000
58	The Travancore Mohammedan Motor Company Limited	Kottar	23rd March 1915.	Rs. 20,000
59	The Keraliya Nadar Samajam Venganur.	Neyyattinkara	12th April 1915.	Voluntary contribution.
60	The New Indian Motor & Rice Mill Company Limited	Nagercoil	17th September 1915.	Rs. 50,000
61	The Twyford and Ashley Estates Limited	Peermade	19th October 1915.	Bh. Rs. 6,00,000.
62	The Chozhava Samudaya Kshema Paripalana Yogam (Defunct)	Trivandrum	15th April 1916.	Voluntary contributions.
63	The Central Travancore Industrial Company Limited (Defunct.)	Komerom Kottayam	22nd July 1916.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
64	The Cape Comorin Coast Trading Co., Limited (in liquidation)	Lalachavadi, Kottar	15th September 1916.	Rs. 20,000.
65	The South Travancore Industrial and Trading Company Limited (Defunct)	Neyoor, Eraniel	16th October 1916.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
66	The Munnar Indian Co-operative Store Ltd.	Munnar	2nd July 1917.	B. Rs. 8,000.
67	The Vanchinad Rubber and Produce Company Ltd.	Changanacherry	20th Spetember 1917.	B. Rs. 3,75,000.
68	The Kerala Bharathi Company Ltd.	Vijayapurom, Kottayam	23rd September 1917.	B. Rs. 20,000.
69	The Malabar Co-operation Rubber Company Ltd.,	Kozhencherry	21st September 1917	B. Rs. 1,50,000
70	The Bharatha Kesari Printing and Publishing Company Limited	Trivandrum	11th January 1918.	Bh. Rs. 20,000.
71	The West Coast Industrial Company Limited	Thiruvalla	28th January 1918.	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000
72	The Chempakanad Rubber Company Limited	Alleppey	23rd February 1918.	Bh. Rs. 1,50,000.
73	The Oriental Rubber Company Limited	Alleppey	23rd February 1918.	Bh. Rs. 2,00,000
74	The Keraleeya Rubber and Produce Company Limited	Kozhencherry	26th March 1918.	Bh. Rs. 2,25,000.
75	The Malabar Industrial Company Limited	Quilon	26th March 1918.	Bh. Rs. 4,50,000.
76	The Travancore Produce and Industrials Limited	Quilon	15th June 1918.	Bh. Rs. 5,00,000.
77	The Commercial Union Limited	Quilon	26th July 1918.	Bh. Rs. 5,00,000.
78	The Quilon District Association Limited	Quilon	30th October 1918.	Bh. Rs. 20,000

List of Companies of Foreign Incorporation having place of business in Travancore.

Serial No.	Name of the Company.	Country of Origin.	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Nature of business.	Remarks.
1	The Madura Company Limited	Calcutta ...	Kottayam, Karthigapalli, Alleppey and Quilon.	Trading.	Private.
2	The Central Travancore Rubber Company Limited ...	Scotland ...	Peermade.	Planting.	
3	The Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Limited ...	England ..	Do.	Do.	
4	The Southern India Tea Estates Limited ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	
5	The Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Limited ...	Do. ...	Chengannoor.	Do.	
6	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company Limited	Do. ...	Chengannoor, Changanacherry, Thodupuzha, Peermade &c.	Do.	
7	Harrisons and Crossfield Limited	Do. ...	Quilon	Trading.	
8	The Wallardie Tea Estates Limited	Do. ...	Peermade.	Planting.	
9	The Travancore Minerals Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Eraniel.	Mining and Trading.	Do.
10	The Travancore Rubber Company Limited	Scotland ...	Mundakayam	Planting.	
11	Reliance Marine Insurance Company Limited ...	England ...	Alleppey.	Insurance.	
12	J. H. Vavasseur and Company Limited	Do. ...	Colachel, Midalam and Trivandrum.	Planting and trading.	
13	Hopkin and Williams (Travancore) Limited	Do. ...	Eraniel.	Mining.	Do.
14	The Cavunal Rubber and Tea Estates Limited ...	Colombo ...	Chengannoor and Rani.	Planting.	
15	The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited	Bombay ...	Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey.	Insurance.	
16	John Dickinson and Company Limited	England ...	Trivandrum.	Trading.	
17	The Rani Travancore Rubber Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Pathanapurom, Chengannoor and Peermade.	Planting.	
18	Singer Sewing Machine Company	New Jersey ...	Nagercoil, Trivandrum Alleppey and Kottayam.	Trading.	
19	The British India Steam Navigation Company Limited. ...	England ...	Alleppey.	Navigation.	
20	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Company Limited ..	Do. ...	Do.	Planting.	
21	The Mooply Valley Rubber Company Limited ...	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	
22	The Darragh Smail and Company Limited	Do. ...	Do.	Trading.	Do.

List of Companies of Foreign Incorporation having place of business in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Name of the Company.	Country of Origin.	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Nature of business.	Remarks.
23	The Triton Insurance Company Limited	Calcutta ...	Alleppey.	Insurance.	
24	The Travancore Produce Company Limited	England ...	Do.	Planting.	Private.
25	The Toekoy Rubber Estates Limited	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	
26	The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Do.	Navigation.	
27	Bank of Madras	Madras ...	Trivandrum and Alleppey.	Banking.	
28	The Phoenix Assurance Company Limited	England ..	Alleppey.	Insurance.	
29	The Poermade Tea Company Limited	British Cochin	Peermade.	Planting.	
30	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Company Limited ...	England ...	Ponmudi.	Do.	
31	The Travancore Tea Estates Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Peermade.	Do.	
32	Aspinwall and Company Limited	Madras ...	Alleppey.	Trading.	Private.
33	The Guardian Assurance Company Limited	England ...	Do.	Insurance.	
34	The Shalimar Paint Colour and Varnish Company Limited	Bengal ...	Do.	Trading.	Do.
35	Squall Sons and Company (India) Limited	England ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	The Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited ..	Hongkong ...	Do.	Insurance.	
37	The Queensland Insurance Company Limited... ..	Sydney ...	Do.	Do.	
38	The Burmah Oil Company Limited	Scotland ..	Trivandrum	Trading.	
39	The Asiatic Patroleum Company (India) Limited ...	England ...	Trivandrum, Quilon, Kartigapalli Moovattupuzha, Alwaye &c.	Do.	Do.
40	The William Goodacre and Sons Limited	Do. ...	Alleppey.	Do.	
41	The South Indian Railway Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Trivandrum-Quilon-Shencottah line.	Railway Company.	
42	The Atlas Assurance Company Limited	Do. ...	Alleppey.	Insurance.	
43	The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company Limited	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	
44	The Northern Assurance Company Limited... ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	
45	The New Zealand Insurance Company Limited ...	Auckland in New Zealand ...	Do.	Do.	

List of Companies of Foreign Incorporation having place of business in Travancore.—(*concluded.*)

Serial No.	Name of the Company.	Company of Origin.	Principal places of business in Travancore.	Name of business.	Remarks.
46	The Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company Limited	Scotland Glasgow...	Devicolam	Planting.	
47	The Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company Limited ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	
48	The Thodupuzha Rubber Company Limited... ...	Madras ...	Thodupuzha.	Do.	
49	The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited ..	England ...	Alleppey	Insurance.	
50	The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Limited.	Do. ..	Nagercoil and Colachel.	Trading.	
51	The South British Insurance Company Limited ...	Auckland in New Zealand ...	Alleppey.	Insurance.	
52	The Alliance Assurance Company Limited	England ...	Do.	Do.	

List of Auditors holding Certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092.

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Names of members of Firms—their addresses if the certificate holder is a Firm.	No. and date of Certificate issued by Government.	Class of Certificate.	Languages in which auditing is Permitted.	Period for which the certifica is in force.	Date and Order of cancellation if any.	Remarks.
1	M. K. Rajagopala Achariyar F. C. I. ...	Public Accountant and Auditor, Madras.	...	No. 1, dated 21-12-1916	Unrestricted Certificate.			...	
2	R. Rama Aiyar ...	146, Ulsavamatom Street, Fort, Trivandrum.	...	No. 2, dated 12-4-1917	Provisional.	English, Tamil and Malayalam	Till the end of 1918.	...	

List of Auditors holding Certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Nmae.	Address.	Names of members of firms—their addresses if the certificate holder is a Firm.	No. and date of Certificate issued by Government.	Class of Certificate.	Languages in which auditing is Permitted.	Period for which the certificate is in force.	Date and Order of cancellation if any.	Remarks.
3	S. Thirumala Aiyar ...	Lekshmi Nadai, Quilon.	...	No. 3, dated 8-5-1917.	Provisional.	English, Tamil and Malayalam.	Till the end of April 1918.		Fresh certificate with time limit No. 3, of 1918 dated 31-5-18 was issued to him.
4	G. Narasimham ...	5 Mount Road, Madras.	...	No. 4, dated 7-7-1917.	With time limit.	English and Tamil.	For two years from 7th July 1917.		
5	A Ramaswamy Aiyar ...	Go-down keeper, Bank of Madras, Trivandrum.	...	No. 5, dated 7-7-1917.	Do.	Do.	For two years from 27th July 1917.		
6	V. Vadivel Pillay ...	Palavangaudy Trivandrum.	...	No. 6, dated 7-7-1917.	Do.	English Malayalam and Tamil.	For two years from 7th July 1917.		
7	S. S. Ramaswamy Aiyar...	Cashier, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.	...	No. 7, dated 7-7-1917.	Do.	English and Malayalam.	Do.		
8	P. K. Kesava Pillay B. A. & B. L. ...	High Court Vakil, Trivandrum.	...	No. 9, dated 27-7-1917.	Do.	Do.	For two years from 27th July 1917.		

List of Auditors holding Certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Names of members of Firms - their addresses if the certificate holder is a Firm.	No. and date of Certificate issued by Government.	Class of Certificate.	Languages in which auditing is permitted.	Period for which the certificate is in force.	Date and Order of cancellation if any.	Remarks.
9	T. C. Ranganatha Row ...	Public Accountant & Auditor Srirangom Post.	...	No 10, dated 17-9-1917.	With time Limit.	English and Tamil.	For two years from 17th September 1917.		
10	K. S. Viswanatha Aiyar...	Clerk, High Court, Trivandrum.	...	No. 11, dated 4-10-1917.	Do.	English Malayalam and Tamil.	For two years from 4th October 1917.		
11	V. Krishna Aiyengar ...	Accountant, Central Co-operative Bank Limited Trivandrum.	...	No. 12, dated 4-10-1917.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
12	S. R. Mahadeva Aiyar ...	Head Accountant, Trivandrum Permanent Fund Limited Trivandrum.	...	No. 13, dated 10-11-1917.	Do.	Do.	For two years from 10th November 1917.		
13	M. Gangadhara Aiyar ...	Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office. Trivandrum	...	No. 1, dated 23-3-1918.	Do.	Do.	For two years from 22nd March 1918.		
14	Thomas Joseph, Vazhayil.	Managing Proprietor of Veliyanad and Pulinkunnu Rice Mills, Veliyanad, Changanacherry.	...	No. 2, dated 6-4-1918.	Do.	Tamil and Malayalam	For two years from 6th April 1918.		

List of Auditors holding Certificates under Section 148 of the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092—(*concld.*)

Seial No.	Name	Address.	Names of members of Firms—their addresses if the certificate holder is a Firm.	No. and date of Certificate issued by Government.	Class of Certificate.	Languages in which auditin gis permitted.	Period for which the certificate is in force.	Date and Order of cancellation if any.	Remarks.
15	A. V. Thomas ...	Ashley Estate, Peermade.	...	No. 4, dated 31-5-1918.	With time limit.	English and Malayalam.	For two years from 31st May 1918.		
16	S. Gnana Joshua B. A. ...	Superintendent, General and Revenue Secretariate.	...	No. 5, dated 31-7-1918	Do.	English, Malayalam and Tamil	For the period beginning from 1-1-1916 and ending on 31-12-1917.		
17	Robert Brown ...	Office Manager of the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company Limited.	...	No. 6, dated 30-8-1918.	Do.	English.	For two years from 20th August 1918.		
18	W. J. Siromani ...	Accountant, The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.	...	No. 7, dated 17-9-1918.	Do.	English and Tamil.	For two years from 17th September 1918		
19	A. S. Narayana Aiyar ...	Head Clerk, Training College, Trivandrum.	...	No. 8, dated 21-9-1918.	Do.	English, Malayalam and Tamil.	For two years from 21st September 1918.		
20	K Gopala Pillai B. A. & B. L., ...	Clerk, Account Office now on leave and practising as Vakil in the Quilon District Court.	...	No. 9, dated 21-9-1918.	Do.	English and Malayalam.	Do.		

Co-operative Department.

Registrar

C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., (Rs. 250-$\frac{50}{2}$-350).

Inspecting Staff.

A. Krishna Pillai, B. A., Inspector (Rs. 50)

P. Sivasankara Pillai, Do. (Rs. 30)

List of Co-operative Societies,

No.	Names of societies.	Registered office.	When registered.
1	The Trivandrum Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Trivandrum.	8th Vrischigom 1091
2	The Oachira Srimoolavilasam Co-operative Credit Society.	Oachira.	19th Vrischigom 1091
3	The Krishnapuram Lekshmivilasam Agricultural Co-operative Society Ltd.	Krishnapuram.	15th Dhanu 1091
4	The Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Trivandrum.	16th Dhanu 1091
5	The Onattukara Sri Vivekanandavilasam Co-operative Credit Society.	Mavelikara.	21st Dhanu 1091
6	The Kartigapally Mar-Thoma Co-operative Credit Society.	Kartigapally.	27th Dhanu 1091
7	The Kartigapally Yuvarajavilasam Co-operative Credit Society.	Do.	13th Makaram 1091
8	The Plapizha Co-operative Credit Society.	Plappizha.	20th Makaram 1091
*9	The Sri Ramavarmavilasam Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Paravoor.	25th Kumbham 1091
10	The Sri Krishnavilasam Co-operative Credit Society.	Do.	Do.
*11	The Ramapuram Lekshmivijayam Co-operative Credit Society.	Ramapuram.	30th Kumbham 1091
12	The Chingoli Sanmarga Sandayani Co-operative Credit Society.	Chingoli South.	Do.
13	The Ebenezer Mar-Thoma Syrian Christian Co-operative Credit Society.	Edathua.	10th Meenom 1091
14	The Pandankari Roman Catholic Chaldæan Syrian Christian Co-operative Credit Society.	Pandankari.	11th Meenom 1091
15	The Kumarakom Co-operative Credit Society	Kumarakom.	15th Meenom 1091
16	The Mavelikara Puthiakavu Co-operative Credit Society.	Puthiakavu	29th Meenom 1091
17	The Ayirur Co-operative Society Ltd.,	Ayirur.	2nd Medom 1091
18	The Kalloor Co-operative Credit Society	Kallooppara.	5th Edavom 1091
19	The Kavungamprayar Co-operative Credit Society.	Kavungamprayar.	8th Edavom 1091
20	The Mavelikara Nadakkavu Co-operative Credit Society.	Nadakkavu.	25th Edavom 1091
21	The Thiruvella Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Thiruvella.	27th Edavom 1091
22	The Vattakkattu Devivilasam Co-operative Credit Society.	Vattakkattu.	13th Mithunam 1091
23	The Parassala Mission Agents' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.,	Parassala.	22nd Mithunam 1091
24	The Mavelikkara Co-operative Distributive Society Ltd.,	Mavelikara.	7th Karkadagom 1091
25	The Mangalodayam Co-operative Credit Society.	Cherukol.	17th Karkadagom 1091
26	The Veloor Co-operative Credit Society.	Veloor.	24th Karkadagom 1091
27	The Parur Co-operative Credit Society.	Parur.	18th Chingom 1092
28	The Cheriathoppil St. Mary Co-operative Credit Society.	Cheriathopputhurai.	1st Kanni 1092

*Cancelled.

Co-operative Department (contd).

No.	Names of Societies.	Registered office.	When Registered.
29	The Nagercoil London Mission Employees' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., No. 29.	Nagercoil.	31st Kanni 1092.
30	The Quilon Co-operative Society and Stores Ltd., No. 30.	Quilon.	4th Thulam 1092.
31	The Rudrapathivinayka Co-operative Credit Society No. 31.	Kottar.	9th Vrischigom 1092.
32	Thirunabijothi Co-operative Credit Society No. 32.	Kottar.	9th Do. 1092.
33	The Sri Mula Muslim Co-operative Credit Society No. 33.	Kottar.	9th Do. 1092.
34	The Sri Chithiraithirunal Co-operative Credit Society No. 34.	Kottar.	11th Do. 1092.
35	The Padmanabhapurom Co-operative Credit Society No. 35.	Padmanabhapuram.	15th Vrischigom 1092.
36	The Muttom Sadhujanaparipalana Co-operative Credit Society No 36.	Muttom.	21st Vrischigom 1092
37	The St. Joseph's Co-operative Credit Society No. 37.	Karikkakom.	23rd Vrischigom 1092.
38	The Sri Padmanabhavilasam Co-operative Credit Society No. 38.	Alleppey.	3rd Kumbhom 1092.
39	The Thuckalai Co-operative Trading Society Ltd., No 39.	Thuckalai.	12th Kumbhom 1092.
40	The Cheriathurai Samudratheeram Co-operative Credit Society No. 40.	Cheriathurai.	20th Karkadagom 1092.
41	The Puthenthope St. Ignatius Co-operative Credit Society No. 41.	Puthenthope.	1st Kanni 1093.
42	The Valiathurai St. Antony's Co-operative Credit Society No. 42.	Valiathurai.	4th Kanni 1093.
43	The Trivandrum Government Servants' Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 43.	Trivandrum.	29th Makaram 1093.
44	The Sri Dharmarajavilasom Co-operative Society Ltd, No. 44.	Kakkazham.	27th Medom 1093
45	The Oachira Prayar Nair Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 45.	Prayar.	27th Medom 1093.
46	The Perumbalam Sri Chithiravilasom Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society No. 46.	Perumbalam.	6th Mithunam 1093.
47	The Kottayam Government Servants' Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 47.	Kottayam.	19th Mithunam
48	The Adoor Vadakkedathookavoo Kizhakkekara Nair Co-operative Society Ltd., No 48.	Adoor Vadakkedathukavoo Kizhakkekara.	10th Chingom 1094.
49	The Kattanam Nair Co-operative Society Ltd. No. 49.	Kattanam.	25th Chingom 1094.
50	The Maruthancode Co-operative Credit Society No. 50.	Maruthancode.	4th Kanni 1094.

*Cancelled.

PLANTERS' ESTATES AND PLANTING COMPANIES.

THE KANNAN DEVAN HILLS PRODUCE COMPANY LTD.,

(Incorporated in Great Britain).

Estates.	Managers.	Assistants.	Post Office.
Chittavurrai ...	H. A. Ragg ...	H. G. Marshall ..	Ellapatti
Chundavurrai ...	H. J. Watson ...	...	,,
Chokanad ...	A. Yates ...	J. A. Nicolson & H. C. Boyd ...	Munnar.
Gundumallay ...	G. R. Strachan ...	R. S. Keir ...	Mattupatti.
Grahamsland ...	R. D. Armstrong.	...	Munnar.
Guderale ...	E. H. Francis ...	G. E. Waghorne ...	Mattupatti.
Kalaar ...	A. W. John ...	J. C Robertson ...	Munnar.
Kuttiaar ...	W. A. Lee ...	...	Mattupatti.
Kanniamallay ...	A. J. Wright ...	D. M. Lauder ...	Munnar.
Letchmi ...	W. M. Mackenzie.	A. Bond ...	,,
Lower Vagavurrai.	J. C. Abbott ...	...	Talliaar.
Madupatty ...	W. A. Lee ...	S. C. S. Jones ...	Mattupatti
Munnar ...	P. G. Campbell ...	W. P. Laird and C. Schultz ...	Munnar.
Mankulam ..	E. M. Gamble ...	F. E. Vernede ...	,,
Nullatanni ...	A. G. Murray ...	J. G. Beale ...	,,
Nettigudi ...	J. W. Tolson ...	...	Mattupatti.
Nyamakad ...	C. Rowson ...	...	Munnar.
Parvithi ...	A. Hall ...	...	,,
Periavurrai ...	A. H. Dixson ...	E. C. Mac Cankie.	,,
Sevenmallay ..	J. M. Bridgman ...	Basel John ...	,,
Sholamallay ...	L. H. Ley ...	...	,,
Thenmallay ..	D. Mackintosh ...	...	Mattupatti.
Upper Vagavurrai.	L. G. Bennet ...	...	Talliaar.
Yellapatty ...	J. C. Swayne ...	A. H. Mackie, and G. D. Marr ...	Ellapatti.

HEAD QUARTERS.

General Manager ... H. L, Pinches.
Asst. ,, ,, ... W. A. Lee.
Office Manager ... Robert Brown.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer ... G. W. Cole,
Asst, ,, ... C. A. V. Grant.
,, ,, ... C. Vernede.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Traffic Manager ... A. Blair Hill.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Medical Officer ... Dr. J. S. Nicolson, M. D.

TRICHINOPOLY AGENCY.

Manager ... F. R. Gerrard.

THE ANGLO AMERICAN DIRECT TEA TRADING COMPANY LTD.,

Periakanal .. J. S. Hawkins ... R. B. Cullen ... Surianalle, P. O.
Pullivasal ... E. L. Koechlin ... J. E. Heflebower, Munnar, P. O.

Other Estates.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Chattamannar ...	E. L. Williams ...	E. L. Williams ..	Talliar.
Craig Lamount ...	E. L. Williams ...	E. L. Williams ...	Do.
Kadugumudi ...	E. L. Williams and A. W. Turner...	Do. ...	Do.
Lockhart ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Coy...	W. Fraser A. B. Byres, Asst.	Devikulam Acting.
Manale ...	Do. ...	W. Fraser ...	Do. Do.
Surianalle ...	Do. ...	A. W. Leslie, Manager. W. Gillespie, Asst.	Surianalle.
Talliar ...	A. W. Turner and E. L. Williams...	E. L. Williams ...	Talliar.
Panniar ...	The Travancore Produce Co. Ltd.	G. P. Walker ...	Surianalle.
Leshmikripai ...	T. R. Lakshmana Singh ...	T. R. Lakshmana Singh ...	Talliar.
Jubilee ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Pulikarakadu ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ramanagaram ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Pankajam ...	A. S. Suppan Chetty ...	A. S. Suppan Chetty ...	Bodinaikanoor.
Nairsland ..	Do. ...	Do.	Do.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Arnakal ...	G. L. Acworth	S. Sinclair ...	Vandy Periyar.
Ashley ...	Twyford & Ashley Estates Ltd.	W. F. Stephen ...	Peermade.
Bison Valley ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
Bonami ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. Ltd.	J. Fraser ...	Do.
Connemara ...	S. Sinclair, & T. A. Kinmond	S. Sinclair ...	Vandy Periyar.
Brighton and Pambanar...	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	I. Stewart. ...	Peermade.
Caradygoody ...	R. H. Goldie	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Vandy Periyar.
Chenthalaar ...	Peermade Tea Co.	J. M. Wilkie & W. A. Asher	Peermade.
Chenkara ...	Wallardie Tea Estates Co.	A. C. Ross. ...	Vandy Periyar.
Fairfield ...	R. P. Roissier {Lady M. Wilbraham. / Lady B. Dawkins.}	F. Bissett. ...	Peermade.
Glenmary ...	S. Indian Tea Estates Co.	J. S. Wilkie ...	Do.
Glen Rock ...	Misses Munro	W. F. Stephen ...	Do.
Granby ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	T. A. Kinmond ...	Vandy Periyar.
Haileyburia ...	A. H. Mead, F. W. LeFeuvre & H. C. Westaway	H. C. Westaway ...	Peermade.
Koliekanam ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	R. Vinen ...	Do.
Kuddakarnam ...	S. Indian Tea Estates Co.	J. S. Wilkie ...	Do.
Ladrum ...	Do.	A. H. Gerrard ...	Do.
Wallardi ...	Agents Harrison & Crossfield	C. W. Lacey ...	Vandy Periyar.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—(contd.)

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Maimalai ...	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates. Ltd...	R. Tait ...	Peermade.
Mount ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co.	T. A. Kimmond ...	Vandy Periyar
Manjamalai & Injikad ...	Do.	D. McArthur ...	Do.
Nellikai ...	Do.	J. W. West ...	Do.
Pambanar ...	Do.	I. Stewart ...	Peermade.
Paykanam ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy. ...	Vandy Periyar
Penshurst ...	Mrs. Parker ...	F. Bissett ...	Peermade.
Pullikanam ...	R. E. Haslam ...	G. Cook ...	Eratupetta.
Raneecoil ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	J. E. G. Pigott ...	Vandy Periyar
Stagbrook ...	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Ltd...	H. C. Westaway ...	Peermade.
Savarimallai ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	T. A. Kinmond ...	Vandy Periyar
Twyford ...	Twyford & Ashely Estates Ltd...	W. A. J. Milner ...	Peermade
Thangamalai ...	D. Mc Arthur ...	J. Wedderspoon ...	Vandy Periyar
Thengakal ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. ...	A. A. Brodie ...	Do.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION—(contd.)

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
The Valley ...	F. Bissett ...	F. Bissett ...	Peermade.
Vembanad ...	Twyford & Ashley Estates Ltd. ...	W. A. J. Milner ...	Do.
Wasspudinghey ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leah ...	Vandy Periyar
Woodlands ...	S. I. Tea Estates Co. ...	R. Tait ...	Peermade.
Pashumallai ...	Travancore Tea Estates Co. Ltd. ...	R. C. Elers ...	Vandy Periyar
Arniekudy ...	G. S. Napier Ford & J. D. Deane Drummond ...	I. S. Hathrell ...	Do.
Dymock ...	J. D. Deane Drummond ...	Do. ...	Do.
Moongalar ...	Wallardie Tea Estates Co..	A. C. Ross. ...	Do.
Periyar Hills Estate ...	Messrs C. A. Meera Rawther Brothers and Sons ...	Mr. C. A. Anumantha Kudi Meera Rawther ...	Vandy Periyar.
Periyar ...	Messrs. S. Krishna Iyer, K. N. Narayana Iyer & P. T. Thomas ...	Mr. P. T. Thomas ...	Do.
Karim Kulam ...	Messrs. P. John & Sons, Alleppey. ...	Mr. C. P. Mathew ...	Peermade.
Patta Mala ...	Mr. W. T. Thomas ...	Mr W. I. Thomas ...	Do.

Rubber Estates.

MUNDAKAYAM DISTRICT.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Mundakayam ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Coy., Ltd.	Wm. Hendry.	Rubber. 846·84 ac.	535·05 ac.	1381·89 acres.
Boyce ...	Do.	Edwin Vincent.	Rubber. 691·34 ac.	199·64 ac.	890·98 acres.
Vellanadi ...	The Rani Travancore Rubber Coy. Limited.	H. M. E. Howson.	Rubber. 637·90 ac.	109·36 ac.	747·26 acres.
Eldorado ...	The Stagbrook Tea & Rubber Estates Ltd.	G. H. Danvers Davy.	Rubber. 680·00 ac.	534·00 ac.	1214·00 acres.
Kokayar ...	Do.	Asst. G. H. J. Stevenage. Do.	Rubber. 478·70 ac.		478·70 acres.
Peruvanthanam...	Messrs. Henry-Ward & H. B. Kirk.	H. B. Kirk R. G. Hutson, Assistant.	Rubber. 626·05 ac. Tea. 88·62 ac. Tea & Rubber inter-planted 45·00 ac.	18·89 ac.	778·56 acres.
Yendayar ...	J. J. Murphy Esq.		Rubber. 515·61 ac. & Tea 280·74 ac.	105·39 ac.	901·74 acres.
Elankadu ...	Messrs. J. J. Murphy, G. H. Davy & Henry Smail.	W. H. Fitchett	Tea. 286·00 ac.	15·00 ac.	301·00 acres.

Rubber Estates.

MUNDAKAYAM DISTRICT.—(*contd.*)

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Teekoy ...	The Teekoy Rubber Estate Coy. Ltd.	W. C. Fuller.	Rubber. 1363·00 ac.	389·00 ac.	1752·00 acres.
Kutikul ...	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co. Limited.	J. R. Vincent. A. Gordon Stewart. Asst.	Rubber. 1166·78 ac.	229·95 ac.	1396·73 acres.
Nenmeny ...	J. R. Vincent Esq.	J. R. Vincent.	Rubber. 289·53 ac.	264·01 ac.	553·54 acres.
Kuppakayam ...	The Central Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Ashton Hamond. N. D. Pollock, W. Lyndon, Assts.	Rubber. 622·60 ac.	50·73 ac.	673·33 acres.
Chennapara ...	Do.		Rubber. 736·92 ac. Tea. 321·31 ac.	337·13 ac.	1074·05 acres.
Valley End ...	Do.			...	321·31 acres.
Cheruvally ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co. Limited.	E. Hall.	Rubber. 1017·77 ac.	1415·17 ac.	2432·94 acres.
Kadamkolam ...	The Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	R. Harley Esq. Assts. H. B. McPherson & R. W. B. Gompertz.	Rubber. 646·00 ac. Tea. 30·60 ac.	701·53 ac.	1377·53 acres.

Rubber Estates.

MUNDAKAYAM DISTRICT.—(*concld.*)

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Paloor ...	The (Travancore) Rubber Coy., Ltd.	H. R. McPherson.	Rubber. 389·41 ac.	79·65 ac.	469·06 acres.
Aneikolam ...	Do.	T. W. H. Fitchett, W. C. Fuller, Asst. S. P. Peckover Do.	Rubber. 786·45 ac.	42·17 ac.	778·62 acres.
Manikal ...	Do.		Rubber. 405·64 ac.	185·97 ac.	591·61 acres.
Redlynch ...	J. R. Vincent.	J. R. Vincent.	Rubber. 124·49 ac.	185·51 ac.	310 acres.
Chenapady, Kanjirapally ...	The Malabar Agricultural & Industrial Co. Ltd. Kottayam.	K. C. John. E. P. Mathew (Secretary.)	420 ac.	112·5 ac.	532·5 acres.

Rubber Estates.—THODUPUZHA TALUK.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Kaliyar Estate ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.	A. C. Morell ...	1146·06 acres.	344·34 acres.	1490·40 acres.
Velliamattom ...	Thodupuzhai Rubber Company, Ltd.	A. W. Knight ...	788·09 acres.	680·39 acres. Waste lands Jungle sites &c. 72·40.	1540·88 acres.
Malankara. ...	Malankara Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.	P. John ...	1600 acres.	483·40 acres.	2083·40 acres.
Mar Thoma Rubber Estate.	Mar Thoma Rubber & Co. Ltd.	M. K. Kuncharia (Supt.)	246 acres.	63·4 acres.	309·4 acres.

Shencottah District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
	Isfield ...			I. L. Jackson ...	63·14	...	201·63	303·01	567·78
	Nagamalai ...			A. H. L. White...	108·22	...	450·11	818·20	1376·53
	Midlothian ...			J. Stewart ...	22·81	...	191·26	223·14	437·21
	New Arandel				199·60	...	593·25	517·28	1310·13
	Koravanthavalam.			J. L. Hall ...	...	...	909·34	320·86	1230·20
Malayalam Rubber & Produce Company.	Lahai Group...	Lakay.	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co.	J. A. Anderson...	...	19·00	1486·13	846·23	2351·36
	Florence 1st and 2nd bit.			W. G. John ...	...	...	160·31	...	160·31
	Anachadi ...			A. F. Mac Donald, Supt.	288·33	...	...	...	288·33
	Little Anachadi			Do.	...	...	...	...	225·69*
	Nedumpara ...	Kallarthottam.		Do.	...	...	...	...	231·17*
	Do. Homestead			Do.	4·5	...	...	2·85	7·35*
	New Muriapanchan			W. G. John	...	...	...	...	43·58†
	Upper Florence			R. Branson		...	507·53	...	507·53

* Mixed Tea and Rubber. † Mostly Rubber jungle.

Shencottah District.—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company.	Chinnakuliratti			W. G. John ...	...	...	53·42	...	53·42
	Upper Anachadi			Do.	...	...	...	...	11·81*
	Venture ...			K. Branson ... Supt.	2·16	...	259·46	145·43	407·25
	Ridgeband ...			W. G. John ...	28·84	...	...	98·96	127·80
	A. B. Block ...			Do.	269·96	...	205·70	235·35	711·1
	New Swarnagiri ...	Kallar Thottam	Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company.	Do.	24·62	...	123·7	61·18	208·87
	Upper Florence 2nd bit ...			Do.	...	...	17·80	21·49	39·29
	Shalikara ...	Chittar. ...	Ranni Reserve ...	J. O. Gray and					
	Sittar Estate		Rubber Company	F. C. Chatfield.	...	...	708·10	...	708·10
				H. S. K. Morrel	...	...	951·10	53·139	1004·247
	Perinad Estate.	Kurungali ...	Ranni Travancore Rubber Company...	W. R. Strainforth	...	...	1006·087	153·236	1159·323
	Upper Rosemal								
	Ettappadappu.			W. B. M. King	235·6	...	...	...	23·56
	Little Rosemal.		J. A. R. Clark and	on furlough	57·25	...	...	...	57·25
	Manimuttar ...		W. B. Miller.	T. Ponniah	364·36	...	...	...	364·36
				Ag. Manager.	25·21	...	...	...	225·21

* Mixed Tea and Rubber.

Shencottah District—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company.	Little Rosemale, 2nd bit.		T. M. Keir.	T. Ponniah, Ag. Manager.	91·20	...	...	...	91·20
	Goatfell ...		W. B. Miller.		408·29	...	...	...	408·29
	Heriford ...		J. A. K. Clark.		374·83	...	...	...	374·83
	Eldersley ...				518·75	...	...	...	518·75
	South Vandalode ...				...	...	107·49	...	107·49
	Lower Hereford ...				90·5	...	...	...	90·5
	Lower Elderslie ...				55·96	...	...	...	55·96
	Churotemala ...		P. W. Keir.	P. W. Keir.	108·90	...	...	...	108·90
	Rockwood ...				377·39	...	...	...	377·39
	Top Bungalow.			Do.	4·5	...	...	...	4·5
	Redford 1st & 2nd bit ...	Thempramala ...	S. Punnavana Mooppanar.	S. Punnavana Mooppanar.	...	...	...	76·57	76·57
	Kuliratti or Ariyankavu Theerthakara.	Kuliratti ...	Executors and trustees of Mr. F. M. Ewart.	A. F. Mac Donald, Superintendent.	50	...	...	170	220

Shencottah District (contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
	Invernate Achencoil ...	Achencoil ...	Executors and trustees of Mr. E. M. Ewart.	A. F. Mac Donald, Supt.	130	...	20	336·86	486·86
	Arundal Estate.	Arundal ...	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	589·15	589·15
	Viluthupidi Estate ...	Viluthupidi ...	Nathaduvava Rowther.	Nuthaduvava Rowther ...	...	...	...	58·49	58·94
Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company.	Hereford Estate Group or Lower Rosemale ...	Kallarthottam.	W. B. Miller ...	Ponniah, Supt.	...	...	...	149·24	149·24
	Mukkudal-kuruchimala .	Mukkudal-kurichi ...	A. K. Dharmarajiya...	A. K. Dharma-rajiya ...	...	...	...	264·14	264·14
	Do.	Do.	Annu Iyengar Kalahatti Iyengar ...	Annu Iyengar ...	...	...	...	10·16	10·16
	Cavanal	Cavanal ...	Carson & Co., Executor of the late.	H. S. K. Morrell.	...	...	264·91	82	336·04
	Kundakolam...	Kundakolam...	C. Brander ...	J. A. Anderson...	...	...	180	297·13	612
	Madamon ...	Madamon ...	Do.	Do.	122	...	...	13	...
	Konni Estate.	Konni Estate .	Messrs. Harrison and Crosfields ...	Charles Hall ...	607·11	...	548·14	1460·40	2615·65

Ponmudi District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Tea. Acre.	Tea. Cent.	Coffee. Acre.	Coffee. Cent.	Rubber. Acre.	Rubber. Cent.	Forests. Acre.	Forests. Cent.	Total. Acre.	Total. Cent.
udi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Bonaccord Group.	Ponmudi I Bit. Do. II ,,	Ponmudi.	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited. Kallar, Trivandrum.	R. Ross Esq. Managing Director.	493	...	..	...	57	...	358	85	908	85
	Merchiston II ,, ...	Therku Ponmudi.		Do.	...	...	..	...	...	...	197	28	197	28
	Braemore I, II ,, Do. III ,,	Pattanithottam		J. R. N. Pride Esqr., Superintendent.	254	...	...	...	195	..	316	6	765	·06
	Bonaccord I ,, II ,, III, IV, V ,,	Vanakad.		D. R. Welsh Esq.	807	...	...	...	...	...	590	88	1397	·88
	Donagus I ,, Do. II ,,	...												
	len Brittle II ,, Do. IV ,, Do. V ,,	Sinna Vanakaud.												
	n Elgee	Thayar Thottam.												

Ponmudi District (contd)

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage.									
				Tea.		Coffee.		Rubber.		Forests.		Total.	
				Acre.	Cent.	Acre	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	Acre.	Cent.	Acre	Cent.
Invercauld ...	Pania Ponmudi.	Mr. H. A. Marshall.	R. J. A. Moore Esqr.	200	...	...	..	...	...	382	58	582	58
Merchiston I Bit ...	Kolachakary.	Do.	Do.	410	...	...	...	...	...	280	66	690	66
Augustiar I, II & III ...	...	Mr. Peter Cruickshank.	K. Jacob Esqr., Mr. P. Abraham, Trivandrum.	100	5	...	..	...	...	492	...	592	5
Ahamadiar ...	...	R. Mel Esq.,	R. Mel Esq.	106	...	...	..	86	...	28	1	220	1

Estate	Proprietor.	Manager.	Cultivated area.	Reserve.	Total.
Gokul	R. Ananda Row, Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.	Gopal Row, Gokul Rubber Estate, Vidurai.	130	84	214

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	Coffee.	forests &c.	Total.
Balamore ...	Mela Sambakal...	Mrs. Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	120	...	240	360
Belford ...	Puthukaud ...	S. A. Philipps ...	S. A. Philipps ...	246	...	110	356
Black Rock ...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	Mrs. Simpson ...	...	17	175	192
...rymoney ...	Maramalai ...	Heirs of Dr. Scott ...	J. B. Cook ...	180	...	115	295
...Mor ...	Ellangourie ...	Mrs. Fraser ...	Do. ...	222	...	235	457
...alley ...	Naduvu Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company	... ...	...	...	...	524
...	Kulpudavoo ...	Do. Do. ...	... ...	...	...	...	472
...	Engekadavoo ...	D. G. Cameron ...	... ...	130	10	310	450
...	Sambakal ...	Mrs. J. Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	90	...	418	508
...agherry	Mahendragiri ...	D. G. Cameron ...	... ...	184	...	524	708
...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	Mrs. Simpson ...	...	20	95	115
...	Seafield ...	Mrs. Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	J. B. Cook ...	200	...	450	650
...	Kila Sambakal ...	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of Inglis...	... ...	...	...	...	397
	Kila Samikuchu	M. Dave Dason ...	M. Dave Dason ...	50	10	215	275

United Planters Association of Southern India (Incorporated)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

...uperintendent in Travancore... Charles S. Prince Esq., Nagercoil.

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

H. E. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN, BARON PENTLAND OF LYTH, P. C., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Took his seat on the 30th October 1912.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Thomas Eyebron Moir, C. I. E., I. C. S., Private Secretary.
Capt. Wigram Seymour Elliot Money, 22nd Cavalry, Mily. Secretary.
Major Frederick Fenn Elwes, C. I. E., I. M. S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.

Lt. L. M. Peet, 6th Jat. L. I. A. D. C.

Capt. R. G. S. Hale 1st Battn. Somerset, L. I. Extra A. D. C.

Capt. A. S. Balfour, R. I. M., Hon. A. D. C.

Risaldar-Major Malik Sher Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, Indian A. D. C.

Hon: Capt. V. S. Alexander, Sirdar Bahadur, Hon: Indian A. D. C.

Liut. D. E. Smith I. A. RO., Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Bodyguard.

Members of Council.

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„ Diwan Bahadur Perungavur Rajagopala Achariyar Avergal, C. I. E.
„ Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I., I. C. S. Ag. Member.

Additional Members of Council, for making Laws and Regulations.

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Elected Members.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Thiruvengada Ranga Achariar.
2. „ The Rev. George Heury Pittendrig.
3. „ Mr. B. Akela Surianarayana Rao Pantulu Garu.
4. „ Rao Bahadur Mocherla Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
5. „ Mr. Arunacherla Subba Krishna Rao Pantulu.
6. „ Mr. Palamathi Siva Rao.
7. „ Dewan Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avergal.

Mr. Bhavani Venkatagiri Aiyar Narasimha Aiyar.
Mr. Kasurgod Sadasiva Bhat.
Ra… Bahadur Valuttur Krishna Aiyengar …anuja Achariyar Avergal.
…swami Rama Aiyengar.
…lakota Ramachandra Venkata Rao Pantulu.

13. The Hon'ble B. Raja Rajeswara Setupathi *alias* Mutturamalinga Setupathi Avergal, Raja of Ramnad.
14. ,, Mr. Bhupathiraju Venkatapathi Raju.
15. ,, Mr. Krishnaswami Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
16. ,, Mr. Karekkat Kumaran Raman Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
17. ,, Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
18. ,, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Gulam Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Tambi Marakayar. Sahib Bahadur.
19. ,, Sir Gordon Fraser, Kt.
20. ,, Mr. Charles Herbert Higginbotham.
21. ,, Sir. Edward Fairless Barber, Kt.

Nominated Members.

22. The Hon'ble Sir. Ghulam Mahomad Ali Sahib Bahadur Khan Bahadur, G. C. I. E. Amir-i-Arcot, or Prince of Arcot.
23. ,, The Most Rev. John Aelen D. D.
24. ,, Rao Bahadur Sathappa Chetti Ramanathan Chettiar Muthiya Chetti Annamalai Chettiar Avergal
25. ,, Mr. Thomas Richmond.
26. ,, Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K. C. I. E.
27. ,, Diwan Bahadur Kommi Reddi Suryanarayana Murthi Naidu Garu.
28. ,, Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo, Zamindar of Serugada.
29. ,, Raja Sri Ravu Venkatakumara Krishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, Raja of Bobbili.

OFFICIALS.

Nominated Members.

1. The Hon'ble Mahamad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., I. S. O.
2. ,, Mr. Llewellyn Eddison Buckley, C. S. I.
3. ,, Mr. Malcolm Edward Couchman.
4. ,, Mr. Herbert Spencer Duncan.
5. ,, Lieut Col. Gerald Godfrey Gifford, C. S. I., I. M. S.
6. ,, Mr. Robert Arthur Graham.
7. ,, Mr. William John Joseph Howley.
8. ,, Mr. A. R. Knapp.
9. ,, Mr. S. B. Murray

10	The	Hon'ble	Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao Ramachandra Rao Avergal.
11.		,,	Mr. Seshadri Srinivasa Ayyangar (Advocate general).
12.		,,	Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
13.		,,	Mr. M. Young.

Secretariat Public, &c. Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I., I. C. S., Chief Secretary (on other duty.)

The Hon'ble C. G. Todhunter I. C. S. Acting Chief Secretary.

Mr. E. M. Gowne I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.

,, L. E. Kershaw, Assistant Secretary.

,, V. Sekhara Menon, Registrar.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Knapp I. C. S., Secretary to Government Revenue (Special) Department.

Mr. S. Wadsworth I. C. S., Under Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Young I. C. S. (Retd.) Acting Secretary Revenue Department.

Mr. F. J. Nobes I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.

Rao Bahadur V. Ponnaiya, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, Secretary to Government, Home Department.

Mr. C. H. Brown I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks I. C. S. Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.

Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Under Secretary.

,, K. V. Viswanatha Aiyar, B. A., Registrar, Local and Municipal, &c., Secretariat.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Murray, Secretary to Government P. W. D.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. J. J. Howley, Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D.

Mr. D. Marshall, Deputy Secretary, Do. Do.

,, M. G. Molesworth Under Secretary, P. W. D.

,, F. E. Morgan, Under Secretary.

,, George Day Plummer, Registrar, P. W. Secretariat.

High Court of Judicature.

The Hon'ble Sir John E. P. Wallis, Kt. M. A. *Bar-at-Law*, Chief Justice.

,, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M. A. *Bar-at-Law*.

,, „ W. B. Ayling, Kt. I. C. S.

,, Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield, I. C. S.

High Court of Judicature (contd).

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Sadasiva Aiyar, B. A. M. L. Dewan Bahadur.

,, Mr. Justic Charles Gordon Spencer, I. C. S.

,, Mr. Justice V. M. Coutts-Trotter, *Bar-at-Law.*

,, Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyer, B. A., B. L., Dewan Bahadur.

,, Mr. Justice J. H. Bakewell, L. L. B., *Bar-at-Law* on furlough.

,, Mr. Justice W. W. Phillips, I. C. S.

Temporary and Acting Additional Judges.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Frederick Napier.

,, Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, B. A. B. L. Dewan Bahadur.

,, Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, Dewan Bahadur *Bar-at-Law.*

District and Sessions Judges.

Madura	F. A. Coleridge Esq.
South Arcot	A. Edgington Esq.
Salem	J. T. Gillespie Esq.
South Kanara	L. G. Moore Esq.
Bellary	H. B. Bardswell Esq.
Ramnad	C. Krishnaswami Row, Esq. Rao Bahadur.
Tinnevelly	E. Pakenham Walsh Esq.
Kistna	J. J. Cotton Esq.
Malabar North	H. D.'A. C. Reily Esq.
Malabar South	G. H. B. Jackson Esq.
Nellore	W. L. Venkataramayya, Rao Bahadur.
Vizagapatam	A. T. Forbes Esq.
Tanjore	E. H. Wallace Esq.
Godavari	J. C. Fernandez Esq.
Trichinopoly	J. G. Burn Esq.
Chingleput	V. Venugopala Chetty.
Guntur	C. K. Srinivasa Rao.
North Arcot	P. A. Booty Esq.
Cuddapah	J. W. Hughes Esq.
Kurnool	R. A. Jenkins Esq.
Coimbatore	D. G. Waller Esq.
Ganjam	B. C. Smith Esq.

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C. E. Odgers M. A., B. C. L. (Bar-at-Law) Acting Chief Judge.
Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan, M. A., Bar-at-Law, on other duty.
T. Varadarajulu Nayidu, B. A. B. L. Rao Bahadur 2nd Judge on other duty.

Paul Appaswami, M. A., (Bar-at-Law) 3rd Judge.

J. Krishna Rao, B. A., Bar-at-Law, Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

C. R. Tiruvencatachari, B. A. B. L., Rao Bahadur, Judge.

Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckley I. C S., 1st Member.

" Mr. C. G. Todhunter I. C. S., 2nd Member on other duty.

" Mr. M. E. Couchman I. C. S., 3rd Member acting as 2nd Member.

" Mr. Azizuddin Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur C. I. E., I. S. O., 4th Member acting as 3rd Member.

" Mr. R. A. Graham, I. C. S., acting 4th Member.

G. T. H. Bracken, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, (on Military duty).

H. R. Pate, I. C. S., S. P. T. Secretary.

P. T. Srinivasachari, Assistant Secretary to Do.

E. Graham, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue,

J. W. Greatorex, Assistant Secretary, Do. also Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

T. Vijayaraghava Acharya, M. A., Rao Bahadur Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Salt Survey Land Records.

Collectors and District Magistrates.

Anjengo	H. L. Braidwood Esq.
Anantapur	T. Raghavayya Rao Bahadur.
Arcot, North	P. C. Dutt Esq.
Arcot, South	A. H. Burkitt Esq.
Bellary	J. M. Turing Esq.
Kanara South	A. L. Vibert Esq.
Chingleput	J. F. Bryant Esq.
Coimbatore	F. J. Kichards Esq.
Cuddapah	H. G. Gharpurey Esq.
Ganjam	C. B. Cotterell Esq., C. I. E.
Godavari	P. S. P. Rice Esq.
Kistna	A. Y. G. Campbell Esq., C. I. E.
Kurnool	H. G Stokes Esq., C. I. E.
Madras	F. Hannyngton Esq., I. C. S.
Madura	G. F. Paddison.
Malabar	F. B. Evans Esq.
Nellore	L. D. Swamikannu Pillay, Dewan Bahadur I. S. O.
Nilgiris	A. R. Cumming Esq.

Collectors and District Magistrates. (contd).

Salem	E. W. Legh Esq.
Tanjore	J. R. Huggins Esq.
Tinnevelly	S. W. G. I. Mac Iver Esq.
Trichinopoly	H. T Reilly Esq.
Vizagapatam	H. A. B. Vernon Esq.
Chittoor	A. M. A. C. Gallatti Esq.
Guntur	E. A. Davis Esq.
Ramnad	A. F. K. Moscardi Esq., I. C S.

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Appointed by the Government of India.

S. C. H. Robinson Esq., Devikulam.
G. R. F. Tottenham, Esq., I. C. S., Trivandrum.
James Pryde Esq., Trivandrum
F. G. Clark Esq., Trivandrum.

Indian Marine.

N. V. Newland, Head Light keeper, British Government Light-house, Muttom.

Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates.

K. A. Swaminatha Iyer, Tangasseri.
S. A. Sesha Sastri, Anjengo.

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TRIVANDRUM.

Captain E. W. Antram, In charge.

Registrar of Briths, Deaths and Marriages in Travancore.

TRIVANDRUM.	D. J. Sloss.
	A. Fullarton.
DEVICULAM.	S. C. H. Robinson.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.
Institutions and Officers in Travancore.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

K. S. Sheppard, Esq., Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division.

Mr. M. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, Inspector Trivandrum Sub-Division
„ R. Venkatagopala Aiyengar, Inspector, Ernaculam Sub-Division,

Trivandrum Head Office.

Mr. M. Guru Rao, Postmaster.

" D. Bhima Rao, Officiating Deputy Postmaster.

Sub-Offices at Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attingal, Changanachery, Colachel, Kallar-Bridge, Kalthuruthy, Kayankulam, Kottar, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Marthandam, Mavelikara, Mayyanad, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyur, Parur, Peermade, Punalur, Quilon, Quilon Cutcherry, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiruvella, Trivandrum, Chalai, Vallakadavu, Varkala, and Palai.

Branch Offices at Adur, Ambalapuzha, Angamali, Aramboly, Arathincal, Arukutty, Ashamboo, Cape Comorin, Chavara, Chengannur, Chirayinkil, Chowrah, Coolasegaram, Edapalli, Thalavadi, Erattupetta, Ettumanur, Haripad, Kallikavilai, Kanjirapalli, Karunagapalli, Kazhakuttam, Koni, Koravalangad, Kothamangalam, Kottaram, Kozhencheri, Kumbanad, Kuthattukulam, Kuthiathode, Manavalakurichi, Mannanam, Mulagumud, Myladi, Nedumangad, Olaganaseri, Pallam, Palliport, Pandalam, Panapulli, Pattanapuram, Pathanamthitta, Pazhayangadi, Perumatura, Perumbavur, Pettah, Pulincunnu, Puvar, Suchindram, Tangaseri, Taikad, Thattakad, Thiruvithancode, Thodupuzha, Thonnkal, Tiruvattar, Tittivila, Vadaserikara, Vaikam and Verapoly.

THE POST OFFICES ON THE HIGH RANGES.

1. Talliar, Sub-Office.
2. Munnar, Combined Sub-Office.
3. Devicolam, do.
4. Mattupatti, Sub-Office.
5. Ellapatti, do.
6. Panniar-Bridge, Combined Sub-Office.
7. Thekkady do. do.
8. Vandi Periyar. do. do.
8. Surianalli, do. do.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

J. Berrie Esq., Deputy Postmaster General, Traffic Madras Circle, Madras.

K. C. Menon, Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly.

V. W. Karney, Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.

C. Edwin, Telegraph Master, Quilon.

Trivandrum and Quilon are Departmental Telegraph offices and Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attingal, Trivandrum Bazaar, Chenganachery, Colachel, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Thekady, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyoor, Surianalli, Parur, Peermade, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiruvella and Vandi Periyar Kottar are Postal combined offices.

FAMILY OF H. H. THE RAJAH OF COCHIN.

HIS HIGHNESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH, G. C. I. E.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 6th October 1858. / 22nd Kanni 1034.

Ascended the Musnud 7th December 1914.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

RAMA VURMAH,

ELAYA RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 30th December 1861. / 17th Dhanu 1037.

Government of Cochin.

J. W. BHORE ESQ., B. A., I. C. S., Diwan.

Palace.

K. Narayana Pisharody, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Acting Sarvadhikariakar.

Secretariat.

A. K. Vengu Iyer, B. A., Superintendent of Land Records, Ag. Secretary to the Dewan.

A. P. Anthony, B. A., Ag. Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing.

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M. I. Virkkey, B. A., Comptroller of Accounts.

K. S. Subramania Iyer, B. A., Junior Assistant Comptroller, Sub-protem Senior Assistant Comptroller.

P. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A., Superintendent, Comptroller's Office, Sub protem Junior Assistant Comptroller.

Palace Funds

K. Rama Varma Raja, B. A., Special Palace Officer.

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T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer, B. A.,Diwan Peishkar.

Agricultural Department.

I. Raman Menon, B. A. F. E. S., Diploma in Agriculture (Cantab) Superintendent of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Co-operative Credit Department.

R. A. Gayathrinatha Iyer, B. A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

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K. T. Thomas, B. A., Assistant Superintendent of Excise Revenue.

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K. Ramunni Menon, D. D. R., Assistant Conservator of Forests.

T. Narayana Menon, B. A., University Diploma in Forestry. Oxford University, Working Plan Officer and Depot Superintendent.

Tramway Department.

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E. C. King, Assistant Engineer in charge.

Mechanical Department.

V. L. Wynyard Wright, A. M. I. M. E., G. I. E. E., Mechanical Engineer (on leave).

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Jacob I Chandy, B. A., Superintendent of Anchal.

Devaswom Department.

K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L., Sub-protem Superintendent of Devaswoms.

Law Officer.

K Achyuta Menon, B. A. & B. L., Ag. Government Advocate and Law Officer.

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P. I. Vurghese, B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge.
P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L., Puisne Judge.
T. M. Krishna Menon, B. A., B. L., 1st Grade District and Session Judge.
R. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L., 2nd Grade District and Sessions Judge.
V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, B. A. & B. L., Temporary Additional Distirct Judge.

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C. V. Antony, B. A. & B. L., Acting District Magistrate.

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A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer, Superintendent of Registration.

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C. V. Antony. B. A. & B. L., Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

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M. A. Chakko, B. A., Superintendent of Police.

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M. A. Chakko, B. A., Commandant, Nair Brigade.

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C. Mathai, B. A., L. T., Chief Inspector of Schools, Acting Director of Education.
S. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A., Acting Chief Inspector of Schools.

Ernaculam College.

V. R. Venkatesvara Iyer, M. A., L. T., Ag. Principal.
S. K. Subramonia Iyer, M. A., L. T., Ag. Senior Lecturer.

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G. N. Coombes, L. R C. P. S., Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.
C. Ramunni Menon, L. M. & S., L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., (London), Civil Surgeon.
D. Raghavendra Rao, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S. (London) Personal Assistant to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer

Public Works Department.

G. E. Browning, M. I. C. E., F. M. A, S. C. E., Chief Engineer.

Scientific Department.

L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, B. A. & L. T., Curator, State Museum. Superintendent, Zoological Gardens and Superintendent of Ethnography.

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M. R. Ry. Narayana Kini Avl., B. A., B. L., Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Officer in charge, Civil and Military Pensioners and Receiver of wrecks.

M. R. Ry. T. A Ananthanarayana Aiyer, B. A., Acting Sheristadar, Deputy Collector's and Sub-Judge's Office and 2nd Class Magistrate.

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M. R. Ry. K. C. Thomas, Sub-Registrar and Notary Public.

Justices of the Peace.

J. Dell Esq.
H. E. Day Esq.
H. H. Jones Esq.
S. O. M. Deane Esq.
H. Kirkpatrick Esq.

Police Establishment.

Kurchi Mamman, Head Constable in charge.

Marine Department.

Capt. G. Leverett, Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Government Surveyor, Registrar of Shipping.

Customs Department.

M. R. Ry. M. Sadagopa Mudaliar, Customs Collector.

Medical Department.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib K. Madhava Menon Avl., L. M. & S. Ag. Civil Surgeon, Port Health Officer.

Department of Public Works—British Cochin.

M. R. Ry. P. G. Muthuswami Aiyer, Overseer, P. W. D.

Telegraph Department

B. N. Biswas Esq., Divisional Superintendent, Division Trichinopoly.
K. C. Menon Esq, Asst, Superintendent officiating Do.
W. J. A. D'Rosario, Telegraphist in charge, Cochin

Postal Department.

K. S. Sheppard Esq, B. A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division.
M. R. Ry. N. Ramiah, Post Master.
„ R. Venkitagopala Iyengar, Inspector of Post Offices, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Bank of Madras.

S. O. M. Deane Esq. Agent.
M. R. Ry. T. R. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Cash-Keeper.
Mr. C. L. D'Costa, Superintendent of Accounts.
M. R. Ry. C. J. Venkitachella Iyer, Shroff.
„ V. M. Srinivasa Mullen, Head Clerk.

Municipal Councillors for the Town of Cochin and its Suburbs.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib A. L. Shirgaoker Avl. Chairman.

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(3) „ Rao Sahib K. Madhava Menon Avl.
(4) A. J. Gabriel.
(5) C. H. Pereira Esq.
(6) S. S. R. S. Rama Shetty Sankara Shetty.
(7) S. O. M. Deane Esq.
(8) S. S. Koder Esq.
(9) H. S. Thomson Esq.
(10) Charles R. Bastian Esq.
(11) K. Airavathi Iyer Esq.
(12) Oomar Cooty Haji Sahib Bahadur.
(13) Mampalli Itoop Esq.
(14) B. S. Ganapat Singh Esq.
(15) Rev. B. I. Morgan.

Church of England.

Rev. B. I. Morgan, Chaplain.
Lay Trustee of the Government Church.
H. E. Day Esq.

Santa Cruz High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J. Manager.
Rev. W. Arkwright S. J. Head Master.

Church of England School.

H. E. Day Esq. Manager.

St. Mary's Convent High School.

Rev. Fr. J. P. Antunes, S. J., Manager.
Rev. Mother M. Margdaline. Lady Superior.

Cochin Chamber of Commerce.

J. Dell Esq., Chairman.
S. O. M. Deane Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRMS REPRESENTED ON THE CHAMBER.

Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
The Bank of Madras.
Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
Volkart Brothers.
Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd.
The National Bank of India Ltd.
Ripley & Mackay.
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T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.
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Messrs. Volkart, Brothers Messrs.	A. Bueler, Manager. H. Baechtold. Assistant. O. Grob, Do. M. Strauss Do.
„ Pierce Leslie & Co, Ltd „	J. Dell, Director. J. C. Burton, Assistant. R. S. Wilson Do.
„ Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. „	E. H. Cooper Managing Director H. H. Jones, Manager. J. S. MacBean, Asst. Manager. P. F. C. Jourdian, Asst. } on fur S. K. Tull, Do. } lough.
„ Geo. Brunton & Son.	W. Brunton. F. A. Cox, Manager, G. Bailey, Foundary Manager.
„ Wm. Goodacre & Sons Ltd. ..	H. E. Day, Manager. F K. Walker. N. G. Haydon.
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The National Bank of India Limited, Cochin

J B Strithers Esq. Manager.
N Srinivasa Iyer Cash keeper

Newspapers

"Cochin Argus," Editor and Proprietor, C. H. Perreira.
"Malabar Herald," Proprietor, Ittoop Mampilli.
"Union Press" do. do.

PART II.

Proclamation.

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L'Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore issued under date the 12th March 1918, corresponding to the 29th Kumbham 1093.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to prohibit, as far as possible, the tanning of skins in Our State, We are pleased to command as follows:—

1. (1) This *Proclamation* may be called the Tanning and Tanning Materials Proclamation.

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

2. No person shall continue to work, or shall open, a tannery, unless he has obtained a license from Our Dewan.

3. All tanners in Our State are hereby directed to furnish within ten days of the publication of this Proclamation and thereafter monthly on the first of each English month to the Chief Secretary to Our Government, the following information:—

(*a*) the number of cow-hides including calf-skins in process of work;

(*b*) the number of Buffalo-hides in process of work;

(*c*) the number of goat and sheep skins, if any, in process of work;

(*d*) the quantity and description of bark and myrobalans in stock.

4. All tanning bark merchants are similarly required to furnish within ten days of the publication of this Proclamation and thereafter on the first of each English month, to the aforesaid officer, the following information:—

(1) quantity and description of tanning bark or other tanning materials in stock or controlled by them and the sources of supply of such bark or tanning materials;

(2) a list of all sales of bark or other tanning materials made during the preceding month, stating description of materials sold, name and address of purchaser and price paid.

Explanation—"Tanning bark" includes bark or any produce of the like nature which is or can be used for the purpose of tanning hides.

5. All tanners are further to observe the following orders in regard to tannage:—

(1) No goat or sheep skins shall be put into tannage after the date of publication of this Proclamation except as expressly permitted by order in writing of Our Dewan. If any goat or sheep skins

are found in tannage at any time after fifteen days from the said date except as permitted in accordance with these orders, the owner of the tannery will be deemed to have committed a breach of these orders.

(2) All hides or skins issued from any tannery at any time after fifteen days from the publication of this Proclamation shall be marked clearly with a rubber stamp on the grain side immediately behind the hump. This stamp shall not be less than three inches in diameter, and shall state clearly in English the name of the tanner and the village and taluk within which his business is carried on.

(3) In tanning or finishing hides or skins no materials shall be used which are not essential to the production of good leather and no hide or skin shall be imperfectly or improperly tanned; the addition of adulteration of any kind including plaster which, in the opinion of any authorised Government inspecting officer, has been added with the intention of giving increased weight to the hide or skin will be regarded as a breach of these orders.

6. Any Officer in charge of a Police Station or other officer authorised by Our Dewan in this behalf, may inspect any tannery or any place where tanning is believed to be going on, seize all skins which may be found to have been placed in tannage since the date of this Proclamation except as provided for in clause (1) of Section 5 hereof, and arrest the offender and forward him in custody to, or admit him to bail to appear before, the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the case.

7. Our Government may make such Rules as may be necessary for carrying out the objects of this Proclamation, and may from time to time repeal, alter or add to such Rules.

8. Any person contravening the provisions of this Proclamation or the Rules issued hereunder shall be punishable as if he had committed an offence under Section 181 of the Travancore Penal Code.

SIGN MANUAL.

Proclamation.

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De'L Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 6th July 1918, Corresponding to the 22nd Mithunam 1093.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the prevention of dissuasion from enlistment in the Military or Police service of His Majesty the King Emperor and whereas for the purpose of securing the public safety it is necessary to provide for the maintenance of supply of commodities of general use;

We are pleased to command as follows:—

1. No person shall dissuade, or attempt to dissuade, or abet the dissuasion of, any person from entering the Military or Police service of His Majesty the King Emperor;

Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to advice true in substance and given in good faith for the benefit of the individual to whom it is given.

2. (1) Where, in the opinion of Our Government, it is necessary for the purpose of securing the public safety to control the supply of any commodity of general use, Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, make a declaration to that effect, which may extend either to the whole of Travancore or to such part thereof as may be specified in the Notification.

(2) In any area, in which a declaration under sub-section (1) is in force, Our Government may exercise all or any of the following powers in regard to the commodity to which the declaration relates, namely, may—

(*a*) by general or special order in writing require any trader to make a return in such form and within such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order, as to the stocks of such commodity held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account; as to any contracts for the supply to or by him of such commodity or for or in connection with the production or manufacture of such commodity, and as to any other dealing by him therein, and as to the persons with whom and the prices at which any such contracts or other dealings were made or had, or at which such commodity had been bought or sold by him; as to the cost of production of such commodity, so far as the same may be known to him, and profits usually made or expected by him on the sale thereof; and as to any other matters specified in the order with respect to which in the opinion of the authority making the order it is desirable to obtain information for the purpose of controlling the price of such commodity;

(*b*) by Notification in Our Government Gazette prescribe the conditions under which (including the maximum price at which) such commodity may be sold, and such conditions may be general for the whole area or may vary as regards different localities therein, and different conditions may be prescribed for different classes of such commodity; and

(*c*) where a price for sale has been fixed in accordance with the provisions of Clause (*b*), by order in writing require a trader to place the whole or any portion of his stock, whether immediately available or not at the disposal of Our Government at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in the order on receiving payment therefor at the price or prices so fixed.

(3) Any authority having power to make an order under subsection (2) (*a*) may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance therewith or for obtaining information

in a case where an order under that sub-section has not, in the opinion of such authority, been sufficiently, complied with empower by general or special order any person to enter and search any place, in which such person has reason to believe that any commodity in respect of which an order has been made under sub-section (2) (a) is kept or stored and to take such measures has such person thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

(4) If any person, except as authorised by the authority under whose orders the information was obtained, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in accordance with the provisions of this Section, he shall be deemed to have contravened this Proclamation.

(5) If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2), or any condition of sale prescribed under that sub-section other than a condition as to maximum price, he shall be deemed to have contravened this Proclamation, and the authority making the order may take such action as he thinks necessary to give effect to the same.

(6) If by a Notification published in pursuance of sub-section (2) a maximum price has been fixed for any commodity, and any person sells such commodity at a price in excess thereof, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or to three times the price received by him for the commodity so sold, whichever is most, and if such person is a company, every director and officer thereof shall be liable in like manner as if he had sold the commodity himself unless he proves that the contravention of the order took place without his knowledge or consent.

(7) Our Government may by order in writing authorise any officer of Our Government to exercise the powers referred to in sub-section (2), Clauses (a) and (c)

(8) In this Section 'Trader' includes a manufacturer, producer warehouse keeper or vendor, and in the case of a vendor, whether wholesale or retail, and whether acting on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, and, if not acting on his own behalf, the, person on whose behalf he is acting.

3. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Proclamation shall, where no express provision is made herein for the punishment of such contravention, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

4. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Proclamation except with the previous sanction in writing of Our Dewan.

SIGN MANUAL.

Proclamation.

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander, of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 4th Karkatakom 1093, corresponding to the 19th July 1918.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the surrender to the State of Cochin, of persons accused or convicted of certain crimes within the jurisdiction of such State; We are pleased to command as follows:

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. In this Proclamation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.— Definitions.

(*a*) 'Extradition offence' means any such offence as is described in the Schedule:

(*b*) 'Offence' includes any act which would, if committed in Travancore, constitute an offence:

(*c*) 'Rules' include prescribed forms.

CHAPTER II.

Surrender of accused persons.

2. (1) Where an extradition offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed by a person in the State of Cochin, and such person escapes into or is in the State of Travancore, and the Dewan of Cochin makes a requisition through the British Resident to Our Dewan for the arrest and surrender of such person, Our Dewan, on being satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case against him, shall issue orders to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the criminal for the time being is believed to be for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person or authority as mentioned in the requisition. Requisition for surrender.

(2) On receipt of Our Dewan's orders, such Magistrate shall issue a warrant for the arrest and delivery of that person at the place and to the person or authority indicated therin, and such warrant shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants, and the accused person, when arrested, shall, unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Proclamation, be forwarded to the place and delivered to the person or authority indicated in the warrant. Issue of warrant and execution of

(3) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the time being in force, in relation to proclamation and attachment in the case of persons absconding, shall apply to warrants issued under this Proclamation. Proclamation and attachment in the case of persons absconding.

Release on giving security.

3. (1) Where the offence is a bailable one or where the Dewan of Cochin has so requested in the letter of requisition, the person whose surrender is required may be released on executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before a person or authority mentioned in the letter of requisition at a specified time and place.

Magistrate to retain bond.

(2) When security is taken under this Section, the Magistrate shall report the fact to Our Dewan and shall retain the bond. Our Dewan shall thereupon certify the fact to the Dewan of Cochin, through the British Resident.

Re-arrest in case of default

(3) If the person bound by any such bond does not appear at the time and place specified therein, and the Dewan of Cochin informs Our Dewan of such default and requests the re-arrest and surrender of the defaulter, Our Dewan shall, on being satisfied of such default, require the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the criminal is believed to be to issue a warrant directing that the defaulter be re-arrested and delivered at a place and to a person or authority as mentioned in the requisition.

Deposit in lieu of bond.

(4) In the case of any bond executed under this Section, the Magistrate may exercise the powers conferred by the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force in relation to taking a deposit in lieu of the execution of a bond and with respect to the forfeiture of bonds and discharge of sureties.

Power to District magistrate to issue warrants of arrest in certain cases.

4. (1) If it appears to any District Magistrate that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an extradition offence in the Cochin State, he may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant, if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Issue of warrant to be reported forthwith.

(2) The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this Section to Our Dewan, who will communicate the fact to the Dewan of Cochin through the British Resident.

Limit of time of detention of person arrested.

(3) A person arrestd on a warrant issued under this Section shall not, without the special sanction of Our Dewan, be detained more than two months, unless within that period the Magistrate receives an order to issue a warrant under Section 2.

Bail.

(4) In the case of a person arrested or detained under this Section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in Travancore the offence with which he is charged.

Surrender of person accused of or undergoing sentence for, offence in Travancore.

5. (1) A person accused of an offence committed in Travancore, not being the offence for which his surrender is asked or undergoing sentence under any conviction in Travancore, shall not be surrendered in compliance with a requisition made on behalf of the Cochin State under Section 2 except on the condition that such person be re-surrendered to Travancore on the termination of his trial for the offence for which his surrender has been asked: Provided that no such condition shall be deemed to prevent or postpone the execution of a sentence of death lawfully passed.

(2) On the surrender of a person undergoing sentence under a conviction in Travancore, his sentence shall be deemed to be suspended until the date of his re-surrender, when it shall revive and have effect for the portion thereof which had not expired at the date of his surrender. Suspension of sentence on surrender.

(3) Such person shall be returned to the authorities of the Travancore State as soon as his trial in Cochin is over, and the sentence, if any, except that of death passed on him by the Court in Cochin, will take effect only after he is re-delivered by the Travancore State and after he has undergone in a Travancore Jail the unexpired portion of the sentence passed upon him by the Travancore Court. Return of prisoner after trial to serve out unexpired portion of sentence.

6. The provisions of this Chapter with reference to accused persons shall, with any necessary modifications apply to the case of a person who, having been convicted in the State of Cochin, has escaped into or is in the State of Travancore before his sentence has expired. Application of Chapter to convicted persons.

7. Every person who is accused or convicted of abetting or attempting to commit any offence shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Proclamation, to be accused or convicted of having committed such offence, and shall be liable to be arrested and surrendered accordingly. Abetment and attempt.

8. It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of the provisions of this Chapter to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant, and, if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of any offence against the law of Travancore may be re-taken upon an escape. Lawfulness of custody and re-taking under warrant issued under Chapter.

CHAPTER III.

Supplementary.

9. (1) Our Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Proclamation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the removal of prisoners accused or in custody under this Proclamation, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handled over to the persons authorised to receive them : Power to make rule.

(*b*) the seizure and disposition of any property which is the subject of, or required for proof of, any alleged offence to which this Proclamation applies ;

(*c*) the pursuit and arrest in Travancore by officers of Our Government or other persons authorised in this behalf, of persons accused of offences committed in the State of Cochin ; and

(*d*) the procedure and practice to be observed in extradition proceedings.

(3) Rules made under this Section shall be published in Our Government Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted by this Proclamation.

Detention of persons arrested under Section 35 Clause (7) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, any person arrested without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 35, Clause 7, of the said Code, may, under the orders of the District Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such arrest was made, be detained in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as a person arrested on a warrant issued by such Magistrate under Section 4.

Accused person may be convicted of minor offence.

11. If, after a person accused of having committed any extradition offence in Travancore has been surrendered by the Cochin State, it is found during his trial in Travancore that he is not guilty of the offence for which he was extradited but only of a minor offence, it shall be competent to the Magistrate or Judge to alter the charge under Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under Section 215 to convict him of the minor offence which the evidence has established; Provided that the trial of the accused person must be for the graver offence for which extradition was obtained, that the conviction for the minor offence must be on the same facts, and that the minor offence must itself be extraditable.

Surrendered person not triable for other offences.

12. When a person accused or convicted of an offence in Travancore is surrendered by the State of Cochin, such person shall not be triable or tried for any of the offences committed in Travancore prior to surrender other than such of the said offences as may be proved by the facts on which the surrender is granted and as are extraditable, unless the Court concerned, after submitting a *prima facie* case, gets the assent of the authority which sanctioned the extradition.

Commencement.

13. This Proclamation shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1094.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE.

1. Frauds upon creditors. Section 201, Travancore Penal Code.
2. Resistence to arrest. Section 221, Travancore Penal Code.
3. Offences relating to Coin and Stamps. Sections 227-261, Travancore Penal Code.
4. Culpable Homicide. Section 298-303, Travancore Penal Code.
5. Attempt to murder. Section 307, Travancore Penal Code.
6. Thagi. Sections 310 and 311, Travancore Penal Code.
7. Causing miscarriage and abandonment of child. Sections 312-317, Travancore Penal Code.

8. Causing hurt. Sections 323-338, Travancore Penal Code.

9. Wrongful confinement. Sections 347 and 348, Travancore Penal Code.

10. Kidnapping and slavery. Sections 360-373, Travancore Penal Code.

11. Rape and unnatural offences. Sections 375-377, Travancore Penal Code.

12. Theft, extortion, robbery, etc. Sections 378-401 and 406-415, Travancore Penal Code.

13. Cheating. Sections 416-421, Travancore Penal Code.

14. Fraudulent deeds, etc. Sections 422-425, Travancore Penal Code.

15. Mischief. Sections 426-441, Travancore Penal Code.

16. Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking by night. Sections 444 and 447, Travancore Penal Code.

17. Forgery, using forged documents, etc. Sections 465-480, Travancore Penal Code.

Proclamation.

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L'Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore issued under Date the 15th Chingom 1094, corresponding to the 31st August 1918.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the prevention of melting, breaking up or using otherwise than as currency of any current gold or silver coin within Travancore : We are pleased to command as follows :

1. No person shall melt, break up or use otherwise than as currency any current gold or silver coin.

In this section, 'coin' means coin which is legal tender under the law for the time being in force in Travancore.

2. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of Section 1 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

3. No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Proclamation, except with the previous sanction in writing of Our Dewan.

SIGN MANUAL.

Proclamation

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, issued under date the 11th Chingom 1093 corresponding to the 27th August 1917.

Whereas, owing to the abolition of the tax in kind and the consequent reduction of the number of granaries in the State. Our Government resolved to pay from the Kandukrishi granaries of the State certain allowances payable in kind to Jenmies;

And Whereas, it has been represented to Us that some of the Jenmies find it inconvenient and expensive to receive such payments from the said granaries;

And Whereas, with a view to facilitate the payment of such allowances by Our Government and to remove the source of hardship to Jenmies, it is thought desirable to give an option to the Jenmies of receiving such allowances in kind or in money;

We are pleased to command as follows:—

1. (i) All allowances known as *Jenmibhogam michavarom, arthapalisa* or otherwise and payable in kind to Jenmies by Our Government shall be payable only from, and shall be received at, any of the Kandukrishi granaries of the State.

(ii) The Jenmi to whom the allowances referred to in sub-section (i) are due shall be at liberty to choose the granary from which the payments shall be made ;

Provided, however, that the granary once chosen shall not be changed without the previous sanction of Our Government.

(iii) Payment at any of the said granaries shall absolve Our Government of all liability with respect to the allowances referred to in sub-section (i) and no claim by such Jenmi for transport or other charges shall lie or be entertained as against Our Government.

2. (i) The Jenmi to whom the allowances referred to in Section 1 are due may elect to receive the value of the same in money at such commutation rate as may be fixed by Our Government.

(ii) An election once made under sub-section (i) shall not be liable to be revoked.

(iii) (*a*) Payments of money due under this Section may be made at any of the treasuries of the State.

(*b*) The Jenmi shall be at liberty to choose the treasury from which he shall receive payment:

Provided, however, that the treasury once chosen shall not be charged without the previous sanction of Our Government.

3. (i) The commutation rate once fixed may be revised by Our Government at the expiry of every six years.

(ii) The commutation rate as originally fixed or subsequently revised by Our Government shall be published in Our Government Gazette.

4. All allowances referred to in Section 1 and due for any one year shall become payable after the end of Medom of that year.

5. No Civil suit shall lie against Our Government in respect o anything done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

6. The provisions of this Proclamation shall also apply to allowances which have become payable before the commencement thereof.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation I of 1093.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Press Regulation, II of 1079, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 31st October 1917, corresponding to the 15th Thulam 1093, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Travancore Press Regulation, II of 1079"; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Part III. Add 'and Newspapers' to the heading 'Delivery of Books'.

2. Between Section 12 and Section 13, add as Section 12 A the following:—

"The printer of every newspaper in Travancore shall deliver, at such place and to such officer, as the Dewan may, by Notification in the official Gazette, direct, free of expense, two copies of each issue of such paper as soon as it is published". Delivery of copies of newspapers.

3. Section 13. Between 'is' and 'delivered' in line 1, insert 'or copies of newspapers are', and substitute 'Section 12 or Section 12 A' for the words 'the last foregoing Section'.

4. Add as Section 21 A the following:

"If any printer of any such newspaper as is referred to in Section 12 A of this Regulation neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with that Section, he shall, on the complaint of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or any person authorised by that officer in this behalf, be punishable, on conviction by a Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default". Penalty for not delivering copies of newspapers as required by Section 12 A.

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation II of 1093.

A Regulation to amend the Cattle Trespass Regulation, IV of 1086, as amended by Regulation VII of 1090, passed by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, on the 5th May 1918, corresponding to the 23rd Medom 1093, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is necessary to further amend the law relating to trespass by cattle; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Add the following definitions to Section 3:—

'Local authority' means a Town Improvement Committee or any other body of persons for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matters within a specified local area.

'Local fund' means any fund under the control or management of a local authority.

2. Section 11, Line 3. Insert 'and of Town Improvement Committees' after 'Police'.

3. Substitute the following for Paragraph 2 in Section 12:—

"All fines so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate of the District through such officer as Our Government may from time to time direct".

4. After the word 'made' in Paragraph 1 of Section 17, substitute "shall send to the Magistrate of the District the fines so deducted" for "shall pay the fines so deducted to the credit of the 'Cattle Pound Fund' of the District".

5. Paragraph 3 of Section 17: For the words 'credit the same to the Cattle Pound Fund of the District', substitute the words 'dispose of them as hereinafter provided'.

6. Section 18, Paragraph 1. For the words 'Out of the Cattle Pound Fund of the District', substitute the words 'Out of the sums received on account of fines and the unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle.'

7. Add the following new Chapter:—

"CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Exercise by local authority or any officer of powers of Magistrate of the District under the Regulation.

29. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, authorise any officer by name or by virtue of his office, or any local authority, to exercise, within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of such officer or local authority, all or any of the functions of the Magistrate of the District under this Regulation.

Power of Government to direct the surplus under Section 18 to be credited to local fund.

(2) Our Government may, by a like Notification direct that the whole or any part of the surplus accruing under Section 18 of this Regulation from the cattle pounds established within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of any local authority, shall be placed to the credit of the local fund of such authority.

(3) Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, cancel or vary any Notification under this Section".

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation III of 1093.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Land Customs Regulation, II of 1091, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 11th August 1918, corresponding to the 27th Audy 1093, under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Land Customs Regulation, II of 1091; We are pleased to enact as follows:

In Section 10, line 1, between the words "at such rates" and "as", insert "and from such dates, whether previous or otherwise".

SIGN MANUAL.

Regulation IV of 1093.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 11th August 1918, corresponding to the 27th Audy 1093, under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088: We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. In Section 20, paragraph 1, between the words "at such rates and "as", insert "and from such dates, whether previous or otherwise".

2. Number the existing Section 20 as Section 20 (1) and add the following as sub-section (2):—

"(2) In cases where the Notification referred to in sub-section (1) authorises the levy of customs duty with retrospective effect, any sums due on account of new duties leviable thereunder or of any deficiency between the duties which have been paid and the duties which are leviable thereunder shall be deemed to be duties short-levied within the meaning of Section 40 of the Regulation".

SIGN MANUAL,

Regulation I of 1094.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to ports and port charges, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 13th September 1918, corresponding to the 28th Chingom 1094,

under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Ports and Port Charges; we are pleased to enact as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Ports Regulation, 1094."

(2) It shall extend, save as otherwise appears from its subject or context.—

(a) to the ports mentioned in the First Schedule;

(b) to the other ports or parts of navigable rivers or channels to which Our Government, in exercise of the power hereinafte conferred, extend this Regulation.

(3) But nothing in Section 31 or Section 32 shall apply to any port, river or channel, to which the Section has not been specially extended by Our Government.

Savings.

2. Nothing in this Regulation shall—

(i) apply to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of, Our Government ; or

(ii) deprive any person of any right of property or other private right, except as here-inafter expressly provided ; or

(iii) affect any law or rule relating to the customs, or any order or direction lawfully made or given pursuant thereto.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, not less than those of Magistrate of the Second Class ;

(2) "master", when used in relation to any vessel means, subject to the provisions of any other enactment for the time being in force, any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being the charge or control of the vessel ;

(3) "pilot" means a person for the time being authorised by Our Government to pilot vessels ;

(4) "port" includes also any part of a river or channel in which this Regulation is for the time being in force;

(5) "Port Officer" is synonymous with Master-attendant ;

(6) "ton" means a ton as determined or determinable by the Rules for the time being in force for regulating the mesurement of the net tonnage of British ships ; and

(7) "vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

CHAPTER II.

POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Power to extend or withdraw the Regulation or certain portions thereof.

4. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette,—

(a) extend this Regulation to any port in which this Regulation is not in force or to any part of any navigable river or

channel which leads to a port and in which this Regulation is not in force:

(b) specially extend the provisions of Section 31 or Section 32 to any port to which they have not been so extended ;

(c) withdraw this Regulation or Section 31 or Section 32 from any port or any part thereof in which it is for the time being in force.

(2) A Notification under Clause (a) or Clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the area to which it refers.

(3) Limits defined under sub-section (2) may include any piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of traffic, for safety of vessels, or for the improvement, maintenance or good government of the port and its approaches, whether within or without high-water mark, and, subject to any rights of private property therein, any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water mark.

(4) In sub-section (3), the expression "high-water" mark means the highest point reached by ordinary spring tides at any season of the year.

Alteration of limits of ports.

5. (1) Our Government may, subject to any rights of private property, alter the limits of any port in which this Regulation is in force.

(2) When Our Government alter the limits of a port under sub-section (1), they shall declare or describe, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, and by such other means, if any, as they think fit, the precise extent of such limits.

Power to make Port Rules.

6. (1) Our Government may, in addition to any Rules which they may make under any other enactment for the time being in force, make such Rules, consistent with this Regulation, as they think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for regulating the time and hours at and during which, the speed at which, and the manner and conditions in and on which, vessels generally or vessels of any class defined in the Rules, may enter, leave or be moved in any port subject to this Regulation;

(b) for regulating the berths, stations and anchorages to be occupied by vessels in any such port ;

(c) for striking the yards and top masts, and for rigging in the booms and yards, of vessels in any such port, and for swinging or taking-in davits, boats and other things projecting from such vessels;

(d) for the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors' spars and other things being in or attached to vessels in any such port ;

(e) for regulating vessels whilst taking-in or discharging passengers, ballast or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged ;

(*f*) for keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, moorings and other works in or adjoining to the same, and for making out the spaces so to be kept free ;

(*g*) for regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring and unmooring, of vessels in any such port;

(*h*) for regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein ;

(*i*) for regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chains and other moorings in any such port ;

(*j*) for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings when belonging to Our Government, or of any boat, hawser or other thing belonging to Our Government ;

(*k*) for regulating the use of piers, jetties, landing places' wharves, quays, warehouses and sheds when belonging to Our Government, and for fixing the rates to be paid for the use of the same;

(*l*) for licensing and regulating catamarans plying for hire, and flats and cargo, passenger and other boats plying, whether for hire or not, and whether regularly or only occasionally, in or partly within and partly without any such port, and for licensing and regulating the crews of any such vessels, and for determining the quantity of cargo or number of passengers or of the crew to be carried by any such vessels, and may by such Rules provide for the fees payable in respect of any such license, and in the case of passenger vessels plying for hire, for the rates of hire to be charged and the conditions under which such vessels shall be compelled to ply for hire, and further for the conditions under which any such license may be revoked ;

(*m*) for regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port:

(*n*) for enforcing and regulating the use of signals or signal-lights by vessels by day or by night in any such port ;

(*o*) for regulating the number of the crew which must be on board any vessel afloat within the limits of any such port ;

(*p*) for regulating the employment of persons engaged in cleaning or painting vessels, or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottoms of vessels in any such port ;

(*q*) for the prevention of danger arising to the public health by the introduction and the spread of any infectious or contagious disease from vessels arriving at, or being in, any such port, and for the prevention of the conveyance of infection or contagion by means of any vessel sailing from any such port, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of this provision, for—

(i) the signals to be hoisted and the places of anchorage to be taken up by such vessels having any case, or suspected case of

any infectious or contagious disease on board, or arriving at such port from a port in which, or in the neighbourhood of which, there is believed to be, or to have been at the time when the vessel left such port, any infectious or contagious disease ;

(ii) the medical inspection of such vessels and of persons on board such vessels.

(iii) the questions to be answered and the information to be supplied by masters, pilots and other persons on board such vessels;

(iv) the detention of such vessels and of persons on board such vessels;

(v) the duties to be performed in cases of any such disease by masters, pilots and other persons on board such vessels;

(vi) the removal to hospital or other place approved by the Health Officer and the detention therein of any person from any such vessel who is suffering or suspected to be suffering from any such disease;

(vii) the cleansing, ventilation and disinfection of such vessels or any part thereof and of any articles therein likely to retain infection or contagion, and the destruction of rats or other vermin in such vessels; and

(viii) the disposal of the dead on such vessels;

(r) for securing the protection from heat of the officers and crew of vessels in any such port by requiring the owner or master of any such vessel—

(i) to provide curtains and double awnings for screening from the sun's rays such portions of the deck as are occupied by, or are situated immediately above, the quarters of the officers and crew;

(ii) to erect windsails so far as the existing portholes or apertures in the deck admit of their being used for ventilating the quarters of the officers and crew;

(iii) when the deck is made of iron and not wood-sheathed, to cover with wooden planks or other suitable non-conducting material such portions of the deck as are situated immediately above the quarters of the officers and crew;

(iv) when the quarters used by the crew and the galley are separated by an iron bulk-head only, to furnish a temporary screen of some suitable non-conducting material between such quarters and the galley; and

(s) for regulating the occupation of land within port limits and the rent to be charged for same,

(2) The power to make Rules under sub-section (1) is subject to the condition of the Rules being made after previous publication.

(3) If any person disobeys any Rule made under Clause (q) of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(4) If a master fails wholly or in part to do any act prescribed by any Rule made under Clause (q) of sub-section 1, the Health Officer shall cause such act to be done, and the reasonable expenses incurred in doing such act shall be recoverable by him from such master.

CHAPTER III.

PORT OFFICIALS AND THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES.

appointment of Conservator.

7. (1) Our Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons to be Conservator of every port subject to this Regulation.

(2) Subject to any direction by Our Government to the contrary.

(a) in ports where there is a Port Officer, the Port Officer shall be the Conservator;

(b) in ports where there is no Port Officer, but where there is a harbour-master, the harbour-master shall be the Conservator.

(3) Where the harbour-master is not Conservator, the harbour-master and his assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of, the Conservator.

(4) The Conservator shall be subject to the control of Our Government or of any intermediate authority which Our Government may appoint.

Power of Conservator to give and enforce directions for certain specified purposes.

8. (1) The Conservator of any port subject to this Regulation may, with respect to any vessel within the port, give directions for carrying into effect any Rule for the time being in force in there under Section 6.

(2) If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to obey any lawful directions of the Conservator, after notice thereof has been given to him, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which, after such notice as aforesaid, he is proved to have wilfully and without lawful excuse continued to disobey the direction.

(3) In case of such refusal or neglect the Conservator may do, or cause to be done, all acts necessary for the purpose of carrying the direction into execution, and may hire and employ proper persons for that purpose, and all reasonable expenses incurred in doing such acts shall be recoverable by him from the person so refusing or neglecting to obey the direction.

9. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut or cause to be cut any warp, rope, cable or hawser endangering the safety of any vessel in the port or at or near to the entrance thereof. Power to cut warps and ropes.

10. (1) The Conservator may remove, or cause to be removed, any timber, raft or other thing, floating or being in any part of any such port, which in his opinion obstructs or impedes the free navigation thereof or the lawful use of any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring or other work on any part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within the limits of the port and is not private property. Removal of obstructions within limits of port.

(2) The owner of any such timber, raft or other thing shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses of the removal thereof, and if such owner or any other person has without lawful excuse caused any such obstruction or impediment, or causes any public nuisance affecting or likely to affect such free navigation or lawful use, he shall also be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) The Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offence may cause any such nuisance to be abated.

11. If the owner of any such timber, raft or other thing, or the person who has caused any such obstruction, impediment or public nuisance as is mentioned in the last foregoing Section, neglects to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the removal thereof, within one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such removal has been notified in Our Government Gazette or in such other manner as Our Government by general or special order direct, the Conservator may cause such timber, raft or other thing, or the materials of any public nuisance so removed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction; Recovery of expenses of removal.

and may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the proceeds of the sale, and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds, or deliver so much of the thing or materials as may remain unsold, to the person entitled to receive the same;

and, if no such person appears, shall cause the same to be kept and deposited in such manner as Our Government direct;

and may, if necessary, from time to time, realise the expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of sale, by a further sale of so much of the thing or materials as may remain unsold.

12. (1) If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of any port subject to this Regulation has been lawfully made, or has become lawful by reason of the long continuance of such obstruction or impediment or otherwise, the Conservator shall report the same for the information of Our Government, and shall, with the sanction of Our Government, cause the same to be removed or altered, making reasonable compensation to the person suffering damage by such removal or alteration. Removal of lawful obstructions.

Fouling of Government moorings.

(2) Any dispute arising concerning such compensation shall be determined according to the law relating to like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

13. (1) If any vessel hooks gets foul of any of the buoys or moorings laid down by or by the authority of Our Government in any such port, the master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in case of emergency, lift the buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator; and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel; and the master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in clearing the same.

(2) Any master or other person offending against the provisions of this Section shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Raising or removal of wreck impeding navigation within limits of port.

14. (1) If any vessel is wrecked, stranded or sunk in any such port so as to impede, or be likely to impede, the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the vessel to be raised, removed or destroyed.

(2) If any property recovered by a Conservator acting under sub-section (1) is unclaimed or the person claiming it fails to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by the Conservator under that sub-section and a further sum of twenty per cent, of the amount of such expenses, the Conservator may sell the property by public auction if the property is of a perishable nature, forthwith, and, if it is not of a perishable nature, at any time not less than six months after the recovery thereof.

(3) The expenses and further sum aforesaid shall be payable to the Conservator out of the sale proceeds of the property, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or, if no such person appears and claims the balance, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person there after establishing his right thereto:

Provided that the person makes his claim within three years from the date of the sale.

Power to board vessels and enter buildings.

15. (1) The Conservator or any of his assistants may, whenever he suspects that any offence against this Regulation has been, or is about to be, committed, or whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Regulation.

And the person appointed under this Regulation to receive any port-dues, fees or other charges payable in respect of any vessel, may, whenever it is necessary for him so to do in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Regulation.

either alone or with any other person, board any vessel, or enter any building or place, within the limits of any por subject to this Regulation.

(2) If the master of the vessel, or any person in possession or occupation of the building or place, without lawful excuse, refuses to allow any such person as is mentioned in sub-section (1) to board or enter such vessel, building or place in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Regulation, he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power to require crews to prevent or extinguish fire.

16. (1) For the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port subject to this Regulation, the Conservator or Port Officer may require the master of any vessel within the port to place at his disposal such number as he requires, not exceeding three-fourths, of the crew then under the orders of such master.

(2) Any master refusing or neglecting to comply with such requisition shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and any seaman then under his orders who, after being directed by the master to obey the orders of the Conservator or Port Officer for the purpose aforesaid, refuses to obey such orders, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty five rupees.

Appointment and powers of Health Officer

17. (1) Our Government may appoint at any port subject to this Regulation an officer to be called the Health Officer.

(2) A Health Officer shall, subject to the control of Our Government, have the following powers, within the limits of the port for which he is appointed, namely: -

(*a*) power to enter on board any vessel and medically examine all or any of the seamen or apprentices on board the vessel;

(*b*) power to require and enforce the production of the log-book and any other books, papers or documents which he thinks necessary for the purpose of enquiring into the health and medical condition of the persons on board the vessel;

(*c*) power to call before him and question for any such purpose all or any of those persons and to require true answers to any questions which he thinks fit to ask;

(*d*) power to require any person so questioned to make and subscribe a declaration of the truth of the statements made by him.

Indemnity of Government against act or default of port official or pilot

18. Our Government shall not be responsible for any act or default of any Conservator, Port Officer or harbour-master, of any port subject to this Regulation, or of any deputy or assistant of any of the authorities aforesaid, or of any person acting under the control or direction of any such authority, deputy or assistant, or for any act or default of any pilot, or for any damage sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers or other things belonging to Our Government which may be used by the vessel;

Provided that nothing in this Section shall protect Our Government from a suit in respect of any act done by or under the express orders of Our Government.

CHAPTER IV.

Rules for the Safety of Shipping and the Conservation of Ports.

General Rules.

Injuring buoys, beacons and moorings.

19. (1) No person shall, without lawful excuse, lift, injure, loosen or set adrift any buoy, beacon or mooring fixed or laid down by, or by the authority of, Our Government in any port subject to this Regulation.

(2) If any person offends against the provisions of this Section, he shall for every such offence be liable, in addition to the payment of the amount of damage done, to fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Wilfully loosening vessel from moorings.

20. If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse loosens or removes from her moorings any vessel within any such port without leave or authority from the owner or master of the vessel, he shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Improperly discharging ballast.

21. (1) No ballast or rubbish, and no other thing likely to form a bank or shoal or to be detrimental to navigation, shall, without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port or into or upon any place on shore from which the same is liable to be washed into any such port, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or and-floods.

(2) Any person who by himself or another so casts or throws any ballast or rubbish or any such other thing, and the master of any vessel from which the same is so cast or thrown shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in removing the same.

(3) If, after receiving notice from the Conservator of the port to desist from so casting or throwing any ballast or rubbish or such other thing, any master continues so to cast or throw it, he shall also be liable to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(4) Nothing in this Section applies to any case in which the ballast or rubbish or such other thing is cast or thrown into any such port with the consent in writing of the Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorised by Our Government.

Graving vessel within prohibited limits

22. If any person graves, breams or smokes any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act is prohibited by Our Government, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees each.

23. If any person boils or heats any pitch, tar, resin dammer, turpentine, oil or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, or at any place within its limits where such Act is prohibited by Our Government, or contrary to the directions of the conservator he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees each.

Boiling pitch on board vessel within prohibited limits.

24. If any person, by an unprotected artificial light, draws off spirits on board any vessel within any port subject to this Regulation, he and the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees each.

Drawing spirits by unprotected artificial light.

25. (1) Every master of a vessel in any port subject to this Regulation shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit, warps or hawsers to be made fast to the vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp or hawser to be let go until required so to do.

Warping.

(2) A master offending against sub-section (1) shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

26. (1) A master of a vessel shall not cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel to be left out in any port subject to this Regulation after sunset in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any other vessel navigating in the port.

Leaving out warp or hawser after sunset.

(2) A master offending against sub-section (1) shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

27. If any person, without lawful excuse, discharges any fire-arms in any port subject to this Regulation or on or from any pier, landing place, wharf or quay thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by Our Government, he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Discharge of firearms in port.

28. If the master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any such port wilfully omits to take order to extinguish the fire or obstructs the Conservator or the Port Officer, or any person acting under the authority of the Conservator or Port Officer, in extinguishing or attempting to extinguish the fire, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Penalty on master omitting to take order to extinguish fire.

29. (1) No person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall in any port subject to this Regulation creep or sweep for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein.

Unauthorised person not to search for lost stores.

(2) If any person offends against the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Removing stones or injuring shores of port prohibited.

30. (1) No person without the permission of the Conservator shall in any port subject to this Regulation remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, sand or soil or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of the port ;

and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same is public or private property, any mooring post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person, if any, as the Conservator may appoint to take part in or overlook the peformance of such work.

(2) If any person offends against sub-section (1), he shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and shall pay any reasonable expenses which may be incurred in repairing any injury done by him to the bank or shore.

Special Rules.

Moving of vessels without pilot or permission of harbour-master.

31. (1) No vessel of the measurement of two hundred tons or upwards shall enter, leave or be moved in any port to which this Section has been specially extended, without having a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the Port Officer or harbour-master on board ;

and no vessel of any measurement less than two hundred tons and exceeding one hundred tons shall enter, leave or be moved in any such port without having a pilot, harbour-master, or assistant of the Port Officer or harbour-master on board unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some officer empowered by him to give such authority.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the owner or master of a vessel which is by that sub-section required to have a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the Port officer or harbour-master on board, shall be answerable for any loss or damage caused by the vessel, or by any fault of the navigation of the vessel, in the same manner as he would have been if he had not been so required by that sub-section.

(3) If any vessel, except in case of urgent necessity, enters, leaves or is moved in the port contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1), the master of the vessel shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, unless upon application to the proper officer, the master was unable to procure a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the Port Officer or harbour-master to go on board the vessel.

Provision of certain vessels with fire-extinguishing apparatus.

32. (1) Every vessel exceeding the measurement of two hundred tons and lying in any port to which this Section has been specially extended shall be provided with a proper force-pump and hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire which may occur on board.

(2) The master of such a vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1),

neglects or refuses, without lawful excuse, so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

CHAPTER V.

PORT-DUES, FEES AND OTHER CHARGES.

Levy of port-dues.

33. (1) In each of the ports mentioned in the First Schedule, such port-dues, not exceeding the amount specified for the port in the third column of the Schedule as Our Government direct, shall be levied on vessels entering the port and described in the second column of the Schedule, but not oftener than the time fixed for the port in the fourth column of the Schedule.

(2) Whenever Our Government declare any other port to be subject to this Regulation, they may, by the same or any subsequent declaration, further declare—

(*a*) in the terms of any of the entries in the second column of the First Schedule, the vessels which are to be chargeable with port-dues on entering the port;

(*b*) the highest rates at which such dues may be levied in respect of vessels chargeable therewith; and

(*c*) the times at which such vessels are to be so chargeable.

(3) All port-dues now leviable in any port shall continue to be so leviable until it is otherwise declared in exercise of the powers conferred by this Section.

(4) An order increasing or imposing port-dues under this Section shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the order was published in Our Government Gazette.

Variation of port-dues by Government.

34. Our Government may, after consulting the authority appointed under Section 36, exempt, subject to such conditions, if any, as they think fit to impose, any vessel or class of vessels entering a port subject to this Regulation from payment of port-dues and cancel the exemption, or may vary the rates at which port-dues are to be levied in the port, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of the port, they think expedient, by reducing or raising the dues, or any of them, or may extend the periods for which any vessel or class of vessels entering a port shall be exempt from liability to pay port-dues:

Provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorised to be taken by or under this Regulation.

Fees for pilotage and certain other services.

35. (1) Within any port subject to this Regulation, fees may be charged for pilotage hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, measuring and other services rendered to vessels, at such rates as our Government may direct.

(2) The fees now chargeable for such services shall continue to be chargeable unless and until they are altered in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1).

Receipt, expenditure and account of port charges.

36. (1) Our Government shall appoint some officer or body of persons at every port at which any dues, fees or other charges are authorised to be taken by or under this Regulation to receive the same and, subject to the control of Our Government, to expend the receipts on any of the objects authorised by this Regulation.

(2) Such officer or body shall keep for the port a distinct account to be called the port-fund account, showing, in such detail as Our Government prescribe, the receipts and expenditure of the port.

(3) If for any of the purposes of this Regulation, an advance of money has been or shall be made by Our Government on account of any port subject to this Regulation, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rates as they may determine, shall be charged in the port-fund account of the port.

(4) All money received under this Regulation at or on account of any port subject to this Regulation excluding receipts on account of pilotage but including—

(*a*) fines,

(*b*) proceeds of waifs, and

(*c*) any balance of the proceeds of a sale under Section 14 where no right to the balance has been established on a claim made within three years from the date of the sale, shall be credited in the port-fund account of the port.

(5) All expenses incurred for the sake of any such port, excluding expenses on account of pilotage but including—

(*a*) the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establish ment of the port,

(*b*) the cost of the buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in or entering or leaving the port or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto,

(*c*) pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed in the port under this or any other enactment relating to the ports and port-dues, or such portion of those pensions, allowances and gratuities as Our Government may by Rule determine and

(*d*) contributions towards the support of public hospitals or dispensaries suitable for the reception or relief of seamen or otherwise towards the provision of sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port and for seamen, whether ashore or afloat, belonging to the vessels in the port.

shall be charged to the port-fund account of the port.

(6) Subject to the provisions of any law as to the disposal of any balance from time to time standing to the credit of a port-fund account any such balance may be temporarily invested in such manner as Our Government may direct.

Grouping of ports.

37. (1) Our Government may direct that for the purposes of the last foregoing Section any number of ports shall be regarded as constituting a single port, and thereupon all moneys to be credited to the port-fund account under sub-section (4) of that Section shall form a common port-fund account which shall be available for the payment of all expenses incurred for the sake of any of the ports.

(2) Where ports are grouped by or under this Regulation, the following consequences ensue, namely :—

(a) Our Government, in the exercise of their control over expenditure debitable to the common port-fund account of the group, may make Rules with respect to the expenditure of the fund for the sake of the several ports of the group on the objects authorised by this Regulation ; and

(b) Our Government may exercise their authority under Section 34 as regards all the ports in the group collectively or as regards any of them separately.

Receipts for port charges.

38. The person to whom any dues, fees, or other charges authorised to be taken by or under this Regulation are paid shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the dues, fees or other charges are paid, and the name, tonnage and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which the payment is made.

Master to report arrival.

39. (1) Within twenty four hours after the arrival within the limits of any port subject to this Regulation of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this Regulation, the master of the vessel shall report her arrival to the Conservator of the port.

(2) A master failing without lawful excuse to make such report within the time aforesaid shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Conservator may in certain cases ascertain draught and charge expense to master.

40. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues is in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern posts thereof for denoting her draught, the Conservator may cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of the operation.

Ascertainment of tonnage of vessel liable to port-dues.

41. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues, the following rules shall be observed, namely :—

(1) (a) The Conservator may require the owner or master of the vessel or any person having possession of her register to produce the register for inspection.

(b) If the owner or master or such person neglects or refuses to produce the register or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which the port-dues are payable, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the Conservator may cause the vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained, and in such case the owner or master of the vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of the measurement.

(2) If the vessel has no register or has lost her register or the master fails to satisfy the Conservator of the true tonnage of the vessel and the tonnage of the vessel cannot be ascertained by measurement, the tonnage of the vessel shall be determined by the Conservator on such an estimate as may seem to him to be just.

Distraint and sale on refusal to pay port charges.

42. If the master of any vessel in respect of which any port-dues, fees or other charges are payable under this Regulation refuses or neglects to pay the same on demand, the authority appointed to receive such port-dues, fees or other charges, may distrain or arrest the vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due is paid ;

and in case any part of the port-dues, fees or other charges or of the costs of the distress or arrest or of the keeping of the vessel or other thing distrained or arrested, remains unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrest, may cause the vessel or other thing distrained or arrested to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port-dues, fees or other charges and the costs including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, and shall render the surplus, if any, to the master of the vessel upon demand.

No port-clearance to be granted until port charges are paid.

43. The officer of Our Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any vessel shall not grant such clearance until her owner or master, or some other person, has paid or secured to the satisfaction of such officer the amount of all port-dues, fees and other charges, and of all fines penalties and expenses to which the vessel or her owner or master is liable under this Regulation.

Port charges payable in one port recoverable at any other port.

44. (1) If the master of any vessel in respect of which any such sum as is mentioned in the last foregoing Section is payable causes her to leave any port without having paid the sum, the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges at the port under this Regulation may require in writing the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges under this Regulation at any other port in Travancore to which she may proceed, or in which she may be, to levy the sum.

(2) The authority to whom the requisition is directed shall proceed to levy such sum in the manner prescribed in Section 42, and a certificate purporting to be made by the authority appointed to receive port-dues, fees and other charges at the port where such sum as is mentioned in the last foregoing Section became payable, stating the amount payable, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of such amount in any proceeding under Section 42 and also (in case the amount payable is disputed) in any subsequent proceeding under Section 59.

Penalty for evading payment of port charges.

45. (1) If the master of a vessel evades the payment of any such sum as is mentioned in Section 43, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five times the amount of the sum.

(2) In any proceeding before a Magistrate on a prosecution under sub-section (1), any such certificate as is mentioned in Section 44, sub-section (2), stating that the master has evaded such payment, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the evasion, unless the master shows to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the departure of the vessel without payment of the sum was caused by stress of weather, or that there was lawful or reasonable ground for such departure.

(3) Any Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Regulation in any port to which the vessel may proceed, or in which she may be found, shall be deemed to have jurisdiction in any proceeding under this Section.

46. A vessel entering any port subject to this Regulation in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be charged with a port-due at a rate to be determined by Our Government and not exceeding three-fourths of the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable. Port-due on vessels in ballast.

47. When a vessel enters a port subject to this Regulation but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), she shall be charged with a port-due at a rate to be determined by Our Government and not exceeding half the rate with which she would otherwise be chargeable. Port due on vessels not discharging or taking in cargo.

48. No port-due shall be chargeable in respect of Port-dues not to be chargeable in certain cases.

(*a*) any pleasure-yacht ; or

(*b*) any vessel which, having left any port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in consequence of having sustained any damage ; or

(*c*) any vessel which, having entered any port within Our territories, leaves it within forty eight hours without discharging or taking in any passengers or cargo.

49. (1) Our Government may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, order that there shall be paid in respect of every vessel entering any port subject to this Regulation within a reasonable distance of which there is a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as Our Government think fit. Power to impose hospital port-dues.

(2) Such port-dues shall be called hospital port-dues.

(3) An order imposing or increasing hospital port-dues shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the order was published in Our Government Gazette.

(4) Whenever Our Government are satisfied that proper provision has been made by the owners or agents of any class of vessels for giving medical aid to the seamen employed on board such class of vessels, or that such provision is unnecessary in the case of any class of vessels, they may, by Notification in Our Government Gazette, exempt such class of vessels from any payment under this Section.

50. Hospital port dues shall be applied, as Our Government may direct, to the support of any such hospital or dispensary as aforesaid, or otherwise for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping in the port in which they are levied and for the seamen belonging to the vessels therein, whether such seamen are ashore or afloat. Application of hospital port-dues

CHAPTER VI.

HOISTING SIGNALS.

Master to hoist number of vessel.

51. (1) The Master of every inward bound vessel on arriving within signal distance of any signal-station or within the limits of any part of a river or channel leading to a port subject to this Regulation shall on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

Pilot to require master to hoist number

(2) If the master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid offends against sub-section (1), he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

52. (1) Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel to be duly signalled as provided by the last foregoing Section.

(2) When, on such requisition from the pilot, the master refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

Penalty on pilot disobeying provisions of the Chapter.

53. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys or abets disobedience to, any of the provisions of this Chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and in addition shall be liable to have his authority to act as pilot withdrawn.

CHAPTER VII.

PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO PENALTIES.

Penalty for disobedience to Rules and orders of the Government.

54. If any person disobeys any Rule or order which Our Government have made in pursuance of this Regulation and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made elsewhere in this Regulation, he shall be punishable for every such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Offence how triable, and penalties how recovered.

55. All offences against this Regulation shall be triable by a Magistrate, and any Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, cause the amount of any fine imposed upon the owner or master of any vessel, for any offence committed on board of the vessel or in the management thereof or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof the owner or master is convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of the vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as is necessary.

Costs of conviction.

56. (1) In case of any conviction under this Regulation, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of the conviction in addition to any fine or expenses to which he may be liable.

(2) Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate and may be recovered in the same manner as any fine under this Regulation.

57. (1) If any dispute arises as to the sum to be paid in any case as expenses or damages under this Regulation, it shall be determined by a Magistrate upon application made to him for that purpose by either of the disputing parties.

Ascertainment and recovery of expenses and damages payable under this Regulation.

(2) Whenever any person is liable to pay any sum, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as expenses or damages under this Regulation, any Magistrate, upon application made to him by the authority to whom the sum is payable, may, in addition to or instead of any other means for enforcing payment, recover the sum as if it were a fine.

Costs of distress.

58. Whenever any fine, expenses or damages is or are levied under this Regulation by distress and sale, the costs of the distress and sale may be levied in addition to such fine, expenses or damages, and in the same manner.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

59. If any dispute arises concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrest under this Regulation or the cost payable under the last foregoing Section, the person making the distress or using the arrest may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied has been determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, may determine the amount and award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them as he thinks reasonable, and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced as if they were a fine.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond local limits of jurisdiction.

60. (1) Any person offending against the provisions of this Regulation in any port subject to this Regulation shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining the port.

(2) Such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Regulation, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding that the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits, and, in case any such Magistrate exercises the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed for all purposes to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on merits only.

61. (1) No conviction, order or judgment of any Magistrate under this Regulation shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits, and it shall not be necessary to state, on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds.

(2) If no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in the depositions.

CHAPTER VIII.

Supplemental Provisions.

Hoisting unlawful colours in port.

62. (1) If any vessel belonging to any of Our subjects or sailing under Travancore colours, hoists, carries or wears within the limits of any port subject to this Regulation, any flag, jack, pennant or colours other than the Travancore colours, the master of the vessel shall, for every such offence, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Such fine shall be in addition to any other penalty recoverable in respect of such an offence.

(3) The Conservator of the port may enter on board any such vessel and seize and take away any flag, jack, pennant or colours so unlawfully hoisted, carried or worn on board the same.

Foreign deserters.

63. Any Magistrate, upon an application being made to him by the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin or by the Consul of any foreign Power or the representative of such Consul through the British Resident aforesaid, and upon complaint on oath of the desertion of any seaman not being a slave from any vessel of the Paramount Power or such foreign Power, may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any such deserter, and, upon due proof of the desertion, may order him to be conveyed on board the vessel to which he belongs, or, at the instance of the Resident or the Consul, to be detained in custody until the vessel is ready to sail, or, if the vessel has sailed, for a reasonable time not exceeding one month:

Provided that a deposit be first made of such sum as the Magistrate deems necessary for the subsistence of the deserter during the detention and that the detention of the deserter shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks.

Application of Sections 10 and 21.

64. (1) The provisions of Sections 10 and 21 shall be applicable to all ports heretofore or hereafter declared by Our Government to be ports for the shipment and landing of goods but not otherwise subject to this Regulation, and may be enforced by any Magistrate to whose ordinary jurisdiction any such port is subject.

(2) Any penalties imposed by him, and any expenses incurred by his order, under the said provisions shall be recoverable respectively in the manner provided in Sections 55 and 57.

(3) In any of the said ports for the shipment and landing of goods the consent referred to in Section 21, sub-section (4), may be given by the Chief Customs Officer at such port or by any other officer appointed in that behalf by Our Government.

Exercise of powers of Conservator by his assistants.

65. (1) All acts, orders or directions by this Regulation authorised to be done or given by any Conservator may, subject to his control, be done or given, by any harbour-master or any deputy or assistant of such Conservator or harbour-master.

(2) Any person authorised by this Regulation to do any act may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

66. Any written notice of a direction given under this Regulation, left for the master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or affixed on a conspicuous place on board of the vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to have been given to the master thereof. Service of written notices of directions

67. Every declaration, order and Rule of Our Government made in pursuance of this Regulation shall be published in Our Government Gazette, and a copy thereof shall be kept in the office of the Conservator and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which the declaration, order or Rule relates, and shall there be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any person without payment of any fee. Publication of orders of Government.

68. The enactments mentioned in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column of that Schedule. Repeal.

SIGN MANUAL.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Ports, Vessels chargeable, Rate of Port-dues and frequency of payment.

(See Sections 1 and 33.)

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of Port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Alleppey Quilon Trivandrum Colachel	All sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards.	9 pies per ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the State will exempt a steamer for a period of thirty days and a sailing vessel for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the State.

NOTE.—In assessing port-dues, the date on which a vessel anchored shall be the date from which dues shall be calculated.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Regulations repealed.

(See Section 68.)

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1036	1	Port-dues	The whole.
1058	1	Amending the above.	Do.
1067	1	Do.	Do.

Regulation II of 1094.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Extradition Regulation, I of 1082, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 19th September 1918, corresponding to the 3rd Kanni 1094, under Section 14 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Travancore Extradition Regulation, I of 1082. We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:-

Add the following as Section 3 :——

Power to Magistrates of the First Class to issue warrants of arrest in certain cases.

"3 (1) If it appears to any Magistrate not below the rank of a Magistrate of the First Class that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an offence in British India, and that such person may, if a requisition were made by the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, be surrendered to the British authorities, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Issue of warrant to be reported forthwith.

(2) The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this Section to Our Dewan.

Limit of time of detention of person arrested.

(3) A person arrested on a warrant issued under this Section shall not, without the special sanction of Our Dewan, be detained for more than two months, unless within such period the Magistrate receives an order from Our Dewan made with reference to such person in accordance with the procedure prescribed by Section 2.

(4) In the case of a person arrested or detained under this Section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in Travancore the offence with which he is charged."

SIGN MANUAL.

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Regulation V of 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with 9th Meenom 1073, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073." and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074. Short title Commencement.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nomination made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation. Regulation repealed.

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number. Composition of the Council

4. The Dewan shall be the *ex-officio* President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance. President. Appointment of members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time, frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected. Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Period of membership and summoning of members.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant. Membership when vacated

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under

Section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some official member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measure introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactments; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein,

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan any measure affecting:

(a) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(b) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects.

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting:

(a) the reigning family of Travancore,

(b) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount power or foreign Princes or States,

(c) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power,

(d) extradition of criminals,

(e) European vagrants,

(f) European British subjects,

(g) The regulation of affairs relating to seaports,

(h) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,

(i) Nair Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

No law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

14. In case (a) to (i) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to Section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us shall have the force of Law.

Emergent Regulations.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council for the space of 6 months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into Council or its enactment.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1073.

I. Definitions.

1. In these Rules:—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In computation of "clear days" Sundays and holidays are not excluded.

II. Summoning and adjournment of Council.

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrischigom and Edavom. The Dewan may also at his discretion convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings'. The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan, and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business and the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by Section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall without proceeding to business of any kind adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting, so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting.

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any, and, this being done;

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. Regulations of discussions.

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion to any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members, shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Counc l for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question: but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making the motion, be allowed a reply:

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill, shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of the motion. A member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. Motions generally.

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention of the next preceding meeting or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the

meeting at which they intend to make the motion: Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other member; but, if not so made or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may at his direction, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with Section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers to the Secretary who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members,

and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam :

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a Statement of the Objects and Reasons for it, in the Government Gazette, in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30 ; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary : provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a specified period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32 but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a Member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When the Bill has been referred to a Select Committees for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss

each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the Member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each Member of the council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill has amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until

the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 33 it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report of Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication referred to in rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22 and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved, until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29 relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put to the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other

Member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final Stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No Member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X Rules relating to petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;

(2) be superscribed "to the Legislative Council";

(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;

(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55 or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof, and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permisson to be heard, either personally or by Council on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any Member, direct that the petitioner or his counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules :—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council;

(2) to keep the prescribed books;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings;

(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;

(5) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors;

(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the Sections thereof;

(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;

(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills;

(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Book and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the Proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each Meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the President to the Council.

63. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

TOWNS CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT REGULATION.

REGULATION III OF 1076

AMENDED BY REGULATION V OF 1085 AND REGULATION II OF 1088.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 24th February 1901/13th Kumbhom 1076.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns: We are hereby pleased to enact as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement. 1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1077.

Local extent. (2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1069 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town."

Repeal. 2. (1) Regulation II of 1069 is hereby repealed.

Saving clause. (2) But all Towns declared, limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notifications and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued and entered into under this Regulation.

Interpretation. 3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Town." (1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town.

"Committee." (2) "Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation.

"Inhabitant". (3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation.

"Owner." (4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, or in charge of the animal or thing in connection with which the word is used whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the rent if the land or building were let to a tenant

(5) " Street " includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side or any other Porambokes as defined in Regulation II of 1067, and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway. " Street.

(6) " Building " includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds, roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise. "Building."

(7) "Water-course " includes any river, stream or channel whether natural or artificial. " Water-course"

(8) " Salary " means pay and acting pay, of payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, horse-allowance or travelling expenses. " Salary."

(9) " Nuisance " means any act, omission or thing causing or, likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is, or is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right. " Nuisance.

(10) " Market " means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market. " Market.'

(11) " Public market " means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds. " Public market."

(12) " Notice " means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled. " Notice."

(13) " Guardian " means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority, " Guardian.

(14) " Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereinafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination. " Unprotected child.

(15) " Inoculation " means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of variolous matter. " Inoculation."

(15) " Vaccinator " means any person appointed or licensed by Our Government to act as such. Vaccinator.

Procedure for constituting a Town.

4. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit, his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections, as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

Procedure for altering limits of a Town.

5. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette declare Our intention.—

(*a*) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069 ; or

(*b*) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification ; or

(*c*) to include within a town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, should he object to the cancellation or alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or exclude the local area or any portion of it from the Town or include the whole or any portion of it therein, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

Composition of the Committe.

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than 16 as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town.

Proviso.

Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an appointment in Our service shall

thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office. Appointment of President and Members.

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in Sectien 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office:

Provided that the tax payers and inhabitants of a Town may under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole:

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member, if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom We decline to appoint, it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the place of such member.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a member, a person must— Qualification of members.

(*a*) be of the male sex;

(*b*) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

(*c*) be resident within the Town or within two miles of the limits thereof:

(*d*) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee;

(*e*) not have been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(*f*) not be a person interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servants or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

9. (1) If the President or member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until We shall otherwise direct. Term of office of members.

(2) The term for which other member of the Committee shall hold office shall be three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is the President or member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated, be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation :—Transfer for a period exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this Section.

Resignation of President or member.

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as President or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of members.

11. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of a Committee.

(*a*) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civi Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member ;

(*b*) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from the public service ;

(*c*) if he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee ;

(*d*) if his continuance in office is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order ; or

(*e*) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the Committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable:

Proviso.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this Section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be re-appointed.

Notification of appointment and removal of President and members

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette.

Conduct of business.

Committee to meet at least once a month.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President.

President to convene meeting on requistion.

(2) The President shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which the meeting is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting.

(3) Except in case of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held, and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting. Notice f meeting and business to be issued.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he has not been present, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside. Who to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote. Decision by majority casting vote.

(3) No Member shall vote on any question coming before the Committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested. Interested member not to vote.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three members or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number. Quorum.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members. Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, sub-committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation. Appointment of sub-committees.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette. Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

17. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, make-bye-laws consistent with this Regulation as to— Power of Committee to make bye-laws

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings; and

(d) all other similar matters.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette. No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

(2) The Committee may also repeal, alter, or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction. Power to repeal alter or amend bye-laws.

Duties of the Committee.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee :—

(*a*) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan;

(*b*) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable;

(*c*) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation;

(*d*) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in Section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan;

(*e*) to adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to Our Dewan;

(*f*) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in Section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit;

(*g*) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the President and the majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that a resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or affray or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion.

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

President to furnish progress reports.

(2) The president shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe.

Extraordinary Powers of President in cases of emergency.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which is in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section, and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper.

President to report his action to the Dewan.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer :—

Power to authorise any officer to inspect Town and advise Committee.

(*a*) to inspect any Town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee.

(*b*) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control; and

(*c*) to record in writing for the consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointment under Section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act, or the grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Power to suspend action under the Regulation.

23. In case of emergency, Our Dewan may with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Power to authorise any officer in cases of emergency to execute any work or do any act.

24. If at any time it appears to Our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

Default of Committee or President.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Officers and Servants.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants.

25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Appointment of servants.

26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by our Dewan, with Our sanction from time to time.

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

27. The President may, in case of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that—

(i) he shall not act under this Section in contravention of any rule or order passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this Section shall be reported to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

Punishment of servants.

28. The servants appointed under Sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Rules as to securities etc.

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security, and

(*b*) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants:

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

Delegation of authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee. Members, officers & servants not to be interested in contracts.

If any member, officer, or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees : Penalty.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a share-holder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

32. No President or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee but the funds, from time to time at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid. No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and buildings.

33. (1) The President may, by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission. President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committee:

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an Officer of the P. W. or Maramath Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or license previously obtained, does any of the acts prohibited in sub-section (1) shall be liable to pay the license fee which may be leviable, as if such license was obtained.

(3) Whoever, without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall also be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street:

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

34. A. (1) Every person intending to construct, re-construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before beginning to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

What is to accompany such application.

(2) Such application shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Committee may require under bye-laws framed in this behalf and shall further be accompanied,—

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(*a*) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor; and

(*b*) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide; and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

Orders to be passed in six weeks.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) the Committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension

of the well or building in respect of which the application is made.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building (*a*) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest floor, (*b*) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (*c*) to the proposed latrine accommodation, or (*d*) to any particular given in respect of such building under bye-laws framed for the purpose; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (*a*) to the proposed fencing, (*b*) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (*c*) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels, means, accommodation, fencing or particular, which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations. Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if within the said period of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompanied his application. When applicant may proceed with work.

(6) Every person constructing, re-constructing, or extending a well or a building (other than a mere wall) without previously obtaining a license from the Committee or within the period of six weeks from the date of his application for a license, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100. Penalty.

(7) The Committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this section. Committee may exempt sheds and huts.

(8) The President may, at any time, stop the construction, re-construction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building, well, tank or other work, if he considers that such construction, reconstruction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provision of this section. President may stop construction, &c., of building or well.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette. Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the President or Vice-President to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

(*a*) replace it with non-inflammable materials, or,

(*b*) demolish the building and leave the site open :

Proviso.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application on the owner.

Power of committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

(2) If after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials they think fit.

Power to demolish building.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials:

Compensation to be awarded.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

Levy of fees for service of notices.

(3) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time prescribe.

Service of notice in the absence of owner.

(4) In the absence of the owner, service of notice may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Mode of service.

(5) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain, on the original notice the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice was delivered under sub-section (4), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original, the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true.

Exemption of kayala or compound wall.

(6) The Committee may exempt the kayala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section.

No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

(7) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section.

37. Omitted by Regulation II of 1088.

Roofs and walls not to be made of inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or renewed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance. Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures, at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal. Proviso.

39. Omitted by Regulation V of 1085.

Projections and Obstructions.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein. Removal of projections and obstructions.

The Committee may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1067, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration. Proviso.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section. Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

Latrines and Privies.

42. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide, clean, cover or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or provide any additional drains, privies Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies, &c.

cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should, in his opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the President or Vice-President may direct.

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and schools.

43. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as he may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

44. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the President or Vice-President may direct, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

46. Should any building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighburhood, the President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to him to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, he shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Buildings, &c in ruinous or dangerous, state.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree, or any branch thereof be deemed by the President or Vice-President to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous he may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure or bank as the President or Vice-President may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to him to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the President or Vice-President shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice. Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

49. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to him to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property. Cleaning of private wells tanks &c.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the President or Vice-President shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected. Proviso.

50. The President or Vice-President may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to him to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood. Clearing of noxious vegetation.

51. The President or Vice-President may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or oathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy, unwhole-some or unenclosed state, the President or Vice-President may, by notice, require him to cleanse and enclose if found necessary the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice. Cleansing of buildings &c. in a filthy state.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes namely:— Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal or blood;

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery;

as a brick kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln;

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, timber, firewood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;

as a store house for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this Section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license uses any such places for any such purpose as aforesaid, or whoever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance and shall also be liable to pay any license fee which may be leviable therefor.

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under sub-Section (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this Section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

Power to prohibit such trades.

54. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding Section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Penalty

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Slaughter-houses, markets, etc.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter houses.

Committee to provide slaughter-houses.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling, or storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

Slaughter-houses and butchers' shops to be licensed.

(3) No cattle, sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animals in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house, or except during festivals.

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food, except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each animal or skin and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a slaughter-house or drying skins so as to cause nuisance.

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of-sub-section (2) of Section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

Committee may declare a place to be a market.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

Power to close public markets.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.

Penalty for selling in public market without permission.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sále any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Private markets to be licensed.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it.

Applications for licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them as the case may be.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this Section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section.

Notice of grant, &c., of license to be posted up.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this Section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

License to expire at end of the year.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

When market may be used without license.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

61. Every person who sells or exposes for sale any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall— Private markets to be properly drained, &c.

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct; and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section fails to comply with such notice, the Committee may suspend, withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with; and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholdings, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place. Penalty for default to drain, &c.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence. Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended. Power to close private market.

64 A. (1) The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any place used for the manufacture or sale, either wholesale or by retail or for the storing of articles of human food or drink intended for sale, or wherein such articles may be detained, and may examine any such articles which are therein. Examination of articles of food or drink intended for sale.

(2) If it appears to the President or such person that any such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he may detain the same and may cause them to be produced before any Magistrate.

(3) If the Magistrate finds that such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used for human food or drink.

(4) If the Magistrate finds that the articles so detained are fit for human food or drink, he may make an order directing the President to return such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and to pay to him from the Town Fund such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention.

Places for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a town, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Destruction of mad dogs.

66. (1) The President or Vice-president by any person authorised by him in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as he may direct any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or small-pox, is—

(*a*) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(*b*) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club or public Hotel,

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of a Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any Hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medica treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this Section.

68. A. (1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration. Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town. Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator, or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator. The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox. Unprotected child to be vaccinated.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination. Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4), showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided; Effect of such certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still to be found in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed. Renewal of such certificate.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation. Vaccinator to vaccinate child, fit.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has been inspected and the result of such inspection. Inspection after vaccination.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful

(9) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7).

Certificate insusceptibility.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Notice to Parent or Guardian o unprotected child, etc.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages of the children under his guardian-ship; and if the President or any person authorised by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

If notice is disobeyed Magistrate may impose fine;

(12) If such notice is not complied with, the President or such person shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Or may direct compliance with notice before given date.

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

(15) Whoever, after a notification has been issued under sub-section (1) not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. Penalty for signing a certificate by unauthorised vaccinator.

(16) Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. Penalty for signing a false certificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited; and Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as Our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorise to grant such certficates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce small-pox by contact or near touch. Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both. Penalty for such entry.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose. Powers of Committee in respect of burial and grounds.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this Section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty.

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic, the manner in which, corpses should be carried. Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. Penalty.

No burial or burning ground to be opened without license.

70. A (1) No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used unless a license has been granted by the Committee.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground, by families, who, by recognised usage, bury or burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.

(2) Whoever in any town opens or uses a burial ground or a burning ground whether public or private, without a license obtained from the Committee where such license is necessary, or buries or burns, causes or suffers to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any unlicensed burial or burning ground or other place, public or private, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees.

General Sanitary Regulations.

Places for bathing, washing animals, clothes etc..

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Prohibition of stacking of inflammable materials lighting fires etc.

72. The President or Vice President may, when it appears to him to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting timber, firewood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a town.

Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish etc into sewers or drains

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable-refuse, broken-glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or nightsoil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. Fouling of water by offensive trades.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable, with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a town. Regulation of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Discharging fire-arms etc.

79. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, omits on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe discharge on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Control of elephants.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition. Prohibition of sale in street.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees. Penalty.

81. With the previous sanction of our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition. Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantatoins or erection of buildings thereon.

Explanation.—"Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee, President or Vice President under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Explanation.—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee, President or Vice-President as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

Constitution of Town Fund.

83. All moneys which are allotted by us for the purpose of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties levied under the authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056, in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes, tolls and license-fees, imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town.

Committee to prepare and submit budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purposes of this Regulation.

Power to determine amount of budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purposes of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on.

(*a*) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(*b*) temples, churches, mosques and other places of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes; or,

(*c*) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the Gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one-sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(3) A half yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin boats at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government;

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate: provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation:

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats and animals which have not during the half-year been used:

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only:

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C.

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals.

(i) belonging to Government; or,

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty or, persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from, all or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation.

Government may direct the levy of taxes.

87. A. If, at any time it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee of such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate, or rates not exceeding the rates authorized by this Regulation.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government from time to time, to cancel or modify such direction.

House scavenging.

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building in respect of the house scavenging done for him; with a tax, imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may, at a special meeting direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force: Provided that—

(*a*) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town;

(*b*) No tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting, at which its imposition is directed;

(*c*) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingam or on the first day of Vrischigam, or on the first day of Kumbhom or on the first day of Edavom, in any year, and if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingam, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingam, the next ensuing.

(8) A Notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing Sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise that any tax imposed under the foregoing ections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of

any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may with Our sanction by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof for such period as may be deemed necessary.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification rescind any such suspension.

Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation.

Penalty.

(2) if any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Taxes on immovable property by whom payable

94. A tax payable under Section 86, clause (1) shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Committee may levy fees for licenses.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, levy fee for licenses issued under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

96. Our Dewan may with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules—

(*a*) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied;

(*b*) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted;

(*c*) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

Purposes for which the funds raised under this Regulation may be applied.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised.

CHAPTER V.

Miscellaneous.

Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

98. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order,

notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal. Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left. Suits by aggrieved parties.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it. Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months. Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

102. (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein. Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them. Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee, President or a Vice-president have not been complied with, the Committee President or Vice-president may, after twenty-four hours' notice, cause the act to be done and recover the cost from the owner or occupier. When notice not complied with Committee may take action.

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Who to be deemed primarily in default

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law.

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee have recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

107. All monies other than fines and penalties recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1068, and be recovered as such.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

Appointment of Health Officer.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Registration of births and deaths.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Information of birth to be given within a week.

111. The father, karanavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karanavan and mother some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to

the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

112. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious diseases, when notice should be given within 24 hours. Information of death to be given.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the Town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars. Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid. Officer in charge of hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees. Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a Town, may at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, either into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation: Powers of entry and inspection

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier, the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

Prosecutions to be instituted before Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or as member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate.

118. All punishments provided in this Regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, empower the Committee, or the President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if given, such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, to arrest any person who in his view commits nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or thoroughfare in a Town and also to exercise the powers of a Police officer for the purposes of this Regulation. Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification. Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

125. The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom, in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may from time to time, prescribe. President to draw up annual report.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case exceed three months. Levy of fines.

127. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction by notification, in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to be Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed on the President under this Regulation. Appointment of Vice-President.

Schedule A—Section 86,

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

	Yearly. Rs. Ch. C.
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1000, a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or up-wards:— (i) carrying on business as a company;	25 .. ..

	Yearly. Rs. Ch. C.
(ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents:	
(iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders:	
(iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange;	
(v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers;	
(vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents;	
(vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds including hakims and vydians;	
(viii) Owners and farmers of markets;	25 ... ...
(ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses;	
(x) Builders;	
(xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing presses, oil presses, cotton presses, and other presses and factories of all kinds;	
(xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers;	
(xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	
Class II.	
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards.	12 14 ...
Class III.	
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards.	6 ... ...

	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards.	4	...	...
Class V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards.	2	...	...
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards.	1	...	...

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional works within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

Schedule C Section 86.

VEHICLES WITH SPRINGS, ANIMALS AND CABIN-BOATS LIABLE TO TAXATION, WITH THE RATES OF TAXATION.

	Half yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
For every motor car	15	0	0
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses ...	5	0	0
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks	2	14	0
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks	1	14	0
Do. by two or more horses	2	14	0
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	1	14	0

	Half yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
For every elephant	6	0	0
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	0
For every horse of or under thirteen hands ...	1	0	0
For every horse of or under eleven hands ...	0	14	0
For every bullock or bull	0	7	0
For every male buffalo	0	7	0
For every ass	0	3	8
For every dog	0	7	0
For every cabin-boat	2	14	0

Schedule B—Section 86.

MAXIMUM RATES OF TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING THE TOWNS LIMITS.

	Rs.	Ch.	C.
On every motor car	0	14	0
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs ...	0	7	0
On every cabin-boat	0	7	0
On every jatka, hackney or cart laden	0	3	8
On every jatka, hackney or cart not laden ...	0	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	0	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	0	0	12
On every vallom	0	0	14
On every horse not under thirteen hands ...	0	1	12
On every elephant	0	14	0
On every camel	0	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tolls are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP REGULATION IV OF 1080.

Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	„	14 „
four „	„	7 „
two „	„	$3\frac{1}{2}$ „
one „	„	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of at debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left on the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND—	
(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt.	Ten rupees where no *adyara* is payable.
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing.	One rupee.
Exemptions.	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(a) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard;	

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or	
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange;	Two annas.
(*b*) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.
(c) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43;	
(*b*) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).	
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] or the amount secured.
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.

Exemption.	
Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.	
7 APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Five rupees.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
Exemption.	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063, Indian Companies Act, 1882.	
See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 39).	
ASSIGNMENT.—*See* CONVEYANCE No. (23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63) as the case may be.	
ATTORNEY.—*See* POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48).	
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—*See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).	
11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption. Award made by any Revenue Settlement Officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any rules or regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency note—	
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.

(*b*) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.—

	Rs.	If drawn singly. Rs.	A.	P.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set. Rs.	A.	P.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set. Rs.	A.	P.
If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
If it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed	400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do. 400 Do.	600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do. 600 Do.	1,000	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do. 1,000 Do.	1,200	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
Do. 1,200 Do.	1,600	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do. 1,600 Do.	2,500	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Do. 2,500 Do.	5,000	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do. 5,000 Do.	7,500	6	12	0	3	6	0	2	4	0
Do. 7,500 Do.	10,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do. 10,000 Do.	15,000	13	8	0	6	12	0	4	8	0
Do. 15,000 Do.	20,000	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
Do. 20,000 Do.	25,000	22	8	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
Do. 25,000 Do.	30,000	27	0	0	13	8	0	9	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of	30,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0

(*c*) where payable at more than one year after date or sight	The same duty as a bond (No. 14) for the same amount.

13 BILL OF LADING (including a thorough bill of lading)	Four annas. N. B. If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.

Exemptions.

(*a*) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

(*b*) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs.			10 ...	Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 10		and does not exceed Rs.	50 ...	Four annas.
Do.	50	Do.	100 ...	Eight annas.
Do.	100	Do.	200 ...	One rupee.
Do.	200	Do.	300 ...	One rupee eight annas.
Do.	300	Do.	400 ...	Two rupees.
Do.	400	Do.	500 ...	Two rupees eight annas.
Do.	500	Do.	600 ...	Three rupees.
Do.	600	Do.	700 ...	Three rupees eight annas.
Do.	700	Do.	800 ...	Four rupees.
Do.	800	Do.	900 ...	Four rupees eight annas.
Do.	900	Do.	1,000 ...	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000				Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION-BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26) INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

Exemption.

Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.

15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also Release (No. 55), Revocation of Settlement (No. 58-B) Surrender of Lease (No. 61), Revocation of Trust (No. 64-B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount o the purchase money only.
18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body ...	One anna.
See also Letter of Allotment of Shares (No. 36)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer ...	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Five rupees
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No. 62.—	

where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50				...	Eight annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 50		but does not exceed	Rs. 100	...	One rupee.
Do.	100	Do.	200	...	Two rupees.
Do.	200	Do.	300	...	Three rupees.
Do.	300	Do.	400	...	Four rupees
Do.	400	Do.	500	...	Five rupees.
Do.	500	Do.	600	...	Six rupees.
Do.	600	Do.	700	...	Seven rupees.
Do.	700	Do.	800	...	Eight rupees.
Do.	800	Do.	900	...	Nine rupees.
Do.	900	Do.	1,000	...	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000				...	Five rupees.

Exemption.

Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1039, section 2.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED—*See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).

24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees,—

(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case ...	One rupee.

Exemption.

Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—

(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee ...	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(*b*) in any other case ...	One rupee.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty	
2 . CUSTOMS-BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable—	
(*a*) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
(*b*) by delivery	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	
Exemption.	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate, in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder; whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders; provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also Bond No. 14 and section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST *See* Trust No. 64.	

28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. *See* AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS PAWN OR PLEDGE No. 6.	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. *See* PARTNERSHIP No. 46.	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee
DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT No. 58.	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30. ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSIFF'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	
(*a*) High Court	Three hundred and fifty rupees
(*b*) District Court	One-hundred rupees.
(*c*) Munsiff's Court	Fifty rupees.
(*d*) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same ...	Fifty rupees.
(*e*) Any subordinate Magistrate's Court	Ten rupees.
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT.—*See* COPY (No. 24).	
32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (a) of Article No. 40, (that is, with possession)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) of Article No. 40, (that is, without possession)—	

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(i) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT No. 58 or WILL OR TRANSFER (No. 62).	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5.)	
34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED—*See* COMPOSITION-DEED (No. 22.)	
INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)	
35. LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	
(a) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.

(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for consideration equal to the amount or value o the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
[2] (v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.
(b) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23 for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(c) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered: Provided that in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.

Exemptions.

(a) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 100.

(b) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Explanations.— (i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the prepayment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*). (ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 53 (Exemption *c*).	
36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company	One anna.
See also Certificate or other Document (No. 18.)	
37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ...	One anna.
LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* Agreement (No. 5.)	
38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Ten rupees.
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—	
(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 Indian Companies Act, 1882	Fifteen rupees.
(*b*) if not so accompanied	Forty rupees.
Exemption. Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).	
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-deeds, Pawn or Pledge (No. 6), Bottomry Bond (No. 15), Mortgage of a Crop (No. 41), Respondentia Bond (No. 56), Security Bond (No. 57)—	
(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgager or agreed to be given.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.

(*b*) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Bond (14) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.—A mortgager who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article—	
when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.	
(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.	
41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—	
(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 ...	One anna.
(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	Two annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 ...	Two annas.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No 50).	
43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal—	
(*a*) of any goods exceeding in value, twenty rupees	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*b*) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ...	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.
44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... ... *See also* PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).	Eight annas.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* BILL OF EXCHANGE (No. 12).	
45. PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.
46. PARTNERSHIP.—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated :

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas.

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue.

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

47. POLICY OF INSURANCE.—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (*see* section 9.)	
(1) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy...	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(2) for time	
(iii) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Four annas.
B.—FIRE INSURANCE—	
(1) In respect of an original policy—for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000 for a period—	
(i) not exceeding one month	Two annas.
(ii) exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months	Three annas.
(iii) exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months.	Four annas.
(iv) exceeding six months	Six annas.
(2) In respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends, or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.
C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—	
(*a*) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only	One anna.

Exemption.

When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(b) In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof...	Two annas.
D.—Life Insurance or other Insurance not specifically provided for except such a re-insurance as is described in Division E of this Article—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	
(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.
Exemption.	
Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.	
E.—Re-Insurance by an Insurance Company, which has granted a policy of sea-insurance or a policy of fire-insurance, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.
General Exemption.	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)] not being a Proxy (No. 52).—	
(a) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.

(*b*) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*)	One rupee.
(*c*) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(*d*) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(*e*) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23.) for the amount of the consideration.
(*f*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N. B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 3 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note.	One rupee
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such ...	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44.)	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (*b*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution ...	One anna.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemptions.	
Receipts—	
(a) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;	
(b) for any payment of money without consideration;	
(c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator;	
(d) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity;	
(e) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity;	
(f) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;	
(g) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for:	
Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:	
Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.—	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.

(*b*) In any other case	Ten rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(*a*) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* SETTLEMENT (No. 58), TRUST (No. 64).	
57. SECURITY-BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument— (*a*) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation, as security for the repayment of such advances. (*b*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.	
58. SETTLEMENT—	
A INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B—Revocation of—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Trust (No. 64).	
59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882)	One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
Exemption.	
Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the collector of Stamp-revenue, of—	
(a) one and a half per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or	
(b) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—one and a half per centum of the additional capital so issued.	
SCRIP—*See* Certificate (No. 18).	
60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.

Exemption.

Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.

62. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(*a*) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(*b*) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(*c*) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	
(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(*d*) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate	Ten rupees.
(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary.	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.

Exemptions.

Transfers by endorsement—

(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;

(*b*) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;

(*c*) of a policy of insurance;

(*d*) of securities of the Government of India.

63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.

Exemption.

Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
64. TRUST—	
A.—Declaration—of, or concerning any property when made by any writing not being a Will.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.
B.—Revocation—of, or concerning any property when made by any instrument other than a Will...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Settlement (No. 58).	
VALUATION.—*See* Appraisement (No. 8).	
VAKIL.—*See* Entry as Vakil (No. 30).	
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.

No. D. L. 431.

RULES PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO THE DEBENTURE BOND HOLDERS, THE TRANSFER OF BONDS, ETC., UNDER DATE THE 23RD NOVEMBER 1916, CORRESPONDING TO THE 8TH VRISCHIGOM 1092.

Enfacement for Payment of Interest.

Interest on the Government Debenture bonds of 1091 M. E. is payable at the Treasury at which the bonds have been enfaced for payment. Any holder desiring to transfer the bond for payment of interest at any other Treasury should therefore apply, along with the bond, to the Financial Secretary to Government, either direct or through the Treasury Officer concerned.

2. The Financial Secretary will advise the Treasury Officers of the issue of any bond of which the interest is payable at their Treasuries as also the cancelment of any such bond. When the advice is received, the Treasury Officer will make an entry in a register in Form No. A. This advice is independent of the letter forwarding the bond for delivering to the holder.

Payment of Interest.

3. Interest warrants in Form No. B. will be issued half yearly by the Account Officer to the Treasuries at which the bonds are enfaced for payment; or they will be sent direct to the holders on their written application. The warrants are made payable to the order of the registered holders. An advice in Form No. C. of the warrants issued on each Treasury will be furnished to the Treasury Officer concerned.

4. The Treasury Officer will register the warrants in a register of Interest Warrants in Form No. D; and he will deliver them either to the person in whose favour the warrant is issued, or to any one sent by him and bearing a written and *signed* request for delivery. The signature of the recipient will be taken in the register and payment will thereafter be made at the Treasury in the usual way as on an ordinary authorised pay order, the Treasury Officer being responsible, as in the case of all other payments, that payment is made to the proper person.

NOTE:—In every case, advice will have been received of the issue of the warrant; and these advice must be carefully kept and used as in the case of advices of Bills,

5. The Treasury Officer is not required to advise the holder of a bond of the arrival of his interest warrant. The holder should know the dates on which to expect it. But if the holder leaves the interest order unclaimed for eight months, the Treasury Officer should return it (together with the next following one, which he will have had for two months by then), to the Account Officer, and mark them off in the register as thus returned. When a party applies subsequently for payment of these interest warrants, application should be made to the Account Officer for their return.

Transfer of Bonds.

6. The bonds are not negotiable instruments; but the property in them may be *transferred* by endorsement. The endorsement should be in the following form:---

"Transferred to ______________________________

(Full name and address) ______________________

It should be quite clear and distinct and attested by two respectable witnesses. Vernacular endorsements should be literally translated into English immediately below them. No transfer will be effectual until it shall have been registered in the office of the Financial Secretary to Government, to whom the bond duly endorsed as above, should be forwarded, in registered cover.

Death of Holder.

7. In the event of the death of the legal holder of a bond, the same will have to be forwarded to the Financial Secretary to Government for issuing a fresh bond. The person applying should establish his title to the bond by a Succession Certificate from a District Court as required by Regulation IX of 1090. Interest warrants will thereafter be issued to the legal heir in whose favour the fresh bond has been issued.

8. The Treasury Officer should take care that warrants issued in favour of deceased holders are paid by him only to the legal heir or heirs, *i. e.*, those who produce Succession Certificates under Regulation IX of 1090.

Warrants in favour of Joint Holders.

9. No payment of interest should be made to one or more of the persons in whose favour a warrant is issued, except upon production, by such one or more persons, of written authority from the others, to give a discharge on behalf of them.

Issue of Fresh Bonds.

10. Application should be made to the Financial Secretary for issue of fresh bonds, in the following cases, the bonds also being forwarded to him at the same time.

(*a*) When the transfer endorsement columns on the reverse of the bond are fully used up and necessity arises to make a further transfer;

(*b*) When the bond is found to be worn or torn;

(*c*) When the holder, or any one of the joint holders of a bond, is dead, and application is made by the legal heir or heirs for the issue of a fresh bond;

(*d*) When the interest on the bond has to be made payable at a Treasury other than the one at which it is enfaced for payment.

(*e*) When a bond has to be subdivided into others of smaller denominations; or

(*f*) When two or more bonds standing in the name of the same person or persons have to be consolidated into one or more

bonds of larger denominations, bonds being issued only for Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 100.

A fee of Annas 4 is payable upon each new bond issued.

NOTE:—In the case of applications for sub-division or consolidation of bonds *with* change of Treasuries for payment of interest, only one set of fees will be levied, *viz.*, that which brings greater revenue to the Government.

Register of Powers of Attorney.

11. A Register of powers of attorney will be maintained in the Account Office in Form No. E; and until the authority is cancelled, interest warrants will be issued only in favour of the person so authorised to receive the interest.

Issue of Duplicate.

12. When a bond is lost and the holder wants a duplicate, he should advertise the loss of the bond without delay in three successive issues of the Government Gazette, and also address the Financial Secretary to Government on the subject, fully detailing the Circumstances attending the loss of the bond and the dates and pages of the Government Gazette, in which the loss has been advertised. A penalty of Rupee one is levied for the issue of a Duplicate. The amount should be remitted to the Treasury and the Treasury receipt should also accompany the application. The Financial Secretary will issue the duplicate after satisfying himself that the applicant is the registered holder of the bond.

Purchase and Sale of Bonds.

13. Bonds may be purchased or sold through the Agency of the Financial Secretary, and any one wishing to sell or purchase bonds should communicate his desire to him, so that intending buyers and sellers may be brought together. The holder of the bond should furnish particulars regarding the number and value of the bond which he wishes to dispose of, and the minimum rate at which he is prepared to sell it. If the intending buyer is prepared to purchase the bond at the rate fixed by the seller, the Financial Secretary will inform him the amount to be paid by him which will be sufficient to meet the cost, the registration fee and the commission due to the Government. This amount should be paid into the nearest Treasury, and the Treasury receipt should be forwarded to the Financial Secretary, who will then arrange with the seller to transfer the property of the bond to the name of the buyer. The transfer will be registered in the office of the Financial Secretary, to Government and the bond will then be forwarded to the buyer. The amount due to the seller, *viz.*, the purchase value of the bond, minus the commission due to the Government will be made payable to the seller from any Treasury in the State.

14. A commission of two Annas per cent is levied on all bonds purchased or sold through the Financial Secretary.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
23rd November 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

FORM A.

No. of Bond.	Name and address of Holder.	Amount of Bond.			Initials of Treasury Officer.	Remarks
		Rs.	Ch.	C.		

FORM B.

(Obverse).

No.

To

The Treasury Officer at.... ....

Pay to ....

....

the sum of Rupees..

as per particulars shown on the reverse of this order and debit the amount to 26---Interest on the 5 PER CENT GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE BONDS OF 1091.

(*Reverse.*)

Name and address of person to whom the Bond belongs.	Particulars of the Bond.				Period for which Interest is paid.	Amount of Interest.
	No.	Amount.				
		Rs.	Ch.	C.		

I hereby acknowledge to have received the amount above specified.

Signature of payee | Stamp if necessary.

Date.

FORM C.

ADVICE LIST OF INTEREST WARRANTS.

I beg to advise having to-day issued upon you the under-noted interest warrants.

Account Office,

Dated.................... Account Officer.

No. of the		Name and addres sof payee.	Amount.			Date of payment.	Initials of Treasury Officer.
Warrant.	Bond.		Rs.	Ch.	C.		

FORM D.

REGISTER OF INTEREST ORDERS.

Date of receipt.	Printed Number.	Amount of each order.			To whom payable.	Date of delivery.	Receipt of person to whom delivered.
		Rs.	Ch.	C.			

FORM. E.

REGISTER OF POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CERTIFICATES, ETC.

Serial No.	Date of registry.	Date of document.	Name of Principal	To whom granted.	Description.	Limitation of power.

Amendment to the Rules re Travancore Government Debenture Bonds sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja, under date the 11th June 1918.

In the Rules regarding Travancore Government Debenture Bonds, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date 23rd November 1916, delete the "note" under Rule 10.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th June 1918.

(By order,)
K. GEORGE,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Amendments to the meeting Bye-laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 7th October 1915.

I. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint, from among their own number, such Sub-Committees, consisting of such numbers, as they deem fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter, connected with the purposes of this Regulation.

The work of the Sub-Committees will only be by way of assisting the Committee in dealing with any given matter preliminary to passing regular resolution thereon.

II. The meetings of the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee shall be held at its office at any time fixed by the President on the 4th, 14th and 24th of every Malabar month (if these days are not Gazetted holidays). If any such date is a holiday or otherwise inconvenient for a meeting, the President shall arrange for the meeting on the next office day so as to bring up the number of meetings in every month to at least three.

No such meeting shall be held unless due notice specifying the time of such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, has been given by written, typed or printed notice to be addressed by the President to each of the members.

III. Notice to the members of the Committee shall be given in the following form:—

"The meeting of the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee will be held in (place) at (hour) on (week-day) the (date).

Date. Subject. President.

Conduct of business.

IV. The President shall regulate the conduct of business at the meetings of the Committee and preserve order and regularity in the Proceedings.

V. At the hour fixed for the meeting if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and if the President be not present, the members present, may proceed at once to choose a member to preside, under Section 14 of the Regulation. If the President arrive after a presiding member has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

VI. If at the hour fixed for the meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present, and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse, without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next meeting day at the same time and place.

VII. If during a meeting, the President or the presiding Member notices that a quorum is not present he shall stop proceedings and adjourn the meeting.

VIII. After the President or the Chairman for the time being shall have taken his seat, any member may move any proposition or ask any question, provided that except in the case of special meetings under Bye-law II, notice of such motion or question has been given one week before the date of the meeting.

Rules of Interpellation.

1. Any question may be asked by any Member subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

2. The question shall be confined to matters that could come up at a meeting of the Committee.

3. No question shall be asked as to matters that are entirely within the powers and control of the President.

4. No question shall be asked unless it complies with the following conditions:—

(*a*) It shall be so framed as to be merely a request for information.

(*b*) It shall not be of excessive length.

(*c*) It shall not contain arguments, inferences ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of any person except in his official or public, and

(*d*) It shall not ask for an expression of an opinion or the solution of a hypothecal proposition.

5. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Government and the Committee, no questions shall be asked except as to matters of fact and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

6. A Member who wishes to ask any question shall give notice in writing to the President at least 7 clear days before the meeting of the Committee at which he desires to put the question and shall, with such notice send a copy of the question which he wishes to ask.

Provided that the President may allow a question to be put with shorter notice than 7 days and may, in any case requiring longer notice or may extend the time for answering a question.

7. If any question is not in accordance with rules 4 or 5, the President may cause the question to be returned to the Member concerned, for the purpose of amendment.

If the Member does not within such time, as the President may fix in this behalf, re-submit the question duly amended, the question shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

8. The President may disallow any question or any part of the question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests.

9. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any order of the President under rule 7 or 8.

10. Questions that have been allowed shall be entered in the list of business for the day and shall be put in the order in which they stand in the list, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

11. Questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the President may in his discretion determine.

12. Any Member who has asked a question may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information has been made in the original question.

13. The President may decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, in which case the supplementary question may be put in the form of a fresh question at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

14. Rules 4 and 5 apply to supplementary questions also.

Provided that the President may disallow any supplementary question without giving any reason therefor.

15. The President may rule that an answer to a question in the list of business for the day shall be given on the ground of public interests even though the question may have been withdrawn.

16. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or of any answer given to a question.

17. All questions asked and the answers given shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Committee.

Provided that no question which has been disallowed shall be so entered.

IX. All points of order shall be decided by the President or the presiding Member and his decision shall be final.

X. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements, may be put to the meeting by the President without their being moved or seconded. Motions regarding the election of a Member to preside, the precedence of certain business, adjournments and the like, must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XI. Every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President, at any time, before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any member seconds the motion or amendment and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no member seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

XII. If a member has given notice of his intention to move a resoluti- and if that member be not present at the meeting, or shall have ceased to be Member before the meeting, or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he had given notice, any Member present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

XIII. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion, to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XIV. A Member who intends to propose an amendment to a motion is at liberty to send at any time beforehand to the President his proposed amendment in writing.

XV. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received, shall be arranged in the order in which if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion and if any proposed amendments are handed over to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments.

XVI. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any Member may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other Member seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

XVII. No amendment may be made to words which it has already been resolved, shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment except by addition of other words.

XVIII. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

XIX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The President or the Presiding Member, may move and second resolutions, speak and vote, without quitting the chair.

XXI. A Member who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report, or Proceedings of a Committee, the Members of that Committee may vote.

XXII. When a budget or a supplemental budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure will be as follows :—

The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder, put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget". If any Member proposes to reduce or to increase the item, and the proposal is seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

XXIII. At a meeting, the Members may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. In Committee, a motion need not be seconded and a Member may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXIV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 18, Clause ( ), upon the President's Annual Administration Report shall not be in order unless three days' notice shall have been given of such resolution.

XXV. The minute-book of the Committee shall be open to inspection by any Member.

XXVI. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at, at the meeting shall be read out to the meeting.

By order.
Sd/. A. J. VIEYRA.

Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

M. V. SUBRAMONY AIYER,

President.

Rules regarding the imposition and levy of tax on vehicles and animals in the town of Trivandrum under Section 89, Clause (6) of the T. I. C. Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 11th August 1916.

A half yearly tax on vehicles or animals kept or used in the Town will be levied from 1-1-1092, as follows:—

Half Yearly	Rs.	Chs.	C.
For every motor car	15	0	0
For every 4 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 2 or more horses.	3	0	0
For every 4 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 1 horse or by 2 or more bulls.	1	7	0
For every 2 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 1 horse or by 2 or more bulls, or bullocks.	0	21	0
For every two wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one bull.	0	14	0
For every 2 wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by 2 or more horses.	1	7	0
Every motor cycle.	1	14	0
Every other vehicle with spring or a bicycle or a tricycle except children's cart.	1	0	0
Every elephant.	6	0	0
Every horse of whatever size.	0	14	0
For every bullock or bull.	0	7	0
For every cart or other vehicle without spring excepting hand carts and babycarts.	0	14	0

Explanation:—Vehicles or animals kept outside the town limits shall be treated as '*used*' in the town if they are kept for use in the town.

Exceptions:—

Such vehicles or animals will be exempt from tax.

(*a*). If they belong to the Government, the Royal-Stables, or the Palace.

(*b*). If they belong to the Committee.

(*c*). If they belong to the British Resident.

(*d*). If they are carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only.

(*e*). If they remain unused for any whole half-year.

(*f*). If they belong to the assistant Resident.

II. An Inspector of animals and vehicles will be appointed for the town whose duty it will be to register all the vehicles and animals liable to such taxation. Such register will contain the name and house No. of the owner, the description of the vehicle or animal taxed and the half-yearly tax thereon.

III. It shall be incumbent on every owner of vehicle or animal to have it registered by the Committee at the commencement of every half-year before the end of the 1st month in such half-year, provided that it shall not be necessary to repeat such registration once made, in any subsequent half-year, when such vehicle or animal continues in the possession of the same owner. Any one purchasing or coming into possession of any vehicle or animal in the course of any half-year should register the same within 15 days of such possession.

IV. The registration of any vehicle or animal shall be made by entry thereof kept by the Inspector as aforesaid. Such registry shall be evidenced in respect of vehicles and animals by means of tokens given by the Committee to be retained by the owner and shown for verification by the inspecting officers. The owners shall see that such tokens given at first are preserved. If such tokens are lost, they will be renewed on payment of 4 chs. each.

V. It shall be the duty of the Inspector specially appointed for the purpose to enquire into, examine and report all cases of vehicles or animals liable to tax and not registered by the owner in time, and in this, he will be assisted by the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the town; and for this purpose, the President, the Health Officer, the Revenue Inspector, the Inspector specially appointed and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the town are authorised to stop any vehicle or animal used on any public roads or pathways to see if the same is registered or not. On reports made of any vehicle or animal not registered, notices will be

issued by the President to the owners to show cause in seven days why such registration should not be made, and if no objection is made, or if any objection so made is not allowed by the President, the registration will be made absolute and the tax levied.

VI. The tax on every vehicle or animal registered under Rule III or V shall be payable by the owner within the 2nd month of every half-year or within one month of such registration whichever is later: and in default, coercive process will be issued and action taken for recovery under the Revenue Recovery Regulation. A receipt signed by the Inspector will be given for the tax on each vehicle or animal registered under these rules.

VII. The registration of any animal or vehicle once made in the name of any person as owner will continue as such in the registers for the subsequent half-years until intimation is given by such person of his ceasing to possess it and the same is verified and disposed of by the President. Any person registered as owner of any vehicle or animal in any half-year will be liable to the tax therefor for that half-year even though he ceases to be such owner in any part thereof. And any person coming into possession of any vehicle or animal already registered in another name for a half-year will also be liable to the tax for that half-year, if such tax remains unpaid.

VIII. These rules will come into force on the 1st Chingom 1092.

By order,

Sd/. A. J. VIEYRA

Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

M V. SUBRAMONY AIYER,

President

Amendments to the Rules relating to the introduction of and collection of House-tax in the Town of Trivandrum, under Sections 86 & 96 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 2nd October 1915.

I. A tax on buildings and such lands as are used as cartstands and for similar purposes shall be levied at 2 per cent per annum and the annual rental thereof as per G. O. No. 5232 dated 1st October 1909.

The President shall prepare and keep an assessment book showing, the houses or other buildings or places liable to taxation under the Regulation. The Assessment Register shall show in distinct columns:

(*a*) The name of the ward, section, street if any, in which it is situated and the Town Improvement Committee No. or sub-number given to the house. structure or place,

(*b*) The name of the owner or occupier thereof,

(*c*) The designation thereof, if any,

(*d*) The annual rental thereof, and

(*e*) The amount of the tax assessed.

Such assessment shall be completely revised once in five years and fresh revised registers prepared accordingly.

II. If at any time, it appears to the President that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment book he may cause the book to be amended in such manner as may be deemed just; provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the assessment book should not be amended as proposed.

III. For houses or buildings or places owned by the President the original assessment shall be made by the Revenue Officer in charge of the Taluq in which the Town is situated and appeals shall be made to the Committee.

IV. The tax shall be payable by the owner or occupier of the buildings or places in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within the first two months of each half-year, failing which a demand notice will be issued under Regulation I of 1068 and steps taken for recovery.

V. Every person making payment of the tax will be given a receipt therefor signed by the Revenue Inspector. Such receipt shall specify:—

(a) The Ward, Section Town Improvement Committee No. of the house or building,

(b) The name of the owner,

(c) The period for which the payment is made,

(d) The person who makes the payment,

(e) The amount in respect of which it is granted, and

(f) The date of the receipt.

VI. Any person at any time not less than 30 days before the end of the year, may move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming year, on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment; such petition will be considered and disposed of after the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case. The decision will be communicated to the petitioner by an endorsement. The assessment book shall be corrected with reference to the President's orders.

VII. If any building has been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall, on demand by the owner refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant. Every demand for a refund under this order shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he at or about the time that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

VIII. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the President shall on completion of such work or occupation of such building assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and give notice to the owner, calling for objection if any, in 15 days and intimating the half-year from which the tax becomes due; and such assessment will be fixed after hearing objections, if any, and disposal of the same. The assessment book will be amended accordingly and bills issued for collection calling for payment in 15 days, after which notice under Regulation I of 1068 will be issued and steps taken for recovery. But if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax, as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

IX. When any building is demolished or destroyed the owner thereof may give notice to the President of such demolition or destruction; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of the tax which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

X. A register of demand, containing the amount of tax due on each building, shall be maintained by the Revenue Inspector in which all collections will be entered. Such Register will be written from year to year in accordance with the assessment book.

XI. Every sale or other transfer of a house or building or place assessed under these rules should be intimated to the President to shift the liability of tax to the purchaser thereof; and until such intimation is given, the previous owner or occupier will be responsible for the payment of the house-tax except in cases where the purchaser volunteers to pay.

XII. The Committee may revise any order passed by the President in regard to the assessment under the above rules.

XIII. These rules will come into force from the date of the publication in the Government Gazette

By order,
Sd./ A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copy.)

M. V. SUBRAMONY AIYER
President.

Revised Rules regarding the introduction of License fees in the Town of Trivandrum, under Sections 33, 53 and 55 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 19th December 1915

All applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

2. All such applications shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the office of the President, on paymant of Ch. 1 each.

3. Every application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under the rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the President or the Committee, as the case may be.

5. Licenses granted will be subject to these rules and to the conditions laid down in each license.

6. A license shall hold good till the close of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the President or the Committee for reasons stated or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

7. The licensee shall obey the orders of the President, of the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer or Assistant Sanitary Inspector with regard to the arrangements to be made and the precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. The licensee shall be held responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

9. The licensee shall produce the license when called for by the President or any Member or officers of the Committee.

10. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid by him shall not be refunded.

11. If any application for a license be not granted, the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

12. Every license-holder when so required in his license, shall put up a sign-board containing his name, together with the number and the purpose of the license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is granted.

13. A license granted to carry on business in a particular place shall not hold good for any other place, though by the same person and for the same purpose.

14. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Gazette

Section 33.

Temporary occupation of streets etc.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of four chuckrams per 100 sq. ft. of space per day up to 1000 sq. ft and two chuckrams for every additional 100 sq. ft. or fraction there of, when the space occupied is over 1000 sq. ft.

2. No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals, sheds, thoranams, arches, etc., in streets on occasions of religious festivals or processions or on public occasions, provided that permission for the same has been obtained previously.

3. For the occupation of any street, etc., made by putting up pandals, sheds tents, enclosures, etc., for dramatic performances, circuses and other exhibitions which charge fees for admission, an additional fee of Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per diem as may be fixed by the President in each case shall be levied for the days such performances, etc., take place, exclusive of the fee charged for the space occupied.

4. When an occupation of street under this Section is made by the P. W. D. or Maramat Department for the exclusive benefit of a private individual, it shall be incumbent on that individual to take up a license for such occupation.

5. The licensee shall enclose the space occupied and shall during nights put up warning lights at the site.

6. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to its original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

Section 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

1. Licenses shall be taken for places used for any of the following purposes on payment of the fees noted against each of them.

2. The building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials if so required in any license.

3. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting cumbustible articles from fire.

i. Melting tallow	Rs. 6 per annum.
ii. Boiling bones, offal or blood	Do. Do.
iii. Soap house	Do. Do.
iv. Oil boiling house	Do. Do.
v. Dyeing house	Do. Do.
vi. Tannery	Rs. 12 per annum.
vii. Brick-kiln	Do. Do.
viii. Tile-kiln	Do. Do.
ix. Lime-kiln	Do. Do.
Other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise such as :—	
x. As a store house for skins and hides exceeding 1 Indian Maund	Rs. 24 per annum.
xi. As a store house for bones and horns exceeding the above quantity	Rs. 12 per annum.
xii. As a store house for fish prawns etc., exceeding the above quantity	Do. Do.
xiii. As a place for ginger bleaching	Do. Do.
xiv. Salting fish in trenches and in quantities exceeding 1 Maund	Rs. 6 Do.
As a yard or depot for trading in	
xv. Hay, straw or thatching grass	Do. Do.
xvi. Timber trade or Work-shop	Rs. 12 per 1000 sq. ft. or less and Rs. 6 extra for every additional 500 sq. ft. or fraction thereof.
xvii. Firewood (including cocoanut shell)	Rs. 9 per annum.
xviii. Coal	Rs. 12 Do.
Other dangerously inflammable materials such as:—	
xix. Cadjans	Rs. 6 per annum.
xx. Cotton	Rs. 12 Do.
xxi. Charcoal	Rs. 6 Do.
xxii. Cocoanut husks dried	Do. Do.
xxiii. Bamboos	Rs. 3 Do.
xxiv. Dry sticks (pathals)	Do. Do.
xxv. Reeds	Do. Do.
xxvi. Coir, yarn or fibre or coir manufactured goods.	Rs. 6 Do.
xxvii. Hemp	Do. Do.
xxviii. Storage or trade in Copra exceeding one candy in quantity	Rs. 12 Do.
As a store house for any explosive such as :—	
xxix. Dynamite	Rs. 24 Do.
xxx. Gun-powder or blasting powder.	Do. Do.
xxxi Crackers or other pyrotechnics	Rs. 12 Do.
xxxii. Do. Do.	Rs. 3 for 3 months or less
xxxiii. As a store house for petroleum or kerosine oil or spirit such as:—	
Rectified spirit, methylated, above 8 gals. and below 60 gals.	Re. 1 per annum.
Above 60 gals. and below 200 gals.	Rs. 2½ Do.
Above 200 gals. and below 500 gals.	Rs. 5 Do.
500 gals. and upwards	Rs. 24 Do.

No license is necessary to keep in store up to 8 gals. at a time for one's own use other than for trade.

Section 55.

Private slaughter-house, Conditions.

1. A slaughter house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of streets or thoroughfares.

2 A slaughter-house shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented, and made impervious to water or blood. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at east once a day. Offal, etc., shall be removed and disposed of immediately by the licensee to places pointed out by the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer.

3. The slaughter-house shall be open to inspection by the President, or any Member or officers of the Committee.

4. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined and stamped by the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer and no animal other than those examined and stamped shall be slaughtered in a licensed slaughter-house.

5. No person affected with any infectious or loathesome disease shall be allowed either to slaughter the animals or to enter the slaughter-house.

6. A fee of Rs. 24 per annum shall be charged for a slaughter-house where cattle are slaughtered and Rs. 12 per annum where sheep, goats and pigs alone are slaughtered.

Section 55.

Butcher shop.

1. The licensee shall keep the place and the premises around it clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

2. The meat offered for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall be offered for sale.

3. The licensee shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.

4. The shops will always be open to inspection by the President or any Member or officers of the Committee.

. No person affected with any infectious or loathesome disease shall be allowed to sell meat or enter a meat shop.

By order.
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bye-laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 24th April 1912 under Section 34 A of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085.

1. Every application for license shall be made to the Town Improvement Committee in the printed form which can be obtained at the office of the Health officer on payment of a chuckram per copy.

2. Such application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be accompanied:—I In the case of buildings, by

(*a*) A site plan drawn to a scale of not less than one fiftieth of an inch to a foot showing:—

(1) The boundaries of the site,

(2) The position of the site in relation to the adjoining streets,

(3) The name of the street or locality in which the building is proposed to be erected, and

(4) The position and dimensions of proposed urinals, drains, cess-pools, stables, cattle-sheds cow-houses, wells and other appurtenances, if any, of the building;

(*b*) A plan of the building and the elevations and sections drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot showing:—

(1) The levels and width of the foundation of the building

(2) The level of the lowest floor of the building, and

(3) The level of all court-yards and open spaces in the building or premises and the plinth-level of buildings with reference to the level at the centre of the nearest street;

and (c) A specification giving full information on the following particulars:—

(1) The extent of the site

(2) Themethod of construction and the materials to be used

(3) The manner in which the surface drainage of land will be disposed of

(4) The means of access that will be available to scavengers to get to latrines.

(5) The purpose for which it is intended to use the building, and

(6) If the building is intended to be used as a dwelling house for two or more families, or as a place for carrying on any trade or business in which more

than 20 people may be employed, or as a place of public resort—the means of ingress and egress;

(7) Particulars with regard to height and projection of he roofs in respect of houses along side Poramboke grounds.

Explanation:—If it is intended to use the building or part thereof for any of the purposes specified in section 53 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, or as a stable, cattle-shed, cow-house or a place for the housing of goats, pigs, sheep or poultry, the fact must be expressly stated.

and II. In the case of wells,

By a statement showing the dimensions of the well and the manner in which it is to be fenced.

3. Applications unaccompanied by plans and specification will not be accepted.

4. No door or gate, bar or ground floor window which opens on any street, shall be constructed so as to open outwards.

5. The floor or lowest floor of every building constructed, re-constructed or extended from the ground level must be constructed at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for effectual drainage of the building and placed at such level as will admit of the drainage being led into some public drain at the time existing or projected.

6. The height of a building shall in no case exceed one and a half times the distance between the front of the building and the further edge of the adjoining street.

7. Every interior court-yard must be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest street, so as to admit of easy drainage into the street.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 4th May 1912.

By order,
Sd/. A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy).

No. G. 7265.

PRIVATE SCAVENGING RULES FOR THE TOWN OF TRIVANDRUM, FRAMED UNDER SECTIONS 88 AND 96 OF REGULATION III OF 1076, AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1085 AND II OF 1088, SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1915 & 27TH MAY 1916.

1. House-scavenging in all parts of the Town is compulsory and houses in the Town when once brought under the system will continue so unless and until specially exempted by the Committee.

2. The Committee may exempt any house for any of the following reasons:—

(*a*) that there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and pre judices of the occupants;

(*b*) that the house has a compound measuring not less than one acre in extent and is situated in uncrowded localities;

(*c*) that the house is situated by the side of the sea as in Muttathura, &c. or by the side of paddy fields or other open spaces as in Edapazhinji, &c.;

(*d*) that the house is situated far away from other dwelling houses and the public road; and

(*e*) that the house is scavenged by private agency to the satisfaction of the Committee.

3. In all cases of exemption, the house and premises shall be kept scrupulously clean to the satisfaction of the Health Officer. Houses once exempted may again be brought by the Committee under the operation of these rules in scavenging work is not satisfactorily done.

4. Every occupant of a house brought under the private scavenging system should intimate to the Committee his change of residence or his vacating the house. If any house be so left vacant for more than a month, a refund of the fee at Re. ¼ per mensem will be allowed for such period of vacancy, and if the house is left vacant for a whole quarter, the fees for the whole of that period will be remitted. Such refund will be allowed only to those who have given notice under this Section. Occupation of a house for a portion of a month will be taken as occupation for that month.

5. A register containing the Town Improvement Committee Numbers and names, if any, of the houses scavenged or exempted under the above rules with the names of the owners and occupiers thereof, shall be kept in the Town Improvement Committee's office.

6. A quarterly fee of Re. 1 shall be levied from the occupiers of every house in the Town with effect from the date of which the amended rules came into force.

7. The tax payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment or a school, hostel, market or other institution, public or private, shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time, at such rates as they think fit, provided, however, that the rates fixed by the Committee, under this rule, may be reduced or enhanced by the Government in any manner they deem proper.

8. The tax due for every quarter shall be payable before the last day of the first month of that quarter. Every person failing to pay the tax within that time shall be deemed a defaulter and the amount due from him shall be treated as an arrear of public revenue as defined in Regulation I of 1068.

9. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the President or the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers and inspection by the officers of the Committee.

10. The scavenger will call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day and will announce himself before entering a privy.

11. These rules shall supersede all existing rules on the subject and shall come into operation from the date of publication in the Gazette.

By order,
M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE MANACAUD SASTHANCOIL MARKET, UNDER SECTION 58 OF REGULATION III OF 1076 AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1085 AND II OF 1088, PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE 15-12-'14.

1. The stalls in the Market shall be serially numbered.

2. The Market shall be open on all days of the week, the Market hours being from 6 A. M. to 6-30 P. M.

3. The stalls shall be leased out or let by auction for such period as the Committee might resolve upon, on each occasion of such leasing or letting to the highest bidder, by the Committee President or any officer appointed by the Committee for that purpose.

Ordinarily not more than one stall shall be given to any one person. The Committee President or any officer appointed for that purpose may also lease or let for trade any sites or standings within the market premises by auction to the highest bidder; ordinarily not more than one standing or site will be given to one person. A license in writing for the use of each stall, site or standing will be given by the President to the lessee or the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed.

4. All articles shall be sold or exposed for sale in any stall or standing set apart by the President from time to time for the purpose of selling such articles. The expression "a standing" shall include any place, space or accommodation other than a stall which may be allotted or allowed to any person resorting to the Market for the purpose of sitting thereat as a seller of goods or wares or for the purpose of placing thereon any stand-bench, board, tray or other like things. Any stall or standing remaining unleased may be let at the rate of chs. 4 per stall for each day.

5. Open spaces will be left for the sale of petty articles to the extent the grounds would permit. The letting in this case shall ordinarily be for a day only and renewable daily and the hire shall be cash 4 a day for every basket or cooly load of things.

6. The rent of stalls when given on contract for a term will be payable in advance and when given on the monthly payment system the rent shall be payable on the 1st of each Malabar month in advance for that month, in default of which, the lessee shall be liable to forfeiture of license and held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by a resale of the lease either by public auction or private contract. He shall also be liable to ejection after the 1st day of the month for which no advance payment is paid, his right to possession having ceased with the last day of the previous month.

7. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing in the Market shall bring or cause to be brought into the Market any goods, provisions or marketable commodities except such as are intended for sale in the market nor shall he for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the conveyance of such goods, provisions or marketable commodities to or from such stall or standing place, deposit or cause or allow to be deposited, in any passage or place adjoining such stall or standing or elsewhere in the Market or in any of the immediate approaches thereto, any hamper, crate, basket, barrel or other receptacle or such goods for the purpose of sale or exposure for sale.

8. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing shall deposit or expose or allow any goods, provisions, Market commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in the stall or standing so as to obstruct the passage of any person or of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities or articles in or through the Market or any part thereof.

9. Every tenant or occupier of a stall shall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or casket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

10. Every tenant or occupier and every servant of a tenant or occupier of a stall shall at all times be decently and properly dressed when present in the Market.

11. The President may by an order in writing prohibit any person other than a tenant or his agent to trade in any stall or standing leased out to such tenant.

12. No person shall hold any sale by auction in the Market without the written consent of the President and such permission will be granted only in payment of 2 per cent on the value of goods intended to be so auctioned.

13. No person shall hawk or carry about or cry any article whatever for sale in the Market for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or standing or shall use any bell or noisy instrument whatever.

14. No person shall bring any dog or knowingly permit any dog to follow him into the Market.

15. No person shall shoot or make use of any violent, obscene or abusive, disgusting or offensive language.

16. Every person resorting to the Market as a buyer or a seller or as a cooly or otherwise shall at all times comply with the directions of the officer appointed for the Market for the maintenance of order and regularity.

17. No weights and measures other than those recognised as standard of weights and measures and stamped by the officers authorised by Government shall be kept or used in the Market.

18. No putrid or unwholesome article of consumption shall be allowed to be exposed or sold in the Market. The officer appointed for the Market shall under such general orders as the Committee may pass from time to time be at liberty to summarily remove or destroy all such articles and the lessee shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

19. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathesome or contagious disease will be admitted into the Market either as vendor or purchaser or spectator or otherwise for the purpose of begging. All such persons shall be summarily ejected Known depredators will likewise be excluded from the Market.

20. No meat or fish of any kind shall be allowed into the Market.

21. No carriage or cart or any other vehicle will be allowed to remain within the Market area except for the loading and unloading of things and for such time as may be necessary therefor.

22. An officer called the Market officer shall be appointed for the Market who shall under the orders of the President be in general control and supervision of the Market.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FORM OF LICENSE TO BE ISSUED.

License No...........

Subject to the Rules now in force or which may hereafter be brought into force in the Manacaud Market.......... ... . (name).................... (address) is hereby licensed to sell in that Market .... (name of the article) in stall No...........For....... .... from .... in consideration of a ren of........ ....payable in advance.

The license should be in the possession of the licensee who is required to produce it whenever required by the President, any Member of the Committee or any officer authorised to inspect the same. A breach of any of the Rules of the Market entails forfeiture of this license and summary ejection.

President

KOTTAYAM TOWN, IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules under Sections 33, 40, 53 and 60 of Regulation, III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycausy 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License form A—(Appended below).

1. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follows :—

(*a*) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*b*) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*c*) To put up pandals for ceremonies, etc., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use for more than 15 days.

(*d*) To put up pandals for ceremonies etc., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 feet into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 feet and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(*e*) To put up scaffolding boards etc., when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on:

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, etc., which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain:

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the sight.

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, etc., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional play ground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License form B—appended below.

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades etc., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(*b*) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License form C—appended below.

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee :—

(a) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non inflammable materials.

(b) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

(c) The place, house or yard or depot and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, and its officers and an officer of the Police department not below the rank of an Inspector.

2. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(a) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.

(b) Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(c) Soap house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Re 1 per annum.

(d) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.

(e) (1) Brick-kiln Rs. 3 per kiln per annum.

(2) Tile-kiln Rs. 3 per annum.

(3) Lime-kiln Rs. 3 per annum.

(f) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(g) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, fire-wood or coal or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(h) (1) Gun-powder or blasting powder :—

Retail i. e., 25 lbs and under—Rs. 2 per annum.

Wholesale i. e., exceeding 25 lbs—Rs. 4 per annum.

(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.

(3) Petroleum or any inflammable spirit :—

Retail, in bottles or tins up to fifty gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.

Wholesale, in bottles or tins above fifty but not exceeding one hundered gallons Rs. 2 per annum and for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form D—as appended below.

The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat:—

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(a) that all animals stamped on a particular day should be slaughtered at least on the next day; if any animal be not so slaughtered it should again be taken for examination and if found fit should again be stamped.

(b) that every head of cattle stamped shall be slaughtered between 5 and 7 P. M. and every sheep and goat between 6 and 8 A. M.

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license holder shall without demur abide by the dicision of such Officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathesome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals:—

(1) The license-holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathesome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughter house or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License form E—(as appended below).

The license fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12 per annum.

Rules for the Regulation, control and sale of fish in the public fish market of the towns of Kottayam under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, passed by His Highness The Maha Raja, under date the 19th September 1914.

I. The market held on survey No. 3/2 now used as the public fish market is, for the purpose of these rules, hereby declared to be the public fish market of the town of Kottayam.

II. The market shall be open on every day between 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

III. No fish shall be sold or exposed for sale in the market in any place other than that set apart for the purpose, without the special sanction of the President.

IV. In storing one's fish, no one shall take up more space than is absolutely necessary so as to cause inconvenience to the public that may resort to the market or to other dealers, nor shall any dirt or refuse matter be allowed to lie about the place.

V. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market, nor shall any person be allowed to intercept fish from the owners or act as *dallal* (go between) between such owner and the purchaser with a view to wrongful gain.

VI. No putrid or unwholesome fish of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

VII. No person affected with loathesome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market, nor shall fish brought by such person be taken to the market for sale.

VIII. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

IX. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water but do not sell any fish, shall be allowed access into the market free of charge.

X. Market dues at the following rates shall be levied on all loads and carts brought into the market:—

(1)	For one hand-load of fish	...	4 cash.
(2)	For one head-load	...	8 cash.
(3)	For one loaded-cart	...	4 chs.
(4)	For one unloaded-cart	...	2 chs.

XI. The Committee shall collect the fees referred to in rule X through their officers.

XII. The Committee shall in a conspicuous place in the market put up a board specifying the rate of fees chargeable per hand, head and cart-load of fish brought into the market.

XIII. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Rules for the regulation, control and sale of articles in the public market of the Kottayam Town, under the Towns conservancy and Improvement Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations, V of 1085 and II of 1088, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 19th September 1914.

1. The market now held on survey No. 6/13 D, now used as public market is, for the purposes these rules, hereby declared to be the Public market of the Town of Kottayam.

II. The market shall be open on every day between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

III. No articles shall be sold or exposed for sale in the market in any place other than that set apart for the purpose without the special sanction of the President.

IV. In storing his commodities, no person shall take up more space than is absolutely necessary, so as to cause inconvenience to the public that may resort to the market or to other dealers, nor shall he allow any refuse matter or garbage to lie about the place.

V. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market; nor shall any person be allowed to intercept articles from the owners or act as *dallal* (go-between) between such owner and the purchaser with a view to wrongful gain.

VI. No putrid or unwholesome articles of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

VII. No person affected with loathesome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market, nor shall articles brought by such persons be taken into the market for sale.

VIII. Begging of all kinds shall be disallowed within the precincts of the market.

IX. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water, but do not sell any article, shall be allowed access to the market free of charge.

X. Market dues at the following rates shall be levied on all loads and carts brought into the market:—

(*a*)	For one hand-load of fruits, vegetables, grains etc.	... 4	cash.
(*b*)	For one head-load of Do.	... 8	cash.
(*c*)	For one loaded cart	... 4	chs.
(*d*)	For one unloaded cart	... 2	chs.

XI. The Committee shall collect the fees referred to in Rule X through their officers.

XII. The Committee shall, in a conspicuous place in the market, put up a board specifying the rates of fees chargeable per hand, head and cart load of articles brought into the market.

XIII. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Rules regarding the introduction of house-tax in the Town of Kottayam under Section 86 of Regulation, III of 1067.

1. The Committee or the President may direct any officer under the Committee to prepare a list of all the buildings in the town liable to be taxed. The list so prepared shall be called the Assessment list. The following information shall be contained in the list besides any other information.

(*a*) The name of the owner;

(*b*) The name of occupier if the owner is not occupying the building;

(*c*) The name and survey number of the compound wherein the building stands;

(*d*) The name of the ward or block in which the building stands;

(*e*) The annual value of the building; and

(*f*) The amount of tax assessed on the building.

2. The officer so directed shall take a census of all buildings liable to be taxed and enter all such buildings in the list. He shall also mark in visible characters on the door or any conspicuous part of the building the number given for that building in the list. In fixing the annual value of buildings, locality and other considerations should be taken into account.

3. The tax to be fixed is at the rate of 2 per cent. on the remaining annual value of the building after deducting 6 per cent. for annual repairs from the gross annual rental value of the building.

4. The owner or occupier of the building should afford every facility in supplying the information sought for in respect of the building and permit the officer to inspect the building and to mark the numbers on the door or any conspicuous part of the building. The number thus marked shall not be removed, erased or any number or character added to or omitted therefrom except with the written permission of the President.

5. On the submission of the list to the President he shall examine and scrutinise the same and if it appears to him that any building has been overvalued or valued less, or that any building has been improperly included in the list or omitted therefrom, he may make the necessary corrections or alterations in the list after inspecting the buildings in question. After the list has been countersigned by the President, the same shall be placed before the Committee for their approval.

6. If the Committee are of opinion that the list has to be scrutinised they may appoint a Sub-Committee for the purpose. The Sub-Committee so appointed shall scrutinise the list and make a report. The report shall be considered by the Committee and if they are of opinion that amendments have to be made in the list, the necessary amendments shall be made.

7. After all the corrections, alterations or amendments mentioned in paras 5 and 6 *supra* have been made, the Committee shall issue notices to the owners or occupiers of buildings assessed informing them of the fact that their buildings have been assessed and if they have any revision petitions to be presented the same shall be presented within 30 days after the service of notice. The notice should also say that any revision petition presented beyond the 30 days shall be rejected.

8. The revision petitions presented to the Committee should be considered and disposed of. The petitioners shall be given a reasonable opportunity to represent their cases either in person or by a duly authorised agent. The order passed on the petitions shall be communicated to the petitioners orally, if they are present, or in writing. If any alterations are made in the tax to be paid, the corresponding entries in the list shall also be altered accordingly. The President shall direct the petitioner to pay the amount fixed in revision within fifteen days.

9. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of the party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension. In the case of persons who have presented revision petitions the tax shall be paid as directed in para 8 *supra*.

10. In the case of buildings the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

11. (*a*) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President, shall on request, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(*b*) Every request for a refund under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought for or on the following half-year, and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President. In cases of continued vacancy notice need only be given at the beginning of every year. It is to be understood that no remissions will be granted in respect of portions of building which may be vacant.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building, whichever happens first. The President on receipt of the intimation shall assess or reassess as the case may be. The procedure laid down above shall be adopted in these cases also as are necessary. Provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two (2) months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect on the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to the payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

14. Any person may at any time, not being less than thirty days before the end of a financial year, move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year, on the ground that the annual value of the building in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the last assessment. The revision petition should be disposed of in the manner laid down in para 8 *supra*.

15. If, at any time, it appears to the Committee that any building has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment list, the Committee may request the President to amend the said list in such manner as the

Committee may deem just; provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment list should not be amended as proposed.

16. The amendment list shall be completely revised by the President at least once in five years. The procedure laid down in paras 7 & 8 shall be adopted in this case also.

17. The tax due for each half year should be paid into the President's office within the prescribed time. Receipt shall be granted by the President or any other person authorised by the President of payment of tax received.

18. In the cases of persons who fail to produce the fees in time demand notices shall be issued fixing 7 days from the date of receipt of such notice for the payment of tax due. In case of non-production of tax in spite of this notice proceedings laid down in section 107 of the Regulation shall be taken to recover the amounts due. Amounts found irrecoverable may be written off supported by a resolution of the Committee.

19. The Committee may prescribe the necessary forms in keeping the accounts.

20. Payments of taxes received shall be remitted to the Taluk Treasury in the manner and within the time prescribed in the Account Code.

21. The Sanitary Inspector or some other out-door officer under the Committee shall submit monthly list showing all buildings newly built, enlarged rebuilt, or completed or occupied during the month.

22. Non-compliance with any of the directions contained in these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of the Regulation.

23. Buildings numbered and assessment list prepared shall be deemed to have been numbered and prepared in accordance with these rules.

24. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication thereof in the Government Gazette.

ALLEPPEY TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th February 1904/13th Kumbhom 1079 under Sections 33, 53, 55, and 60 of Regulation, III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The applications for licenses shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had in the Committee's office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and preparations to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13 The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. Every license-holder shall put up his license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is given.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st Medom 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation. No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection made as sunshade to the public.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

4. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued for the following purposes :—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, thatties of all sorts and the like in front of shops, houses, etc., when not touching the grounds, (8) eight cash per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

(*b*) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground, (1) One chuckram per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

5. The following ground rent also shall be charged for the occupation of Sirkar open grounds in the Town:—

(*a*) For sheds and premises for dramatic and other purposes,

(1) two chuckrams for every hundred square feet or fraction thereof for the first fifteen days and (2) one chuckram when the period exceeds fifteen days, for every day of occupation.

(*b*) Annas (4) four on every log of timber kept for sale or other purposes on Sirkar open grounds per six months or fraction thereof,

(*c*) Rs. (5) five for every boat (Kettu-vallam) newly built and (4) four annas per week for every such boat repaired on Sirkar open grounds, (amended by No. G. 4911 dated 7-8-15, published on page 1433 of the Government Gazette date 24-8-15).

License Form A as appended below.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 4911.

Amendments to the License Rules of the Town Improvement Committee Alleppey, under sections, 33 and 53 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076 as amended by Regulation, V of 1085 and II of 1088, passed under date the 7th August 1915.

SECTION. 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

Conditions, 5 (*c*) *Change* "(2) Two annas" *into* "(4) Four annas" *between* "and" and "per week".

SECTION. 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following purposes namely:—

1. Melting tallow
2. Boiling bones, offal and blood.
3. (*a*) Soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house.
   (*b*) Tannery.
4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln and pottery.
5. (*a*) Ginger-bleaching.
   (*b*) Store-house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones.
6. Yard or depot for trade in—
   (*a*) Bamboos, arecanut trees and cadjans.
   (*b*) Timber.
   (*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton.
   (*d*) Copra.
7. Store-house for explosives, such as—
   (*a*) Gun-powder or blasting powder.
   (*b*) Dynamite or other kindred explosives.
   (*c*) Chinese crackers.
   (*d*) Petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

I. The roof of any building used for the storage, preparation or the sale of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

III. The following license fee shall be charged:—

1.	Melting tallow	Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum.
2.	Boiling bones, offal and blood ...	Rs. 6 per annum.
3.	(a) Soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house	Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum
	(b) Tannery	Rs. 12 per annum.
4.	Brick-kiln, tile-kiln and lime-kiln ...	Rs. 12 per annum.
5.	(a) Ginger-bleaching	Rs. 36 per annum.
	(b) Store-house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (avoir.) not exceeding 10 candies a year. ...	Rs. 3 per annum.
	Above 10 candies and not exceeding 50 candies a year	Rs. 6 per annum.
	Any quantity over 50 candies a year ...	Rs. 12 per annum
6.	Yard or depot for trade in—	
	(a) Bamboos or arecanut trees	Rs. 6 per annum.
	Cadjans	Rs. 4 per annum.
	(b) Timber	Rs. 3 to 36 per annum.
	(c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton not exceeding 25 candies a year.	Rs. 6 per annum.
	Above 25 candies and not exceeding 50 candies a year	Rs. 10 per annum.
	Above 50 candies and not exceeding 100 candies a year	Rs. 15 per annum.
	Above 100 candies and not exceeding 200 candies a year.	Rs. 25 per annum.
	Above 200 candies and not exceeding 400 candies a year	Rs. 40 per annum.
	Any quantity exceeding 400 candies a year	Rs. 50 per annum.
	(d) Copra not exceeding 50 candies a year. ...	Rs. 5 per annum.
	Above 50 candies and not exceeding 100 candies a year	Rs. 9 per annum.
	Above 100 candies and not exceeding 200 candies a year	Rs. 15 per annum.
	Above 200 candies and not exceeding 400 candies a year	Rs. 25 per annum.
	Any quantity over 400 candies a year ...	Rs. 30 per annum
7.	(a) Gun-powder or blasting powder Retail 25 lbs. and under	Rs. 8 per annum
	Over 25 lbs.	Rs. 12 per annum.
	Sulphur	Rs. 12 per annum
	Potash	Rs. 6 per annum

Sulphur imported solely for the purpose of ginger-bleaching will be exempted from payment of license fees. A general license may be obtained for the possession and sale of Gun-powder, sulphur, potash and other articles of arms and ammunition on payment of a fee of Rs. 28 per annum.

(b) Dynamite and other kindred explosives	Rs. 36 per annum.
(c) Chinese crackers	Re. 1 per annum.
(d) Petroleum:—	
Not exceeding 50 gallons ...	Rs. 2 per annum
Not exceeding 100 gallons ...	Rs. 4 per annum.
Not exceeding 400 gallons ...	Rs. 12 per annum.
Any quantity over 400 gallons ...	Rs. 24 per annum.

N. B.—In bazaars and other crowded localities the quantity that may be stored shall not exceed 400 gallons or 100 tins at a time. Boats used for the storage and sale of kerosine oil in the canal are liable to pay a license fee of Rs 12 per annum.

SECTION 55.

A. SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Conditions.

(1) The slaughter house shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter offal, etc., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughter house shall be open to inspection by any Member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ———— (as appended below).

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license-holder shall put in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

6. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection, by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.

8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ———— (as appended below).

SECTION (D).

Private Market.

1. Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge, for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

7. No fish, vegetable, or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

9. A license fee of 5 per cent, on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D ———— (as appended below).

Rules regarding house-scavenging (23rd June 1905).

I. The part of the town to be brought under this system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier, with the approval of the Committee.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers, shall be prepared and kept in the Office of the Sanitary Inspector or of any other officer appointed for the purpose, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

The fees shall be payable in advance for every quarter.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially deputed for the purpose in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. (a) A monthly fee of seven chuckrams shall be levied for every nightsoil vessel kept in private houses for each cleaning per diem and double the said rate for twice cleaning.

(b) The fee payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment, Schools, Hostels, Hotels, Markets, or other public or private institutions in the Town for scavenging work done by the Committee shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time at such rates as they think fit provided however, that the rates fixed by the Committee may be reduced or enhanced by the Government in any manner they deem proper (Sanctioned by G. O. No. G. 3350 dated 8-6-15).

VII. Scavengers will call between 4 and 8 A. M., and in case where there is a second cleaning, between 3 to 5 P. M. every day; and a house to house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is done properly. The Inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be possible, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any directions given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

Ruels relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

Assessment.

1. A list of all the buildings in the Town except those exempted under Section 86 should be prepared. This list, called the "assessment list" shall contain the following columns in particular in respect of all buildings assessed to the tax.

(a) The name of the owner thereof.
(b) The name of the occupier thereof.
(c) The designation thereof, if any.
(d) The name of the division and street, if any, in which it is situated an any survey or other number which it bears.
(e) The annual value thereof.
(f) The amount of tax assessed thereon, etc.

2. On receipt of the assessment list, the President or one or more of the members nominated by the President, or the Committee, shall assess the buildings and fix the rental value. Such buildings as are thus assessed, shall be given serial numbers and these shall be marked on the doors or on any conspicuous part of the building.

3. The license fees paid for the storage of articles in buildings assessed will be deducted from the gross annual rental value.

4. The tax payable shall be at the rate of 2 o/o on the remaining annual rental value, subject to the deduction 1/6 for annual repairs, &c.

5. The assessment made shall be confirmed by the Committee. If any party prefers a revision petition against the assessment of the rental value of his buildings the same shall be made within 30 days from the date of the final notice directing the imposition of tax.

6. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof, in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalment for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of any party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension.

7. In the case of buildings, the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due, and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

8. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for, or in the following half year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

9. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building

re-building, or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building, and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion falls within the last (2) twomonths of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

10. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier, if any, thereof may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall, therefore be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Mode of collection etc.

11. A demand register shall be maintained in the President's office prepared from the assessment list. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register with reference to the item therein, under the initials of the President.

12. Bound books of receipts in duplicate for the amount of tax due on each building shall be prepared in the President's office. These receipts shall be signed by the President and issued to the Sanitary Inspector or tax collectors appointed for the purpose.

13. The tax collectors may receive the amounts of any receipts, and the same noted in the receipt as well as in the memorandum under his initials with the date of such entry. Part collections of a receipt should on no account be made. Receipts should not be detached from the book except on realisation of their amounts in full.

14. If no demand of the tax is made by any of the tax collectors, the party liable to make the payment of the tax may produce the amount to the President who will cause the receipt to be handed over to the payer.

15. Taxes realised by the tax collectors, shall be remitted to the President with a memo of particulars of the amount under the initials of the subordinates concerned within such periods as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

16. The registers and forms to be used shall have the approval of the Committee.

17. Non-compliance to any of the conditions of these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of Regulation III of 1076.

18. These rules shall come into operation from the date of the publication thereof.

QUILON TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Quilon, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 25th August 1906/9th Avany 1082 under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The application for license shall be made in the prescribed printed form (E appended) which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted, the fees paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. These rules shall come into force at once.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

Exception.—No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals and/for decorations in public streets for religious purposes, provided that permission for the same has been sought for and obtained previously.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

License form A............ ......(as appended below).

SECTION 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following namely—

1. Melting tallow,
2. boiling bones, offal and blood,
3. (*a*) soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house,
   (*b*) tannery,
4. brick-kiln, and lime-kiln,
5. (*a*) ginger bleaching,
   (*b*) storehouse for fish, prawns, fish-oil and hides,
6. yard or depot for trade in,
   (*a*) straw, bamboo, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry-sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and firewood,
   (*b*) timber and coal,
   (*c*) coir yarn or fibre, coir-manufactured goods, hemp and cotton
   (*d*) copra,
   (*e*) oil mills.
7. Storehouse for explosives such as,
   (*a*) gunpowder or blasting-powder,
   (*b*) dynamite or other kindred explosives,
   (*c*) petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fees shall be charged,
(1) Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum
(2) boiling bones, offal and blood—Rs. 6 per annum,
(3) (a) soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,
(b) tannery—Rs. 12 per annum,

(4) brick-kiln, tile-kiln and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

(5) (a) ginger bleeching—Rs. 12 per annum,
(b) storing fish, prawns, fish-oil and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (avoir.)—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum,

(6) yard or depot for trade in,
(a) straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and fire wood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum,
(b) timber and coal—Rs. 20 per annum,
(c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum,
(d) copra—Rs. 12 per annum,
(e) oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum,

7. (a) gunpowder or blasting powder, retail 25 lbs. and under Rs. 6 per annum, wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum,
(b) dynamite and other kindred explosive—Rs. 36 per annum,
(c) petroleum, stored in tins,
Rs. 2 per annum for 100 gallons & under
Rs. 12 per annum for over 100 gallons & below 1000 gallons.
Rs. 3 per annum for every additional 1000 gallons up to 10000 gallons.
Rs. 2 per annum for every addition 100 gallons over 10000 gallons provided the oil is stored in tins (25th June 1910).

License form B......................(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A.—SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the Department.

(5) The licensee shall put up in front of the slaughterhouse a sign-board bearing his name, the number of his license and the words "slaughterhouse for (such and such) animals."

License form C............(as appended below).

B—BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

(1) All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

(2) The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall and the number of the license.

(3) There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

(4) The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughterhouse.

(5) The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

(6) The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purposes with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

(7) The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

License form C.......... ..(as appended below).

SECTION.

Private Markets.

(1) Private markets for the sale of fish vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

(2) The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

(3) The market shall be swept every day and the stalls kept scrupulously clean.

(4) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(5) The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

(6) One room shall be set apart if required free of charge for the office of a member ot the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

(7) No fish, vegetable or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

(8) All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose shall at once be destroyed.

(9) A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stall shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D.........(as appended below).

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied	Dimensions.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the Presiden .	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license holder.	Signature of the Pres dent.	Re-marks

C. Form of license granted under section 55 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of license	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Re-marks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date of license	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license holder.	Signature of the President.	Re-marks.

E. Form of application for license under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of applicant.	Place of his residence.	Trade or business for which license is applied.	The name of the owner of the place and the boundaries where the business is proposed to be done.	If the license is under section 53 for carrying on any offensive or dangerous trade, the maximum quantity of material proposed to be stored or manufactured at one time.	The period for which the license is applied.

Bye-Laws of the Quilon Town Improvement Committee, under Regulation II of 1069, sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th August 1894.

I. The Town Improvement Committee of Quilon shall ordinarily meet on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of every Malabar month. If that happens to be a recognised holiday the next office day shall be the day of meeting.

II. Notice of a meeting whether ordinary under the above Bye-law or extraordinary under clause 2, section 7, shall be given to every member least 24 hours peviously and such notice shall be in the form of a letter and shall state the subject or subjects to be brought up before the meeting.

III. The meeting of the Committee shall ordinarily commence at 5-30 P M Vide notification dated (20-3-15.)

IV. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if there is a quorum, the business of the meeting may at once commence. If the President be absent, the members present may choose a Chairman under section 9 of the Regulation. If the President arrives after a Chairman has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

V. If at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to that day next week at the same time and place.

VI. If at any time during the meeting, it is found that there is not a quorum present, the President or the Chairman shall at once suspend the business of the meeting and either dissolve the meeting at once or wait 15 minutes for the formation of the quorum. If during these 15 minutes a quorum re-assemble, the business may be resumed; otherwise, the meeting shall stand adjourned.

VII. The Chairman shall regulate the conduct of business at the meeting. All points of order shall be decided by the Chairman and his decision shall be final.

VIII. (*a*) When the Chairman has taken his seat, any member may ask any question or questions of which he shall have given at least 3 days' previous notice. If the question be directed to the President or a member of the Committee who is absent from the meeting and who has not authorised any member of the Committee to reply, such question shall stand over until such time as he shall be present.

(*b*) Notice given under the above clause (*a*) shall be circulated to every member of the Committee previous to the meeting.

IX. After questions of which previous notice has been given have been put and answered, any member may, in special case, with the permission of the Chairman, put any question of which no previous notice has been given.

X. After the disposal of the questions under Bye-laws VIII & IX the subject or subjects set forth in the notice convening the meeting, shall be next considered.

XI. (*a*) The consideration of any subject at the meeting shall be started in the form of a motion by the Chairman or any member.

(*b*) Such motion shall be in writing.

(*c*) The mover when he is not the Chairman shall, before he resumes his seat, hand over the paper containing the motion to the Chairman. The Chairman shall in such cases as well as those in which he is the mover, read the motion and ask if any member seconds.

(*d* If not seconded, the motion shall be dropped.

(e) Any member desirous of seconding the motion may either make a speech and second it or reserve his right to speak at a later stage and merely say; I second the motion ;

(f) After the motion is duly seconded, the Chairman shall call upon the members to hand over to him in writing any amendment or amendments in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion and then call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments ;

(g) Every amendment shall be moved and seconded and if not seconded, shall be dropped.

(h) Each amendment must be decided before the next one is entered upon. But after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, the member may move the amendment to be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the Chairman shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal, and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall be the question before the meeting.

(i) After all the amendments have been disposed of, the original motion as amended (if amendments or any of them have been affirmed and if no amendment is affirmed, the original motion by itself shall be put to the vote.

XII. After the consideration of subjects mentioned in the notice has been concluded, any subject of which no notice has been given may be brought up with the permission of the Chairman.

XIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the previous bye-laws as regards the order of business, the Chairman of the meeting may give precedence to any one subject over another.

XIV. At any meeting of the Committee if any of the subject mentioned in the notice has not been wholly considered, the meeting may continue its sittings from day to day till all the subject have been disposed of or adjourn to a future day.

XV. There shall be no discussion of any motion or amendment unless it is duly seconded and every speaker shall directly speak to the question before the meeting or to an amendment which he is himself about to propose, or to a point of order.

XVI. Each member is at liberty to speak only once on every motion or amendment, except that the mover of a motion or amendment shall have a right to reply, after the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to speak, and desires, to speak and except also that any member who wishes to explain any misconception of any expression used by him may do so with the permission of the Chairman.

XVII. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to insert words therein or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevent to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be formed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XVIII. No amendment shall be made towards which, it has been already resolved, shall stand part of to be added to the original motion or amendment, except by addition of other words.

XIX. A motion on amendment which has been moved and seconded shall not be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The Chairman may move or second resolutions, speak and vote, without quitting the Chair.

XXI. Any member who is present at the meeting may refrain from voting; if the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Sub-Committee, the members of the Committee may vote.

XXII. Whenever a question is put to the vote if any member so requires the Chairman shall record in the minutes of the meeting the names of the members voting for and against.

XXIII. Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of the select Committee may be put to the meeting by the Chairman without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the precedence of business, adjournments and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XXIV. When a budget or a supplementary budget is laid before the meeting, the procedure shall be as follows. The Chairman shall read each item of the receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget". If any member propose to reduce or increase the item or add a fresh item and the proposal be seconded, the proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become a question before the meeting.

XXV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under section 13, Clause (d) upon the President's annual administration report shall not be in order unless three days previous notice shall have been given of such resolutions. And no administration report under Clause 5 of section 50 shall be submitted to Government until a week after such report is circulated among all the members of the Committee and formally laid before a meeting of the Committee.

XXVI. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a committee to consider any subject before it. In Committee a motion need not be seconded, and a member may speak more than once. The decision of the Committee shall be reported to that or subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXVII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at in the meeting shall be read to the meeting.

XXVIII. The minutes of the Proceedings of each meeting shall be circulated among the members within 4 days from the date of meeting. If within 3 days after the circulation, no objection is raised to their correctness, the minutes shall be recorded in the minute-book and forwarded for publication in the Government Gazette. If, however, the correctness of the minutes is impugned in any material particular by any member in writing addressed to the President, the minutes shall not be recorded and sent for publication before being passed at another meeting.

XXIX. Whenever any prosecution has to be sanctioned under Clause 2, section 39 of the Regulation, the papers connected with the subject may be circulated to each member and his opinion obtained in writing. If the majority of the members are in favour of the prosecution such sanction shall be given by the President in writing.

XXX. The following books shall be kept in the Office.

(1) Register of letters received.
(2) Do. of Petitions.
(3) Letter-Book containing copies of letters despatched.
(4) Minute-Book.
(5) Account of receipts and expenditure.
(6) Register of Births.
(7) Do. of Deaths.

Sd/A. GOVINDA PILLAI,
President.

(True extract)

President.

Rules relating to the imposition and collection of house tax in the Town of Quilon under section, 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. The President shall cause to be made a list of all the buildings and lands in the town liable to assessment under Section 86 of the T. I. C. Regulation with necessary particulars.

2. (a) In assessing buildings, outhouses, stables, kitchens etc., not usually used except for the greater convenience of those using a principal building, should be assessed with principal building.

(b) Every separate building or piece of land should be separately numbered and the number clearly painted in bold characters on the front door or other prominent part of the building or land and it shall be the duty of the owner and occupier of every building or piece of land to prevent the defacement, removal, destruction or alteration of the numbers so painted.

3. The Committee or one or more of the members appointed by it for that purpose, shall fix the assessment payable on the buildings or lands in the list.

4. The President shall cause to be kept a register to be called the Assessment Register showing:—

1. The number of the house or land, in which the building is situate,
2. The name of the Ward, Street, or Survey number of the land,
3. The name, if any, of the house or land,
4. The name of the owner thereof,
5. The annual value of the building or land,
6. The amount of assessment.

5. The assessment shall be completely revised once in every three years and the assessment register shall be revised accordingly. But the Committee may amend the register at any time by inserting therein or removing therefrom any building or land or by altering the amount of tax leviable in respect of any building or land, provided that no such amendment shall be made against any owner unless he shall have been offered a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the proposed amendment should not be made.

6. When the assessment register has been for the first time opened and whenever it has undergone a general revision, the President shall notify by beat of drum and by a notice published in the Gazette that the Committee or one or more members appointed by it for that purpose, will be prepared to consider revision petitions presented within 30 days of the date of such notification.

7. Any person may, at any time, not less than 30 days before the end of a financial year move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year on the ground that the annual value of the building or land in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register.

8. When a revision petition is presented, the President shall, unless the date upon which petitions will be considered has been publicly notified intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear in person or by authorised agent to represent his case.

9. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the petitioner or his agent shall be informed orally or in writing of the orders passed thereon and the assessment register shall, if necessary, be corrected in conformity with such order.

10. The tax imposed on buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments at the office of the Committee. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless an extension is made at the request of any party to the President in which case the extension shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for extension.

11. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year the President shall, on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of complete half months of fifteen days each during which such building has been vacant, provided that in making a calculation under this rule, periods short of a complete half month of fifteen days shall not be taken into account.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this rule shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for in the following half year and not afterwards and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time, not later than 15 days, after the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or reassess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment of re-assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolitions or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of all taxes which have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year, shall be refunded.

14. Every person paying tax under these rules shall be entitled to a receipt showing the number and other particulars of the building or land in respect of which the tax is paid, the period for which it is paid and the amount paid.

No. G. 2689.

Rules for the introduction of House-scavenging in the Town of Quilon under Section 88 of Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulations, V of 1085 and II of 1088, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 7th June 1913.

1. The parts of the Town to be brought under the operation of the private scavenging system will be notified in the Government Gazette and by beat of tom-tom locally.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so notified shall be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier with the approval of the Committee.

III. Houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and a register containing particulars, as per schedule A, shall be prepared and kept in the office of the Sanitary Inspector, a duplicate thereof being filed in the Committee's Office.

IV. The privy or privies attached to a house, building or land, shall be constructed by the owner or occupier of such house, building or land, in the manner approved by the Committee or by any other officer appointed on this behalf.

V. The owner or occupier shall provide suitable means of access to the privy in the manner required by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer deputed for the purpose and shall afford all facilities to the scavenger for the removal of filth.

VI. The scavenger shall call once a day between 6 and 10 A. M He is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

VII. (a) A monthly fee for every privy in an occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

7 chuckrams—if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem.

14 chuckrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30, but does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

21 chuckrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem.

(b) If there are more privies than one attached to any such house, building or land fees at the above rates shall be levied on each privy.

(c) The fees for privies in hotels, mercantile offices, etc. will be fixed at special rates by the President.

(d) The fees shall be payable in advance to the Committee or to any other officer appointed for the purpose, in four instalments in Chingom, Vrichigom, Kumbhom and Edavom on or before the 10th.

VIII. The amount of fees assessable on privies in each such house, building or land, shall be fixed by the Sanitary Inspector subject to the approval of the President, with right of appeal to the Committee such appeal to be preferred within two weeks of the President's order.

IX. It shall be lawful for the President either to remit the fee payable by an occupier or to order the refund of the fee levied, if any, provided it is proved, to the satisfaction of the President, that there are reasonable grounds for the same.

X. It shall be lawful for any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, and the Overseers to inspect any privy to see whether scavenging is properly done. The inspection shall be made, as far as possible, in strict conformity to the provisions contained in Section 116 of the Regulation.

XI. The owner or occupier of any house, building or land, in any portion of the Town where scavenging is not compulsory, may apply to the Committee to have the privy or privies attached to his house, building or land, cleaned every day.

XII. Such application shall be made in writing to the President and shall state:—

(a) The description of the house, building or land.

(b) The name and address of the applicant'

(c) The distance from the place where a privy is required to the nearest portion of the Town where house to house scavenging is made compulsory.

(d) The applicant's willingness to conform to the conditions laid down in Rules IV and V.

XIII. Such applications shall be disposed of by the President

XIV. If the application is granted, the applicant shall pay in advance such fee as the President may fix.

XV. These rules will come into force from the 1st of Chingom 1089.

By order,

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 16th June 1913.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE A

Name of ward or street.	Serial No.	T. I. C. No.	Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Rate of fees.	Date of payment.				Remarks.
						Chingom.	Vrischigom.	Kumbhom.	Edavom.	

Rules for the management and control of the Public Slaughter House in the Town of Quilon, under Section 55 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 17th September 1915.

1. All persons shall have access to the Public Slaughter House opened by the Town Improvement Committee for the purpose of slaughtering animals intended for public or private consumption on conditions hereinafter named.

2. No animal the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in the Slaughter House unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose by the President, and the fit conditions of the same has been certified to by him.

3. The examining officer shall after actual inspection of the animal issue a certificate in Form No. A. giving the description of the animal and shall affix the seal to the head or ear of the animal.

4. A fee of chuckrams eight shall be charged on every head of cattle whether calf or adult and of chuckrams four for every sheep, goat or pig as rent for the use of the Slaughter House.

5. None but butchers and persons who intend to avail themselves of the Slaughter House for slaughtering animals and the members and officers of the Town Improvement Committee shall be admitted within the premises during the process of slaughtering, skinning or cutting up the carcasses.

6. The work of the slaughtering shall be regulated by the officer in charge of the Slaughter House or by any officer whom the President shall appoint from time to time in this behalf.

7. Animals shall be slaughtered only in places specially allotted for them in the Slaughter House.

8. Butchers and persons who avail themselves of the Slaughter House shall be permitted to slaughter animals only at such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the President by notification signed by him, and affixed to some conspicuous part of the Slaughter House.

9. Any animal suspected of being subject to any disease or presenting symptoms of disease when brought to the Slaughter House shall be kept under observation of the Sanitary Inspector in such place as may from time to time be appointed by the Committee for the purpose.

10. No dying or dead animal shall be admitted into the Slaughter House.

11. Animals which may have met with an accident rendering them merely unfit for further work are exempted from the operation of the above rule provided they are brought to the Slaughter House immediately after the accident and their fit condition has been certified to by the officer as required by rule 2.

12. All carcasses shall after slaughtering be inspected carefully by the Medical Officer appointed by the President for the purpose and no carcasses shall be allowed to be removed from the Slaughter House unless that officer declares the said meat fit for food.

13. No meat or offal of any animal which after having been slaughtered is found to be diseased or believed to be unfit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be removed. Such meat or offal shall be destroyed by the officer in charge of the Slaughter House so as to prevent its introduction in markets or Bazaars.

14. Except in cases of animals suffering from contagious diseases the skin of the animal shall remain the property of the owner.

15. All refuse or offal rejected by the owner of the animal slaughtered shall be deposited by him or his assistants in the offal buckets.

16. The soil contents of the entrails shall not be allowed to be washed into the sewers, but shall be removed by the owner of the animal into the offal buckets.

17. No skins, entrails or other offal shall be allowed to remain in the Slaughter House after such hours as the President shall fix.

18. All skins, entrails or other offal left at the Slaughter House after the hour fixed by the President, shall be considered abandoned and shall become the property of the Committee and the President shall dispose of them in any manner he thinks fit.

19. No person shall be permitted to sell meat in the premises of the Slaughter House but may sell the offal and skin within the yard to purchasers who have been permitted by license to enter the yard for that purpose. Such license shall be issued by the Committee on payment of a fee of Rupee one per year.

20. Meat entrails and offal shall be removed in suitable boxes or carts and when such carts are provided by the Committee, a carting fee not exceeding 2 chs., per carcass shall be charged. The officer in charge of the Slaughter House shall be bound to inspect daily the carts and boxes and see that they are clean and suitable.

21. Every person using a Slaughter House shall be responsible for any damage done in the Slaughter House or to any article therein either by his own act or through the act of his servants and any person refusing to pay for such damage done to the Slaughter House or articles therein, shall be liable for the amount of such damage and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.10.

22. The inflation or blowing of carcasses is strictly forbidden.

23. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or any other diseases of the skin shall be permitted to enter the Slaughter House and any such person entering may be sent out by the Officer in charge of the Slaughter House.

24. No dogs shall be admitted into the Slaughter House.

25. All persons working in the Slaughter House are forbidden to make any noise, to fight, or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language and every person contravening this bye-law shall be turned out of the Slaughter House by the Officer in charge of the building or his servants.

26. Servants employed by the Committee into the Slaughter House are forbidden to ask or receive any gratuity in money or otherwise. Similarly, persons using the Slaughter House are forbidden to offer or give any gratuity in money or otherwise to the servants in the Slaughter House.

27. Any person offending against these bye-laws shall be dealt with under Sections 55 and 82 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

28. These Rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st October 1915.

By order,
Sd/—A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

Sd./—R. RAMALINGA IYER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

(True Copy)

P. ARUMUKHOM PILLAI,
Vice President.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 4575.

In modification of the License rules passed for the Town of Quilon, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Government sanction the imposition of a fee of half a rupee per annum per 100 Sq. ft. or fraction thereof, for the soaking of husks in poramboke lands, under section 33, and of a fee of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per annum for a license for the soaking of husks under Section 53 of the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 9-9-1915.

By Order,
Sd./ M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

(True copy). *President.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 1637.

In supersession of the Notification dated 29th October 1908, published on page 1579 of the Government Gazette dated the 3rd November 1908, it is hereby notified for general information that Section III of the Bye-Laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Quilon, has been amended as follows:—

"The meeting of the Committee shall ordinarily commence at 5–30 P. M. (Standard time)".

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 20th March 1915.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NAGERCOIL TOWN IMPROVEMENT AND CONSERVANCY.

Rules regarding the introduction of license-fees in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1906 and as amended later on, on different occasions under sections 33, 53, 55 and 95 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. (1) The power of disposing of applications in emergent cases lies with the President who will lay before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting a list of the licenses granted by him.

(2) All other applications to be disposed of by the Committee.

III. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the license as hereinunder laid down.

IV. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1081, 12th Ani 1081, 1st Edavom 1085, 28th Vrichigom 1086, 1st Chingom 1089, 1st Kumbhom 1090, 1st Chingom 1091 and 1st Edavom 1092

"TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF STREETS--SECTION 33—CLAUSE I."

(1) The fee for the license shall be at the rate of (2) two chuckrams for each day of occupation of (100) one hundred square feet or fraction thereof allowed under the license, provided that no fee is levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

(2) The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night put warning lights at the site.

(3) The fee for the license for temporary hot weather pandals resting on supports planted in streets shall be at the rate of (7) seven chuckrams per mensem or fraction thereof on every one hundred square feet of land or fraction thereof occupied.

SECTION 53—CLAUSE I.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes *viz*:—

(1) Melting tallow.
(2) Boiling bones, offal or blood
(3) (*a*) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house.
(*b*) Tannery.
(4) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime-kiln
(5) (*a*) Storing skins.
(*b*) Storing bones.
(*c*) Storing salted fish

(6) (*a*) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass.
(*b*) Firewood or coal.
(*c*) Timber and bamboos or other dangerously inflammable materials.

(7) As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder, dynamite, petroleum or Chinese Crackers.

(8) As a store house for petrol and other highly inflammable liquids.

Conditions.

I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on.

III. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 than those mentioned in the license.

IV. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

V. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and Officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer, and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

VI. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named.

VII. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property.

VIII. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time, by the Committee.

IX. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants.

X. The license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

I. Melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.
II. Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.
III. (*a*) Soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house—Rs. 6 per annum.
(*b*) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.

IV. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

V. (*a*) Storing skins—Rs. (3) three per annum up to (3) three maunds and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 3 maunds up to (27) twenty seven maunds and Rs. (12) twelve above (27) twenty seven maunds.

(*b*) Storing bones— Rs. (3) three to Rs. (12) twelve per year for quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. Avoir

(*c*) Storing salted fish—Rs. (3) three per annum for quantities exceeding three Indian Maunds (82 lbs avoir) at a time

VI. (*a*) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, or thatching grass—Rs. 6 per annum.

(*b*) (1) Firewood—Rs. (12) twelve per annum for storing and selling ten cart loads and more, and Rs. (6) six per annum. if the quantity is less than ten cart loads.

(2) Coal—Rs. (12) twelve per annum.

(*c*) Timber, bamboos and other inflammable materials—Rs. 3 per annum up to 1000 sq. ft. of land occupied and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 1000 sq. ft. of land occupied up to 20,000 sq ft. and Rs. 20 for 20,001 sq. ft. of land or more occupied.

VII. Kerosine oil—
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under Re. 1 per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 60, but not exceeding 200 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 200, but not exceeding 500 gallons—Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale *i. e.*, above 500 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.

VIII. Petrol or other highly inflammable liquids.
60 to 200 gallons Rs. (4) four per annum.
201 to 500 ... ... (10) ten per annum.

N. B. The storing of the articles in quantities above five hundred gallons is prohibited within the limits of the town.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form B———(as appended below)

Conditions.

1. The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of the President or such Officer as may be appointed from time to time by the President on that behalf as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

License form C———(as appended).

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

4. The license-holder shall pay any fees that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under Section 95 of the Regulation.

5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged:—

1. Private slaughter house—Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Slaughter of cattle in public slaughter houses—chs. 2 per head.
3. Slaughter of sheep, goats and pigs in public slaughter houses—cash per head.

A. License granted under section 58 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

Serial No.	Name and description of place of business.	Purpose for which licenses was granted.	Name of license-holder.	Conditions on which license has been granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
				1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials. 2. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on. 3. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 than those mentioned in the license. 4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation. 5. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector. 6. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named. 7. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property. 8. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time by the Committee. 9. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants. 10. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.				

B. License for storing and selling meat intended for sale.

SECTION 55 OF REGULATION III OF 1076 AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1085 AND II OF 1088.

You.............................. are hereby permitted to use..............................for the sale and storing of meat intended for food under the conditions herein mentioned.

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat shop".

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of the President or such officer as may be appointed from time to time by the President on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

C. License for slaughtering animals under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

You..............................within the town are hereby permitted to use.............................for slaughtering any animal intended for food and in so doing shall conform to the conditions hereinunder mentioned.

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter-house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matters &c, shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

Rules regarding the introduction of the house-scavenging in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore under section 88 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088, revised up to 1-1-1093.

I. The parts of the town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and sentiment of the occupants as well as unoccupied houses shall be excluded from operation of these rules.

III. These houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing serial number name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Sanitary Inspector's office and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A quarterly fee for every occupied house not excempted under the latter part of Rule II shal be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

1. Houses whose annual rental is below Rs. 12, 6 Chs. per quarter.

2. All other houses whose annual rental is Rs. 1 and above and which do not pay house-tax, 12 chs. per quarter.

3. All houses paying house-tax above Rs. 1½ and below, 18 chs. per quarter.

4. All houses paying house-tax above Rs. 1½, 7 fanams per quarter and that fees for hotels, firms, schools etc. be levied at special rates hereafter to be decided.

The fee shall be paid within the last day of the 1st month in the quarter to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will ordinarily call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of Section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these Rules shall be liable to punishment under Section 82 of the Regulation.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, NAGERCOIL.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Nagercoil under Sections 66 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088

1. A list of all the buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town shall be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with the aid of the local Proverthicar under the instructions of the President in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

2. The house-tax registers will then be examined and revised, if need be, by the members in charge of the respective wards in the town. It will then be notified by beat of drum within the town that before a specified date objection in respect of the assessment should be preferred to the Committee and that the Committee will be prepared to hear and dispose of the objections on a specified date. After hearing and disposing of the objection, if any, the assessment registers will be passed by the Committee.

3. If at any time it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment register they may amend the said registers in such manner as they deem just, provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment register should not be amended as proposed.

Any person may at any time not being less than 30 days before the end of financial year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the coming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register. Such petition shall be disposed of after giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and so represent his case.

4. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half-year is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

Every demand for a refund under this Section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half year and not afterwards, and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time (not later than 15 days) that the building became vacant gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

5. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The Committee shall at any time on receipt of the said notice or on their own motion assess the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner, or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

6. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the Committee to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax shall thereafter, be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Collection of taxes.

7. The yearly tax leviable on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town is at the rate of II per cent. on the annual rental value of the property assessed and it comes into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085 (as per G. O. Nos. G. 2975 dated 18th June 1909, G. 3923 dated 4th August 1909 and the Resolution of the Committee dated 10th July 1909 notified in the Gazette of 3rd August 1909).

8. The tax imposed upon buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalments for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year unless a revision petition has been presented to the President regarding the assessment in which case the payment may be postponed until 15 days after the disposal of such petition. The 1st instalment should be paid before the end of Avany and the 2nd instalment before the end of Mausy of each year.

9 A separate demand register shall be maintained in the form prescribed by the President. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register.

10. The tax is to be paid to the Sanitary Inspector or to any other officer whom the President may authorise in that behalf on or before the day fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Sanitary Inspector or such other officer as may be authorised by the President for the payment so made.

Such receipt shall specify—

(a) The number of the house in the assessment register.
(b) The date of the grant thereof
(c) The name of the person to whom it is granted.
(d) The period for which the payment has been made
(e) The amount in respect of which it is granted.

11. All taxes and fees recoverable under the Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 shall as provided in the Section 107 of the said Regulation be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Regulation, I of 1068 and be recovered as such under the provisions of that Regulation, the President exercising the powers of a Division Peishkar and the Sanitary Inspector, the powers of a Tahsildar and the Overseers the powers of a Proverthicar.

12. All orders already passed and all Notifications already issued on the subject shall be considered to have been respectively passed and issued under these rules.

13. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2453/J. 5.

Under Section 41 of Regulation II of 1069 (corresponding to Section 77(1) of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088) it is hereby notified that every driver of a cart or other vehicle passing through any of the main roads in the Town of Nagercoil shall keep to the left side of the road by which he drives.

For purposes of this Notification, the following shall be regarded as the main roads in the Town.

I. The main southern road.

II. The road which branches off from the main southern road at Vetturni Madam and passes through the Nagercoil Christian village and rejoins the Main southern road at Ozhugenacherry.

III. The road from the Clock Tower up to Vadassery and thence up to Puthery tank.

IV. Cape road *i. e.* the road from the Clock Tower up to Anapalam (Edalakudi).

V. Road from near the Executive Engineer's office to Kazhuvanthittai and from Kazhuvanthittai to St. Xavier's Church, Kottar.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
17th June 1895.

Sd/ SHUNGRASOOBYER
Dewan.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore No. 2231/G. 7221 dated 19th December 1906.

Read Letter No. 182 dated 25th July 1906 from the President Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil, and letter No. 5593 dated 15th November 1906 from the Sanitary Commissioner *re* draft rules for Kanakamulam Market, Nagercoil.

Order Thereon

The following rules shall be observed in opening and working public markets:—

1. When a market is to be *newly* opened and not under section 57 of the Town Improvement Regulation (III of 1076) the site shall be chosen by the President in conjunction with the Division Peishcar (if he is a different person) and on the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. For any design and construction of a market the approval of the Sanitary Commissioner should be previously obtained.

3. The market shall be open on all days of the week from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

4. The stalls shall be set by auction as frequently as may be necessary for a definite period of time. Deposit of a month's rent should be invariably received in advance and retained on hand and each month's rent collected within the 5th of the next month. On default of punctual payment, re-auction shall be held and the original deposit shall be forfeited.

5. A license in writing for each stall shall be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed as early as possible.

6. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall set apart for the purpose.

7. No occupier or tenant of stall shall so store his commodities as to take up more space than the stall or to inconvenience the public that may resort to it or shall allow any refuse or garbage to lie about his stall.

8. No person shall hold any sale by auction or hawk things in the market.

9. No putrid or unwholesome articles of any kind shall be sold in the market or stored therein.

10. Fish and meat shall be sold only in the stalls marked out for the purpose.

11. No slaughter of any animal shall be permitted within the market.

12. Carts shall be allowed to halt only in the stand reserved for the purpose.

13. No person affected with loathesome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market.

14. Begging within the market enclosure shall be disallowed.

15. Persons who offer change for higher coins or supply drinking water but do not sell any article shall be allowed rent free.

16. No modification, addition or cancellation of the above rules shall be applied for, for sanction of Government except through the Sanitary Commissioner.

S. GOPALACHARIYAR.
Dewan.

License form for the occupation of a stall in Public Markets.

Serial Number.	Number of the stall.	Name of the person to whom it is let.	Period for which license is granted.	Amount of rent for which the stall is let.	Signature of President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules for the conduct of elections of the Non-Official Members of the Town Improvement Committee of Nagercoil, are passed, under Clause (2) of Section 7 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

1. For purposes of election, a town may be either divided into wards or on so divided.

2. The town of Nagercoil is divided into wards specified against each, in the accompanying schedule, and the number, name and boundaries of each ward, and the number of members which each ward shall elect, shall be as shown in that schedule.

3. A register of persons entitled to vote at elections or to be elected as members shall be prepared and maintained according to the instructions given in the following rules, and no person shall vote or be elected whose name is not entered in the register. A separate register of voters shall be maintained for each ward and no person shall vote in any ward for which he is not registered as a voter. But a person qualified to be elected may stand for election in any ward.

4. (*i*) The following persons shall be entitled to have their names registered as voters and to be eligible for election as members :—

(*a*) Persons who own buildings or lands situated within the limits of the town and who pay a tax to the Town Improvement Committee on such buildings or lands amounting, in the aggregate to Rs. 5 per annum and upwards.

(*b*) Government pensioners drawing Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards.
(*c*) Persons having an income of Rs. 20 per mensem and upwards.
(*d*) Persons paying house-rent of Rs. 5 per mensem and upwards.

(*ii*) A person shall be registered as a voter for the ward in which he has the requisite property qualification under clause (*a*) or in which he lives. A person qualified to be registered in one of two or more wards may choose the ward for which he elects to be registered, and failing such election, he shall be registered in the ward in which he lives.

Note.—(1) The word "persons" in clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) above includes all companies or associations or bodies of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and all undivided families. But any such company or family, when entitled to be registered, must cause the name of a partner, member, agent or secretary to be entered in the register maintained under rule 3 supra, as their representative and he alone shall be entitled to vote on behalf of the company or family.

Note.—(2) Public servants (including servants of the Town Improvement Committee) having the necessary qualification under clause (*a*), (*c*) or (*d*) shall be entitled to vote but they shall not unless exempted by Government by name or in virtue of the office be eligible for election as members.

Note.—(3) In clause (*d*), the word "house" includes a shop and any building used for the storage of property.

Note.—(4) Persons of the female sex having the necessary qualifications shall be entitled to have their names registered only as voters, but they shall not be eligible for election as members :—

5. The following persons are disqualified from being registered as voters or to be elected as members :—

(*a*) Persons who are less than 25 years of age;
(*b*) Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offence;
(*c*) Persons of unsound mind and deafmutes ;
(*d*) Persons who have been debarred from practising as legal practitioners by order of any competent authority.

(*e*) Persons who have been public servants as defined in Section 15 of the Travancore Penal Code or servants of Town Improvement Committee and have been dismissed from such service.

Provided that, in the case of a person disqualified under clause (*b*) (*d*) or (*e*), it shall be competent to the Government to remove such disqualification by a specific order in this behalf.

Provided also that it shall be competent to the Government, in the public interests, to direct that any individual shall be ineligible either to vote, or to be elected as a member, and also to cancel or modify such order.

6. The register mentioned in Rule 3 shall be prepared and revised from year to year by the President, in accordance with the instructions, if any, issued to him by the Government or the Peishkar of the Division. The register shall be finally published in the month of Chingom in each year.

7. Elections shall be held as vacancies in the elective seats occur. An election shall not be deferred for more than a month from the date of occurrence of the vacancy, without the special sanction of the Government. No election shall be held on Sundays or other Gazetted holidays.

Note.—A Gazetted holiday means a day which has been notified as a holiday in the Travancore Government Gazette.

8. The President shall fix the day on which an election shall take place and be shall be responsible for the proper conduct of all elections. Not less than seven days before the day so fixed, the President shall publish a notice stating the number of persons to be elected, and the date, place and hour at which the votes of the electors will be taken. Such notice shall be affixed in the Committee's office. List of persons qualified to vote at the election and of persons qualified to be elected shall also be hung up at the Committee's office. On the date fixed for the election the voters shall be assembled, and they shall elect a member for the electoral area concerned. A female voter may however if she chooses, depute an adult male to give her vote at the election, provided that such delegation shall be recognised only if it is made in writing and attested by two witnesses. The name of the member so elected shall be reported at once to the Government by the President.

9. The total of the votes in favour of a candidate shall determine his election, proceeding from the maximum downwards, for as many places as there are vacancies. A candidate who has been duly elected may submit his withdrawal in writing

to the President at any time before his appointment is gazetted under Rule 16. In such cases, the candidate who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall, subject to the provisions of Rules 10 and 11, be deemed to have been elected unless the Government shall direct that a fresh election shall be held. No candidate who has submitted his withdrawal may subsequently cancel it.

10. In cases where there has been an equality of votes for any two or more candidates, the President shall cast lots for the purpose of deciding which of such candidates shall fill the vaccancy.

11. (i) If a person be elected for more than one ward, he shall choose, within one week of the election, the ward for which he will sit as member, and in default of such decision, the President shall forthwith declare for which ward such person shall sit.

(ii) In the other ward or in each of the other wards as the case may be, the person who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall be deemed to have been elected.

12. (1) If any person,

(a) not being eligible for election, is elected under these rules, or,

(b) having been elected, subsequently, becomes subject to any of the disqualifications stated in clause (b), (c) or (d) of Rule 5, the Government shall declare his election to be void.

(2) The Government reserve to themselves the right to cancel any election, by reason of irregularity or undue influence.

(3) When a declaration under clause (1) or a cancellation under clause (2) of this rule is made, the Government shall call upon the electorate concerned, to elect another person within specified time. If the electorate fail to elect a person within the time fixed, or if the person elected at such fresh election is not eligible for election, the Government may nominate a person who is eligible for election by the electorate concerned.

13. The validity of any election may be questioned by a petition put in before the Government by any candidate at such election, or by not less than ten persons who have voted at such election. The petition must be presented within fifteen days after the day on which the election was held. But the Government may take action on any facts affecting the validity of an election, which may come to their notice either within or after the expiry of this period.

14. (i) In investigating the validity of an election, the Government may direct any officer to do so

(ii) The validity of an election may be questioned only on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the result of the election was materially affected by irregularities which had occurred while carrying out the formalities prescribed by the above rules;

(b) that the person whose election is questioned was, at the time the election was held, not qualified as a candidate under the above rules;

(c) that fraud, intimidation, or bribery was practised at such election and materially affected the result of such election;

(d) that the person whose election is questioned was not elected by a majority of votes.

15. The Government may dismiss the petition, or, if the election be found invalid either order a fresh election, or declare elected candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the one disqualified.

16. If, within the period mentioned in Rule 13, there have been no objection raised under Rule 14, or when after enquiry under Rule 14, such objections have been disposed of, the name of any candidate duly elected shall be published in the Government Gazette, and until such publication, the candidate shall not enter on his functions as a member. But, if subsequent to the date of an election, but prior to that of notification, an elected candidate has become subject to any disqualification, which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under these rules, the Government may pronounce him disqualified for appointment and may order a fresh election.

17. These rules will supersede the Rules dated the 9th February 1912.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st September 1914.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SCHEDULE.

Name of Town.	Number and name of ward.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected Members for each ward.
Nagercoil ...	Krishnan-coil.	*North.*—Northern limits of the town from the west to the junction of the Balamore Road. *East.*—The Balamore Road from the Kanakamulam Market junction to the Putheri tanks. *South.*—The main Southern Road from the Vettoorni Matom to the Kanakamulam Market junction. *West.*—The Western limit of the town from the Vettoorni Madom northwards.	One Member
	II. Vadasseri	*North.*—The northern limits of the town from the Balamore Road east-wards. *East.*—The eastern limits of the town South-wards as far as the main southern Road. *South.*—The main Southern Road from the Kanakamulam Market junction eastwards as far as the eastern limit of the town. *West.*—The eastern limits of the Krishnancoil ward.	One Member
	III Vadiveeswaram.	*North.*—The southern limits of the Vadasery ward. *East.*—The Eastern limits of the town from the Oozhuginasarri bridge southwards as far as the southern banks of the Drinking Water Neerazhi, Vadiveeswaram. *South.*—The road from the Clock Tower to the Attuvaniar Amman Coil at junction of the Oozhuginsarri- Kottar Police station road; thence, the above Police Station road as far as the western banks of the Idatheertha Perumal Coil tank and thence the southern bank of the above tank: thence along the lane in continuation as far as the west car Street, Vadiveeswaram; thence along the south car street (via the front side of the Kamuvinayagar temple) as far as the Vadiveeswaram Mutharammancoil; thence along the Kalmadee Street as far as the southern limit of the eastern boundary of the ward. *West.*—The Balamore road between the Clock Tower junction and the Kanakamulam Market junction.	one Member
	IV Nagercoil.	*North.*—The Southern boundary of the Krishnancoil ward. *East.*—The western boundary of the Vadiveeswaram ward.	One Membe

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Name of Town.	Number and name of ward.	Boundaries or other description of wards.	Number of elected Members for each ward.
Nagercoil *contd*...		*South*.—The Southern limit of the Town from the South-Western corner up to the Kazhuvanthittai road junction : thence the Kazhuvanthittai and District Court road up to the junction of the first top road joining the Clock Tower road and thence as far as the Clock Tower junction.	
		West.—Western limit of the Town from Vettoorni Matom southwards.	
	V Kottar.	*North*.—The southern boundary of the Nagercoil ward from the Kazhuvanthittai road Junction to the Clock Tower and thence the southern boundary of the Vadiveeswaran ward from the Clock Tower to the south-western bank of the Idatheerthaperumal Koil tank.	One Member.
		West.—The south-western bank of the Idatheerthaperumal Koil tank : thence the pathway to the cape road ; thence the Cape Road southwards as far as the junction of the Parakay Road ; thence the Parakay Road.	
		South and West.—The southern limits of the town from the southern junction of the Parakey Road westwards cutting across the Dharmapuram r ad as far as the junction of Kazhuvanthittai road with Kottar—Parvathipuram Road.	
	VI. Vagayadi	*North*.—The southern boundary of the Vadiviswaram ward as far as the south western limit of the Idatheerthaperumal coil tank ; thence along the eastern boundary of the Kothar ward up to the Cape Road.	One Member
		West and South.—The Cape Road as far Survey No. 1679/1267 A (Lala Culam) of Vadiviswaram Pakuthi, thence eastwards across the field to the Parakayam Kaul.	
		East.—The Eastern boundary of the Town from the south eastern point to the Vadiviswaram ward southward as far as the Parakayan Kaul just to the east of Archankinaroo.	
	VII. Elangadi.	The remaining portion of the town.	

Bye-laws of the Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee sanctioned by Government under date the 3rd January 1895 and further authorised by section 2, clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076 *as amended by Regulations V of* 1085 *and II of* 1088.

I. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, such Sub-Committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the purposes of the Regulation.

The work of the Sub-Committees will only be by way of assisting the Committee in dealing with any given matter preliminary to passing regular resolutions thereon.

II. The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee shall ordinarily meet twice every Malabar month on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays, if these are not Gazetted holidays; but if holidays happen to fall on these Saturdays, the next office day shall be the meeting day.

III. Special meetings of the Committee shall be held as provided under the Regulation. (Section 13.)

IV. No such meeting shall be held unless, at least due notice specifying the time of such meeting and the purpose for which it is to be held, has been given by written or printed notice to be addressed by the President to each of the members.

V. Notice to the members of the Committee shall be given in the following form:—

"The meeting of the Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee will be held in (place) at (hour) on (week day) the (date).
Subject

President."

VI. The President shall regulate the conduct of business of the meetings of the Committee and preserve order and regularity in the Proceedings.

VII. At the hour fixed for the meeting of the members, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if the President be not present, the members present may proceed at once to choose a presiding member under Section 14 of the Regulation. If the President arrives after a presiding member has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding member shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

VIII. If at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow 15 minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting. If the President be not present and if 15 minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the next meeting day at the same time and place.

IX. If, during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any member calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of members present and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting or may wait for a period not exceeding 15 minutes to give an opportunity for the re-assembling of a quorum. If during these 15 minutes a quorum re-assemble, the business may be resumed. If, at the expiration of these 15 minutes a quorum shall not have re-assembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

X. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone and his decision shall be final.

XI Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements, or confirming the Proceedings of a select Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding member, the precedence of certain business, adjournments and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

XII. Every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President at any time before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any member seconds the motion or amendment and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no member seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

XIII. If a member has given notice of his intention to move a resolution and if that member be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a member before the meeting or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he has given notice, any member present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

XIV. n amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

XV. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion, and if more proposed amendments are handed over to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in the order to move their amendments.

XVI. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any member may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other member seconds the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

XVII. No amendment may be made to words which, it has already been resolved, shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment except by addition of other words.

XVIII. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

XIX. A motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

XX. The President or the Presiding member may move and second resolutions, speak and vote without quitting the chair.

XXI. A member who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or the Proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote.

XXII. When a budget or supplement budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and of expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "That this item stand part of the budget." If any member propose to reduce or to increase the item and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

XXIII. At a meeting, the members may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject before the meeting. In Committee a motion need not be seconded and a member may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

XXIV. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 18, Clause (d) upon the President's Annual Administration Report, shall not be in order, unless 3 days' notice shall have been given of such resolutions.

XXV. The minute book of the Committee shall be open to inspection by any member.

XXVI. A Register shall be kept of petitions and letters received nd despatched.

XXVII. Before a meeting disperses, the resolutions arrived at that meeting, shall be read out to the meeting.

CONNEMARA MARKET.

Rules for the Connemara market in supersession of those dated 11th December 891 sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th November 1897/ 14th Vrischigom 1073.

1. The market shall be open for the use of all persons of both sexes without distinction of caste or creed.

2. The market shall be open on all days of the week, the market hours being from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

3. The stalls shall be leased or let by auction to the highest bidder by the Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee. But ordinarily no more than one stall shall be given to any one person.

The Committee may let for trade "standings" in such covered places within the market enclosures as they may think fit by auction to the highest bidder, but ordinarily not more than one standing to one person.

A license in writing for the opening of each stall or standing will be given by the President to the highest bidder in the form hereto annexed. No article shall be sold or exposed for sale in any place other than a stall or standing set apart and licensed for the purpose of selling such articles. The expression "a standing" shall include in any place, space or accommodation other than a stall which may be allotted or allowed to any person resorting to the market for the purpose of sitting thereat as a seller of goods or wares or for the purpose of placing thereon any stand, bench, board, tray or other like thing.

"Standings" in the open spaces may be let for the sale of petty articles to the extent the space and order allowed would permit. The letting in this case shall ordinarily be for a day only and renewable daily and the hire shall be one chuckram per basket or a cooly load of merchandise. (Changed to 4 cash. *Vide* Government letter No. G. 383, dated 28-9-07, & No. 2514, dated 9-4-'08.)

4. The rent shall be payable on the first day of each Malayalam month, in advance for that month, in default of which the lessee shall be liable for a penalty of one chuckram per Rupee or fraction thereof per diem till the 5th, after which the lease shall be liable to forfeiture and the lessee held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by a re-sale of the lease either by public auction or private contract, as well as for the arrears. He shall also be liable to ejection after the fifth day of the month for which no advance payment is made—his possession having ceased with the last day of the previous month.

5. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing in the market shall bring or cause to be brought into the markets any goods, provisions or marketable commodities except such as are intended for sale in the market nor shall be for any longer time or in any other manner than shall be reasonably necessary for the conveyance of such goods, provisions or marketable commodities to or from such stall or standing, place or deposit or cause or allow to be deposited in any passage or place adjoining such stall or standing or elsewhere in the market or in any of the immediate approaches thereto any hamper, crate, basket, box, barrel or other receptacle for any goods brought into such market for the purpose of sale or of exposure for sale.

6. No tenant or occupier of any stall or standing shall cause or allow any goods, provisions marketable commodities or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale in the stall or standing so as to obstruct the passage of any person or of any goods, provisions, marketable commodities, or article in or through the market or any part thereof

7. Every tenant or occupier of a stall shall cause the same to be kept in a cleanly condition, and shall allow no refuse or garbage to remain about it but shall cause the same to be put in a tub, box or casket and to be carried to the proper receptacle.

8. Every tenant and occupier and every servant of a tenant or occupier of a stall shall at all times be decently and properly dressed when present in the market.

9. No tenant or occupier of a stall at which meat or fish is sold shall sit in or upon his stall so as to be in contact with such meat or fish.

9. A. No stall holder shall chop mutton or beef or other animal food except on Cudappa or fairly polished granite slabs.

10. No person shall occupy or use any stall or standing except as the immediate tenant or occupier thereof from the Committee. No person not being the immediate tenant or occupier from the Committee or an employe of such tenant or occupier shall sell or offer or expose for sale or otherwise, articles in or upon any stall.

No person shall assign or sub-let or otherwise part with the possession of any stall or standing to another.

11. Every tenant of a stall or standing who shall employ another person to carry on his business at such stall or standing on his behalf and as his substitute shall register with the market sergeant and from time to time keep so registered the name of every such employé who may be for the time being deputed to act for him as aforesaid.

He shall forthwith cease to employ to such stall or standing as such. substitute as aforesaid any person whose employment in that capacity may be prohibited in writing by the President of the Committee.

12. No person shall hold any sale by auction in the market without the written consent of the President.

13. No person who is not a tenant or occupier of a stall or standing shall sell articles by sample in the market or its approaches the bulk being elsewhere or shall in the market tout for or take an order, for any article.

14. No person whether an occupier or not shall obstruct or lay hand on persons resorting to the market in soliciting their custom.

15. No person shall hawk, carry about or cry any article whatever for sale in the market. No person for the purpose of attracting purchasers to his stall or standing shall use any bell or noisy instrument whatever.

16. No person shall bring any dog or knowingly permit any dog to follow him in the market.

17. No person shall in the market whistle, shout or make use of any violent, obscene, abusive, disgusting or offensive language.

18. No person shall in the market smoke or spit the juice of pan supari.

19. No person shall remove any meat or offal from the market without first wrapping the same up in cloth or paper so that it shall not be exposed to the public view.

20. No persons resorting to the market as a buyer or seller or as a cooly shall at any time refuse, neglect or omit to comply with any responsible directions of the Market Sergeant for the maintenance of order and regularity.

21. No weights and measures other than those according to recognised local standard of weights and measures, and stamped by such officer as Government may appoint for the purpose shall be used or kept in the market.

22. No person shall deliver to a purchaser any goods or articles of a less weight or measure than has been represented or that have been fraudulently or deceptively packed.

23. No putrid or unwholesome article of consumption shall be sold in the market or stored therein. The Market Sergeant shall under such general orders as the committee may pass from time to time be at liberty to summarily remove or destroy all such articles and the lessee shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

24. No person afflicted with leprosy or other loathsome or contagious disease will be admitted into the market either as vendor or purchaser or spectator or for the purpose of begging All such persons shall be summarily ejected. Known depredators will likewise be excluded from the market.

25. No carriage or cart or cycle or other vehicle, or horse or other animal will be allowed to enter the enclosed area.

26. These rules will come into force from the first day of Makarom 1073.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 3rd December 1897.

SHUNGARASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Form of License to be issued.

License No.

Subject to the rules now in force or which may hereafter be brought into force in the Connemara Market is hereby licensed to sell in that market in stall No. for one year from this date in consideration of a monthly rent of Re. payable in advance.

This license should be in the possession of the licensee who is required to produce it whenever required by a Government servant authorised to inspect the same. A breach of any of the rules of the market entails forfeiture of this license and summary ejection.

Trivandrum,
T. I. C. office, 159 .

President,
Town Improvement Committee.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

CARDAMOM LAND TAX.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\textit{12th August 1905}}{\textit{28th Karkadagom 1080}}$ *in supersession of the Rules dated 23rd July 1900 and 12th September 1902 and amendments thereto dated 16th February 1901, 13th July 1901 and 17th June 1903, 11th May 1917, 5th August 1917.*

I. Holders of land granted for Cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. $6\frac{1}{4}$ per acre shall, from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. $6\frac{1}{4}$ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patta is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. 1 is leviable.

In the case of new lands to be granted, if the ryots enter upon the land with permission, the assessment shall be Bh. Re. (1) one per acre for four years from the date of such permission and Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre from the fifth year. But, where the lands are entered upon without permission, the maximum assessment of Bh. Rs. (2) two per acre shall be levied from the date of occupation.*

III. † [Applications for new land for cardamom cultivation must be in the printed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre.

On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and will be granted to the applicant without auction sale, at an average value of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty-five per acre.

"The purchasers of lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the said acreage value of B. Rs. (25) twenty-five per acre in nine instalments as follows:—B. Rs. (2) two per acre along with the application as deposit, B. Rs. (2) two prior to registry and the balance of B. Rs. (21) twenty-one in seven equal yearly instalments of B. Rs. (3) three.

Note.—Should any applicant fail to accept registry of the land after it has been surveyed as per his Dharkast, survey cost at rupee one per acre will be recovered from his deposit."

IV. Should land be opened before patta is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms; but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule, double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division shall be

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* Amended as per Notification dated 3rd November 1915.

† Do. Do. 25th March 1914.

levied as penalty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand. It shall also be open to the Superintendent when the fellings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamom lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VIII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such felling does not interfere with trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassessed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. The assessment on cardamom lands shall be recovered in four instalments *viz.*, on the 1st Thulam, 1st Vrischigom, 1st Dhanu and 1st Makarom of every Malabar year.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due on the 15th of Mausi and that on dry cultivation on the 15th of Alpasy every year.

XI. The assessment [and acreage value] shall be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

XII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIII. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation II of 1068; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder, will, unless permitted by these rules be dealt with under said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

Cancelled by notification No. 7091, dated the 8th September 1915.

XIV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XV. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVI. These rules shall come into force from the 16th August 1905/1st Chingom 1081.

MICA AND PLUMBAGO.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and mineral whether in Sirkar or private land is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government (30th July 1898.)

Revised rules for the grant of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and of mining leases sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 17th May 1908 as amended by Notification dated 8th March 1916.

In these rules—

Person includes any persons, syndicate, partnership, or company.

A license or lease under these rules may be granted to any person; in case of the death of the person or any of the persons to whom it is granted, it shall inure for the benefit of the legal representatives.

EXPLORING LICENSES.

1. A license to explore land for minerals or mineral oil, called hereinafter an exploring license, will authorise the licensee to search the surface of the land specified in the license for minerals of every description and for mineral oil, and, subject to such restrictions as the Sirkar may from time to time impose, to remove any specimens or samples found by the licensee in or upon such land.*

* *Note.*—The surface of an unoccupied and unreserved land which is the property of the Sirkar may be freely searched without a license, but the Sirkar does not object to granting a license to explore when one is applied for.

2. Such license shall not authorise the licensee to enter upon any land in the occupation of any person without the consent of the occupier.

3. Such license cannot be assigned nor can any right or interest thereunder be transferred without the assent of the Sirkar.

4. Such license shall not authorise the licensee to mine or quarry, but he may turn up to such depth as the Dewan may sanction, and subject to such conditions as he may impose, the surface of unoccupied land, or, with the consent of the occupier, that of land in the occupation of any person.

5. Such license may be granted by such person and under such rules as the Sirkar may prescribe.

6. Every such license shall run for one year, but may be renewed for further similar term by the same authority, and there shall be paid for each license or renewal such fee, not exceeding Rs. 10 as the Sirkar may prescribe.

7. A royalty shall be payable to the Sirkar on the value of all precious stones found and removed by an explorer, whether he has taken out a license or not. In the case of licenses such royalty shall be at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent as shall be fixed by the license, and in the case of an unlicensed explorer, shall be 15 per cent on the value of the stones removed. Neglect to report the discovery of any such stone within a reasonable time shall involve the forfeiture of the license and of all claim to have an application for a prospecting license or a mining lease favourably considered.

8. Such license shall give no exclusive or preferential rights, but in considering rival claims for prospecting license or mining lease, due regard will be had to operations conducted under cover of an exploring license.

Prospecting Licenses.

9. A license to prospect for minerals or mineral oil, called hereinafter a prospecting license, shall confer on the licensee the sole right, subject to the conditions contained in the license, to mine, to quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work, and carry away any mineral or mineral oil specified in the license, and lying or being within, under or throughout the land specified in the license. Such license shall apply only to the area described in the license.

10. No prospecting license shall be granted except to a person approved by the Sirkar, and such person shall, before the license is granted, deposit as security in respect of each license such sum, not being less than Rs. 100, as the Dewan may determine or give security to the like amount to the satisfaction of the Dewan. Subject to such deduction on account of compensation for surface damage as the Dewan may order, the amount of any deposit made under this rule, should the depositor afterwards become the lessee of any mining lease, will be carried to his credit as part of the rents and royalties payable under his lease, and should he decline or fail to obtain any such lease as aforesaid, will be returned to him.

11. (1) Every application for a prospecting license shall be made to the Dewan.

(2) Every such application shall contain the following particulars, namely...

(*a*) the name, residence and profession of the applicant:

(*b*) a description as accurate as possible and illustrated by a rough sketch, of the situation, boundaries and area of the land with respect to which the license is required: and

(*c*) a specification of the mineral or minerals for which applicant desires to prospect.

12. On receipt of such application, the Dewan shall, as soon as practicable, inquire whether the grant of the license applied for is inexpedient either on the ground that the land described in the application is required for a public purpose or otherwise.

13. (1) Should the Dewan be of opinion that it is not expedient to grant the license, he shall refuse to grant the license.

(2) Subject to the rule, the Dewan, if he finds there is no objection to the grant of the license applied for, may, with the previous sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, grant to the applicant a license in such form as may be prescribed.

14. A register of applications for prospecting licenses shall be kept in English in the Dewan's Office, specifying—

(1) Name of applicant.
(2) Date.
(3) Residence of applicant.
(4) Situation of the land.
(5) Boundaries.
(6) Estimated area.
(7) Date of license.
(8) Rent and royalty payable.
(9) Period for which granted.

15. Every prospecting license shall contain such conditions as may in any particular case-seem necessary, and shall in all cases contain the following conditions:...

(i) The term for which the license shall be granted shall be one year or such shorter term as the applicant may desire. The license may be renewed by the Dewan for a further term not exceeding two years, whenever he is satisfied that the licensee has been prevented from completing his search of the land by any cause other than his own default.

(ii) A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre shall be paid for the land covered by license.

(iii) The licensee shall pay a royalty at a rate not exceeding 15 per cent. of the value on all precious stones won and carried away, and a royalty at the rates specified in schedule C on all other minerals won and carried away over and above such quantity as the Sirkar may allow to be taken free for purposes of experiment.

(iv) No land in the occupation of any person shall be entered upon without the consent of the occupier, and no trees, standing crops, or other private property shall be cut or in any way injured without the consent of the owner thereof.

(v) The licensee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the license and shall indemnify the Sirkar against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage or injury.

(vi) The licensee shall not cut or injure any tree on unoccupied and unreserved land without the permission of the Dewan in writing.

(vii) Such license cannot be assigned nor can any right or interest there-under be transferred without the consent of the Sirkar.

(viii) In case of any breach on the part of the licensee of any of the five last preceeding clauses, the Dewan may summarily revoke the license, and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall cease.

(ix) The licensee shall, within six months next after the determination of the license or the date of the abandonment of the undertaking, whichever shall first occur, securely plug any bores and fill up or fence any holes or excavations that he may have made in the land to such extent as the Dewan may require, and shall to the like extent restore the surface of the land and all buildings thereon which he may have damaged in the course of prospecting. Provided that this clause shall not apply to any land held under a mining lease.

(x) Should any question of dispute arise regarding the license, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or the powers of the licensee thereunder or the amount or payment of the rent or royalty made payable thereby, the matter in difference shall be decided by the Sirkar, whose decision shall be final.

16. On or before the determination of his license, the licensee shall have a right, subject to the rules hereinafter contained and to the proviso contained in rule 26 as regards the grant of mining leases :—

(*a*) in the case of mineral oil or minerals other than precious stones, to a mining lease in accordance with the terms contained in rules for mining leases ;

(*b*) in the case of precious stones, to the first offer of such mining lease as the Sirkar may think fit to grant.

Such lease may include so much land, whether comprising the whole or a part only of the area for which the prospecting license was granted, as shall not exceed the area specified with respect to mining leases in schedule A annexed to these rules.

MINING LEASES.

17. Every application for the grant of a mining lease shall be presented to the Dewan. The Sirkar may by general or special order require a deposit of money not exceeding Rs. 500 to be made

by the applicant in any case or class of cases before the application is taken into consideration.

18. Every application for a mining lease shall contain—

(*a*) the name, residence and profession of the applicant;

(*b*) the name of the mineral for which the applicant indents to mine;

(*c*) a map of the area over which the proposed lease is to extend.

19. On receipt of any such application, the Dewan may, if the applicant is entitled to a lease under Rule 16, or if he considers that the applicant should be granted a mining lease, grant the same with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, in accordance with these rules over such one or more blocks, each not exceeding in extent the area specified in schedule A annexed to these rules as the Sirkar may think fit.

Provided that no mining lease shall be granted under these rules so as to cause the total area held under mining leases by the lessee or by those joint in interest with him to exceed ten square miles.

Provided also that the area covered by any lease or sub-lease shall be such as to leave unallocated a substantial portion of the deposits, within the State, of the mineral affected this condition being of special importance when the mineral is of rare occurrence.

20. The length of a block shall ordinarily not be allowed to exceed four times its breadth.

21. The terms for which a mining lease may be granted shall not exceed thirty years.

22. Every such lease shall contain such conditions and stipulations as the Sirkar may in each case consider necessary; but shall in every case contain the following conditions, namely;—

(i) the lessee shall pay a royalty at the rate specified in the lease which rate shall be that fixed for the particular mineral in schedule C; and if any other mineral shall be discovered by him then the royalty shall be paid therefor at such rate, not being less than 20 per cent. of the value thereof, as the Sirkar may determine, until a mining lease has been obtained in respect of such mineral; but the lessee shall be entitled to require and obtain such lease for the term then unexpired of his original lease upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned in Rule 16;

(ii) the lessee shall also pay for every year after the first year a fixed yearly dead rent at a rate not less than that laid down in schedule B; provided that no lessee shall pay both royalty and dead rent in respect of the same lease, but only such one of them as may be of the greater amount;

(iii) the lessee shall also pay for all land which he may take up, use or occupy for the purpose of the mine a surface rent at the rates specified in schedule B;

(iv) the lessee shall at his own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcation to be shewn in a plan annexed to his lease;

(v) the lessee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the lease, and shall indemnify the Sirkar against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such injury;

(vi) the lessee shall not cut or injure any tree reserved in the lease;

(vii) There shall be no transfer of the interests conferred by a lease or sub-lease, or any part of them, without the consent of the Sirkar acting on the advice of the Madras Government.

(viii) the lessee shall commence operations within two years from the date of the execution of the lease and shall thereafter carry them on effectually in a proper, skilful and mining-like manner, unless prevented by unavoidable cause;

(ix) the lessee shall keep correct account showing the quantity and particulars of all minerals obtained from the mine and the number of persons employed therein and also complete plans of the mine and shall allow any officer authorised by the Sirkar in that behalf at any time to examine such accounts and plans and shall furnish the Sirkar with such information and returns in respect of the aforesaid matter, as it may prescribe; *

(x) the lessee shall allow any officer authorised by the Sirkar in that behalf to enter upon the premises comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the same;

(xi) the lessee shall without delay send to the Dewan a report of any accident which may occur at or in the said premises and also the finding therein of any mineral not specified in the lease;

(xii) should the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease be not paid within two months next after the date fixed in the lease for the payment of the same, the Sirkar may enter upon the said premises and distrain all or any of the minerals or movable property therein, and may carry away or detain them until the rent or royalty due and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment there-of shall be fully paid; and, if any royalty or rent remain at any time unpaid for six calendar months after the date on which it is due, the Sirkar may determine the lease and take possession of the premises comprised therein; and in such case the deposit referred to in Rule 17 above is also liable to forfeiture;

(xiii) in the case of any breach on the part of the lessee of any covenant or condition contained in the lease, the Sirkar may determine the lease and take possession of the premises;

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*NOTE. All information and returns obtained or furnished under this clause shall be treated as strictly confidential.

(xiv) at the end or sooner determination of the lease, the lessee, shall deliver up the said premises and all mines (if any) dug therein in a proper and workmanlike state, save in respect of any working as to which the Sirkar may have sanctioned abandonment;

(xv) should any question or dispute arise regarding the lease or any matter or thing connected with the mines or minerals leased, or the working or non-working thereof, or the amount or payment of the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease, the matter in difference shall be decided by the Sirkar whose decision thereon shall be final.

(xvi) No lessee or sub-lessee shall be permitted to enter into any arrangement with any other person or corporation for the joint control of the price, output or sale of the product.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO LICENSES AND LEASES.

23. (1) All operations conducted under the authority of these rules within a reserved forest shall be subject to such conditions as the Sirkar may by general or special order from time to time prescribe.

(2) It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that, before the commencement of exploration or prospecting (as the case may be) within a reserved forest, notice shall be given to the Conservator of the intention to commence operations and that the operations shall be conducted subject to any conditions regarding the use of fire that he may prescribe.

(3) Every mining lease which includes any portion of a reserved forest, shall, if it authorises the lessee to fell timber for mining purposes, specify the area within which, or the quantity up to which and the terms and conditions upon which, he may exercise that authority.

24. Should the applicant for a prospecting license or mining lease desire the Dewan to prepare for him the sketch required by Rule 11 (2) (*b*) or the map required by Rule 18 (*c*), or should the sketch or map presented by the applicant be insufficient, the Dewan may prepare the sketch or map required and may, if he so order, recover the cost from the applicant at a rate not exceeding four annas per acre. If the Sirkar has prepared a map of a tract of country specially for the convenience of the intending applicants for licenses and leases under these rules and if any applicant makes use of such map for the sketch or map aforesaid, it will be open to the Sirkar to recover as above such share of the cost of preparing the map as it may consider to be equitably due from applicant.

25. If a license or lease is not executed within 6 months after leave has been granted for it, the right of the applicant to such license or lease shall be held to have lapsed, unless the Sirkar for special reasons consents to grant the same, notwithstanding the delay.

26. Any prospecting license which may be issued under the foregoing rules shall be issued subject to the proviso that the grant of mining lease of any portion of the area prospected shall be conditional on the previous sanction of the Government of India.

SCHEDULE A.

(*Vide* No. 19 of Rules).

Maximum area in square miles for mining lease --

Coal	2
Oil	1
Gold or silver	¼
Other metals	½
Precious stones	†

SCHEDULE B.

[*Vide* No. 15 (ii), 22 (ii), and 22 (iii) of Rules.]

	Prospecting.	Mining. Surface rent per acre.	Mining. Dead rent per acre (minimum).
Rent charged for—	A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre or any fraction of an acre.	One rupee per acre or any fraction of an acre.	
Coal			4 annas.
Oil			1 rupee.
Gold or silver ...			1 rupee.
Iron			1 anna.
Other metals ...			1 rupee.

SCHEDULE C.

[*Vide* Nos. 15 (iii) and 22 (i) of Rules.]

Royalty.	Prospecting and mining.
Coal, exclusive of dust and coal used on the works	... 1 anna per ton.
Oil	... 8 annas per 40 gallons or 5 per cent *ad valorem* on gross value.
Gold or silver ...	... 7½ per cent. on the net profits of each year taken separately.
Iron	... ½ anna per ton of ironstone.
Copper, tin, lead, or other metals	2½ per cent. on the sale value, at the pit's mouth or on the surface, of the dressed ore or metal convertible at the option of the lessee to an equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term.
Precious stones ...	.. 30 per cent. on the net profits of each year taken separately.

† will be decided by the Sirkar in each case on its merits.

FORM OF MINING LEASE.

This Indenture made the day of 19 Between Dewan of Travancore for and on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore (hereinafter called "the lessor" which expression shall be taken to mean and include the said Dewan, his successor in office and assigns except wh n the context requires another or different meaning) of the one part. And (hereinafter called "the lessee" which expression shall be taken to mean and include the said his heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, except when the context requires another or different meaning) of the other part :---

Whereas the lessee has applied in accordance with the revised Rules prescribed by the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore for the granting of mining leases dated the 17th May 1908 for a lease for mining for in the lands mentioned and described in the first part of the schedule hereunder written and delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed, and has deposited with the lessor the sum of Sirkar Rupees as security for the due and faithful performance by the lessee of the covenants and agreements on his part herein contained, such sum of Sirkar Rs. being the sum determined by the said Dewan under the said rules of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, and held liable to be forfeited on any failure of the due fulfilment of the covenants and agreements by the lessee hereinafter set forth.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the rents and royalties and lessee's covenants hereinafter reserved, the lessor doth hereby demise (with the approval of the Government of India) unto the lessee the mines, beds, veins, seams and deposits of mentioned and described in the first part of the schedule hereunder written and delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed together with the liberties, powers and privileges to be exercised in connection with the said mines which are mentioned in the second part of the said schedule, subject to the restrictions and conditions as to the exercise and enjoyment of the same liberties, powers and privileges which are specified in the third part of the said schedule, except and reserved out of this demise unto the lessor the liberties, powers and privileges mentioned and specified in the fourth part of the said schedule.

To occupy the hereditaments and premises intended to be hereby demised unto the lessee from the day of for the term of

*years thence next ensuing, yielding and paying to the lessor the several rents, royalties and sums of money mentioned and specified in the fifth part of the said schedule subject to the provisions

* Note:—The term not to exceed thirty years.

relating to the said rents and royalties expressed in the sixth part of the said schedule.

And the lessee doth hereby covenant with the lessor as in the seventh part of the said schedule is expressed, and the lessor doth hereby covenant with the lessee as in the eighth part of the said schedule is expressed ; and it is hereby mutually agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto as in the ninth part of the said schedule is expressed, and it is declared that the schedule hereunder written shall be deemed part of these presents and be read and construed accordingly.

In witness whereof, the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named Dewan of Travancore for and on behalf of the Government of Travancore in the presence of — Seal.

(Names and addresses of witnesses).

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named in the presence of — Seal.

(Names and addresses of witnesses).

The schedule above referred to.

PART I.---THE MINES DEMISED BY THIS LEASE.

*Description of mines**---The mines, beds, veins, seams and deposits of lying and being within and under the land situate at in the Taluk of in the Division of and in the Sub-Registration District of and Registration District of , which are delineated in the plan hereunto annexed and contain an area of or thereaobuts.

PART II.---RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES TO BE EXERCISED OR ENJOYED BY THE LESSEE BUT SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS IN PART III.

1. *Grant of liberty to work the mines.*—Liberty and power for the lessee at all times during the term hereby granted to work the said mines and premises and to win and get the produce thereof.

2. *To sink pits.*--Liberty and power to dig, sink, drive, make, repair and use all such pits, shafts, drifts, levels water gates, water courses, air gates and other works as may be necessary or proper for searching for, mining, working and getting the said mines and premises and for ventilating and draining the same.

**Note.* The Pakuthi, Muri, Proverthy and survey numbers should be mentioned if possible as also boundaries.

3. *To appropriate water.*—Liberty and power to appropriate and use for any purpose connected with the working of the said mines the water upon or within any of the said lands and to collect and impound the same in ponds, reservoirs or otherw se for the purpose of working the said mines, but so that in the exercise of this privilege the lessee shall not deprive any lands, villages, houses or watering places for cattle of a reasonable quantity of water as before accustomed and do not in any manner foul, impregnate or otherwise deteriorate, any springs or streams of water, so as to render them useless or unprofitable, and so also that no mining operations be commenced or carried on within a distance of 70 yards of any irrigation source or channel without the consent in writing of the Dewan and upon such terms as he may decide.

4. *To appropriate land for stacking.*—Liberty and power to enter into and upon, use and occupy, a sufficient part of the said lands adjoining any pits, for depositing and heaping thereon the produce of the said mines and all the earth-soil and other substances dug up and brought to the surface in or about the working of the same and for otherwise carrying on the works of the said mines.

5. *To prepare and make merchantable.* *gotten.*—Liberty and power in and upon the said land to dress, prepare and make merchantable any that may be obtained therefrom, whether for the purpose of sale or otherwise.

6. *To lead and carry away* Liberty and power to take and carry away over the said lands the to be gotten as aforesaid and to dispose of the same at his own will and pleasure.

7. *To erect houses &c.*—Liberty and power to erect, set up and and make, in, upon and over, the said lands, workmen's houses, sheds, engines, machinery, pumps, furnaces, buildings, erections, lines, tram-roads, and other roads, and works necessary or convenient for the effectual working of the said mines and the exercise of the several liberties and powers hereinbefore granted.

8. *To get gravel &c.*—Liberty and power to search for, get and dig gravel, sand and stone within the said lands for the purposes mentioned in the second part of this schedule, but not for sale and also to dig for and get clay and to make and burn the same into bricks for the purposes aforesaid, but not for sale.

PART III.—RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS AS TO THE EXERCISE OF THE ABOVE LIBERTIES, POWERS AND PRIVILEGES

1. *No Building &c., upon sacred places.*—No shaft, pit, engine-work, building or thing, shall be sunk, opened, made or erected and no surface operations shall be carried on by the lessee by virtue of of the liberties and privilegs above granted, in or upon any place of worship, sacred grove, burial ground, tanks, water-courses, house, village-site, public road or other place in respect of which on public grounds it appears to the Government of His Highness the Maha-Raja of Travancore, that objections exist to so doing, nor in such a way as to injure or affect any Railways, reservoirs, canals and other public works or any inhabited sites, buildings or other works, property or rights of private individuals, nor shall any land be taken or

occupied for any of the above purposes, if the same is already in the occupation of and used by any person other than the lessor for other works, or purposes not included in this present demise, if any other lands not so occupied and used are suitable and convenient and equally available for any such shaft, pit engine-work, building or thing or for surface operations.

2. *Notice to be given before entering on lands and lessor to be at liberty to object to proposed site.*---Before taking any land for surface operations which has not already been used for such operations, the lessee shall give to the lessor's agent (who for the purpose of this clause shall be taken to be the Dewan Peishkar of for the time being) two calendar months' previous notice in writing specifying, by name or other sufficient designation, and by quantity the land proposed to be taken, and the purpose for which the same is required. The lessor's agent may at any time within two calendar months from the receipt of such notice state his objections, if any, to the proposed site and the validity of such objections, in case of dispute, shall be determined by reference to His Highness the Maharajah's Government, whose decision thereon shall be final.

3. *Lessee not to cut down trees without sanction*.—The lessee shall not, without express sanction in writing of the Dewan or any officer duly authorised by him in that behalf, cut down or injure any timber or tree on the said lands belonging to Government or any specially reserved timber or tree, such as, teak, ebony, black-wood, sandal; but may acquire any such trees at prices fixed by Dewan. He may however clear away brushwood or undergrowth which interferes with the due exercise of the liberties and privileges above granted.

Provided nevertheless that notwithstanding anything in this clause contained, the lessee shall not enter, for the purpose of commencing operations under the rights and liberties hereby granted, upon any reserved forest included in the land delineated in the plan hereunto annexed without giving 15 days' previous written notice to the Conservator of Forests, nor without obtaining the sanction in writing of that officer upon such conditions as such officer may in his discretion prescribe. Provided, always, that such decision of the Conservator of Forests shall be open to appeal, if made within thirty days from such decision, to the Dewan, whose decision in such case shall be final.

PART IV. RIGHTS RESERVED TO LESSOR.

1. *Liberty for lessor to work minerals &c.*—Liberty and power subject to the provisions in clause 9 of Part VII, for him the lessor and any lessee or other person authorised by him in that behalf to enter into, upon the said lands and to search for, dig, work and get any mineral or substance other than in, upon or under the said lands and for the purposes aforesaid to sink, make, erect and use such pits, shafts, levels, drains, watercourses, reservoirs, tunnels buildings, engines, or machinery, canals, railways, wagon-ways and other ways, works and conveniences upon, through or under the said lands as shall be necessary or expedient. Provided always that the said reserved rights and privileges

to work for minerals other than shall be exercised and enjoyed in such manner as not to hinder or interfere with the rights and privileges of the lessee under these presents, and provided also that fair and proper compensation shall be paid by the lessor to the lessee for all loss, damages or injury which the lessee may sustain or be put to by reason or in consequence of the exercise of the said reserved rights and privileges to work for minerals other than the amount of such compensation to be settled in case of difference by reference to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government whose decision thereon shall be final. Provided further that no mining lease shall be granted to any third party in respect of any new mineral or substance other than in, upon or under the said lands until the lessee has had an opportunity of exercising his right of option under clause 9 of Part VII hereinafter provided and has failed to exercise such option.

2. *Liberty to re-enter.*—Liberty and power for the lessor, if the lessee shall not within two years from the commencement of the said term hereby granted have started operations under this lease to some substantial extent; or if at any time, during the said term after such operations shall have been started the same shall not, unless prevented by unavoidable cause, be carried effectually in a proper, skilful and mining-like manner to the satisfaction of the said Government, to re-enter upon the said premises and to hold the same and to lease the same to third parties or to otherwise deal with the same as if this lease had not been made.

3. *Liberty to make roads.*—Liberty and power for the lessor and all persons authorised by him at all times during the said term to enter upon the said lands and to make and maintain all such surface roads and ways in, upon or across the same or any part thereof as he or they shall think proper for any purpose whatsoever, and to obtain from and out of the said lands such stone, earth and other materials as may be necessary or requisite for making, repairing or maintaining such roads and ways.

PART V.—RENTS AND ROYALTIES RESERVED BY THIS LEASE.

1. *Certain yearly rent.*—The certain yearly rent of Rs. shall be paid by the lessee to the lessor at for and in respect of the said mines and premises from the day of by one instalment on the day of in each year for the year immediately preceding, the first of such payments to be made on the day of
For and in respect of such certain yearly rent of Rs. the lessee may in every year during the currency of this demise, work and get from or out of the said mines and sell or export such a quantity of as, at the rate hereinafter mentioned, would yield or pay for that year a royalty equal in amount to the said certain rent of Rs. payable for that year. But the said certain rent as from the said day of shall always be paid, whether such quantity shall in fact be gotten or not.

2. *Royalty*—The lessee shall also pay to the lessor a royalty at the rate fixed for the particular mineral, in the appendix attached

hereto, for every ton or part of a ton of which shall be sold at the said mines or exported therefrom for sale or otherwise in any year of the said term over and above the quantity of which the lessee is by clause 1 of this part authorized to work or get in respect of the said certain rent.

3. *Surface rent.*—The further yearly rent of one rupee per acre or fraction of an acre of land the surface whereof shall be occupied or used by the lessee for any of the purposes of this demise, the said surface rent to be paid on or before the same date as the said certain rent of Rs. is hereinbefore made payable, the first of such payment to be made on such of the said days as shall happen next after such occupation or use shall commence and the last yearly payment thereof to be made on such of the said days as shall happen next after such occupation or use shall have ceased and the land shall have been restored and rendered fit for cultivation again. Provided always that no such rent shall be paid or demanded in respect of any roads or ways now in existence.

PART VI.—PROVISIONS RELATING TO RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

1. All the aforesaid rents and royalties shall be paid free from any deductions.

PART VII.—THE LESSEE'S COVENANTS.

1. *To pay rent, rates and taxes.*—The lessee will pay the rent and royalty reserved by this lease at the times and in the manner above appointed in that behalf and will also pay and discharge all taxes, rates, assessments and impositions whatsoever, being in the nature of public demands which shall from time to time be charged, assessed or imposed upon the said mines or any part thereof, by authority of the Government of Travancore, except demands for land revenue and will also pay interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, on all arrears of such rent or royalty from the date thereof.

2. *To erect boundary marks.*—The lessee will at his own expense forthwith erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcation shown in the plan hereto annexed so that the boundaries of the said lands may at all times be maintained.

3. *To work continuously.*—The lessee will within two years from the commencement of the term hereby granted start and work the said mines to the satisfaction of the said Government and will thereafter at all times during the continuance of this lease unless prevented by unavoidable cause, continuously work for, in a proper skilful and mining-like manner, and as far as possible obtain from the said lands and maintain in good repair, working order and condition and work all mines when opened without voluntary intermission in a proper, skilful and mining-like manner and upon the most approved principle without doing or permitting to be done any unnecessary or avoidable damage to the surface of the said lands within or under which the said mines may lie and will not cultivate or use the said lands in any manner save for the purposes of this demise and the rights hereby granted.

4. *To secure pits and shafts.*—The lessee will well and properly secure and keep open with timber or other durable means all pits and shafts to be sunk or made in the said lands and make and maintain sufficient fences round the mouth of every such pit or shaft and also will at all times during the said term keep the said mines, except abandoned mines, free from water and from foul air, as far as possible.

5. *To set apart land for public purposes.*—The lessee will, when requested by the lessor, set apart and appropriate for free use by the lessor, such portion of the said land as is in the opinion of the lessor suitable and sufficient for sites for villages, tanks, wells, and other works for water-supply, hospitals, sanitary works, Government offices, Police stations and other buildings or works of public utility, which are in the opinion of the lessor, required for or in connection with the persons employed by the lessee or in work under a contract made by the lessee or who are engaged in supplying the wants of those so employed and the families and dependants of such persons or in connection with the inspection of the mines or the prevention of crime. But the lessor will so far as is compatible with the objects aforesaid select the land to be set apart and appropriated in such manner as not to interfere with the mining operations of the lessee, and will pay the lessee such sum as will reasonably indemnify the lessee for moneys expended in buying surface rights over the land so set apart and appropriated and the cost of removal of any works carried on thereon.

6. *Not to obstruct roads &c.*—The lessee will keep open and in no way obstruct any road, path or by-way of any kind whatsoever now existing on the said lands.

7. *Lessor to inspect.*—The lessor's agents, servants and workmen shall be at liberty at all reasonable times during the said term to enter upon the said premises and to inspect and examine all works carried on by the lessee under the liberties hereinbefore granted, and the lessee with proper persons employed by him and acquainted with the workings of the mines and works will effectually assist the lessor's agents, servants and workmen in conducting such inspection and will afford them all information connected with the working of the mines which they may reasonably require and will also from time to time and at all times during the said term hereby granted conform to and observe all orders and regulations which the lessor as the result of such inspection may from time to time see fit to impose in the interests of public health and safety.

8. *To report accidents*—The lessee will without delay send to the Dewan, the Dewan Peishkar of and to the nearest Police Officer, reports of any accident which may at any time occur at or in the said lands or any pit or shaft or mine.

9. *To report finding of minerals, &c. other than.*—The lessee will at all times upon finding any mineral or product other than that or those for which this lease is granted immediately report such finding in writing to the Dewan with full particulars of the nature and position of each find, and if the lessee is desirous of working or

winning such new mineral or product he will pay to the lessor a royalty on all that he may work or win at such rate not being less than 20 per cent. of the value thereof as the Dewan may determine, (the value being that from time to time prescribed by the Travancore Government, and in the event of any dispute as to such value, the decision of the said Government being final and conclusive), until a fresh mining lease may have been given in respect of such new mineral or product; and the lessee will at any time after discovery of such new mineral or product be entitled to obtain a mining lease therefor, or if precious stones be concerned, the first offer of a mining lease therefor, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule 16 of the revised rules passed by the Travancore Government for the grant of prospecting licenses dated the 17th May 1908, provided that the lessee exercises his right of option hereby given within 6 months from the date of such discovery or find.

10. *To keep books of accounts or registers.*—The lessee will at all times during the said term keep or cause to be kept at the office or counting house of the works, to be situate in or contiguous to some part of the said lands, correct and intelligible books of accounts upon such plan or principle and in such form as may be approved of by the Travancore Government, which books shall contain accurate entries of (1) the quantity of raised and brought to bank from the mines which have been or may be made or sunk by the lessee or otherwise gotten by him under the license and liberty on that behalf hereinbefore contained, (2) the quantity of sold and exported from the said mines and (3) the quantity of otherwise disposed of and the manner and purpose in and for which the same have been or are intended to be applied, (4) the number of persons employed in the said mines and works, together with all other facts necessary or proper for conveniently ascertaining the amount of the royalty from time to time payable under these presents and the manner in which such has been disposed of and will also at his own expense furnish to such officer as the said Government may from time to time direct and at such times as the said Government may appoint, true and correct abstracts of all or any of such accounts &c., and returns and will at all reasonable times allow such officers or persons as the said Government shall in that behalf appoint, to enter into and have free access to the said office or counting house for the purpose of examining and inspecting the said several books of account and to take copies thereof and make extracts therefrom.

11. *To keep plans of working.*—The lessee will at all times during the said term cause to be made and kept at the said office or counting house true and correct and intelligible plans and sections of the said mines and workings which plans and sections shall shew as well the operation and workings which have been carried on, as also all views, faults and other disturbances which have been observed and encountered in such workings and operations and all such plans and sections shall be made, amended, and filled up by and from actual survey to be made for that purpose at the end of every period of twelve calendar months and the lessee will at his own cost furnish to the lessor true and correct copies of such plans and sections when thereunto required.

12. *To provide weighing machine.*—The lessee will provide and at all times keep at or near the pit-head or each of the pit-heads at which the produce of the said mine shall be brought to bank, or at or near the workings or each of the works where such produce shall be gotten, a good and properly constructed weighing machine and will weigh or cause to be weighed all brought to bank from or out of the mines hereby demised or which may be sunk or made by the lessee under the license and liberty in that behalf hereinbefore contained and will at the end of each day cause the total weight of the gotten during the previous 24 hours and weighed as aforesaid to be entered in the aforesaid book or books of account; the lessee will also weight or cause to be weighed in the said machine or machines all sold at or exported from the said mines and will cause true and correct entries to be made daily in the aforesaid books of account of all so sold or exported, and it shall be lawful for the lessor at all times during the said term to employ any person or persons to be present at the raising, getting and weighing of the said and the removal thereof from the mines or works for sale or for export and to keep accounts thereof and to check the accounts kept by the lessee.

13. *The lessor may test weighing machine.*—The lessor may through his agents or servants, at any time or times during the said term, examine and test each and every weighing machine or machines to be provided and kept by the lessee as aforesaid and the weights used therewith in order to ascertain whether the same respectively are correct and in good repair and order, and if upon any such examination or testing any such weighing machine or weights shall be found incorrect or out of repair or order, it shall be lawful for the lessor or his agent to require that the same be adjusted, repaired and put in order by and at the expense of the lessee and to hinder the use thereof in the meantime and if such requisition be not complied with within 14 days after the same shall have been made, the lessor or his agent may cause the said weighing machine and weights respectively to be adjusted, repaired and to put in order, and may recover the expense of so doing from the lessee, and if upon any such examination or testing as aforesaid any error shall be discovered in any weighing machine or weight to the prejudice of the lessor, such error shall be considered to have existed for 3 calendar months previous to the discovery thereof, or from the last occasion of so examining and testing the same weighing machine and weights in case such occasion shall be within such period of 3 months and the said rent and royalty shall be paid and accounted for accordingly.

14. *Not to assign or underlet without license.*—The lessee will not assign or underlet the premises hereby demised or any part thereof, or the rights and privileges hereby granted or any of them to any person or persons or company without the consent in writing previously obtained of the lessor.

15. *Not to use the land for other purposes.*—The lessee will not without the consent in writing of the lessor, cultivate any of the lands comprised under these presents, or in any way use the said lands, save for the purposes of the rights licenses and liberties hereby granted.

16. *To keep a Manager or Agent.*—The lessee will at all times have at the said premises a duly accredited manager or agent to whom all notices may be given and all communications from the lessor may be made. If there shall not at any time be such an agent on the said premises the lessor will be at liberty to treat any other person there as such agent and to serve all notices and documents upon the said agent or in his absence upon any such other person as aforesaid, or in the case of there being no such other person as aforesaid then by affixing such notices or documents upon some conspicuous portion of the said premises in the occupation of the lessee.

17. *To pay compensation for injury to third parties.*—The lessee will make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him, his agents or servants, in exercise of the liberties and powers hereby granted, to the property and rights of third parties and will at all times save harmless and keep indemnified the lessor from and against all actions, suits, claims and demands by such third parties in respect of any such injury.

18. *To deliver up mines, &c., in good order.*—The lessee will at the end or sooner determination of the said term deliver up to the lessor in good order, repair and in a proper and workman-like condition and fit for future working the said premises and all mines which have been or may be made or sunk by the lessee under the license and liberty in that behalf hereinbefore contained, together with all engines, pits, shafts, water-courses, air-gates, levels, and fixtures below ground-level and which cannot be moved without causing injury to the said mines, except any pits, shafts or other works which shall have been abandoned or disused in the ordinary and fair course of working of the said mines and premises and with the sanction of the Government.

19. *To despatch consignments only after inspection.*---The lessee will not without the consent in writing of the Dewan Peishkar of despatch any consignment of from the said mines, unless it shall have been inspected, and its removal authorised, by a Government officer appointed for the purpose. The dates on which the inspection will be made will be notified by the Dewan Peishkar to the lessee, but if the lessee desires to despatch a consignment on any other date, he shall give the Dewan Peishkar a fortnight's notice of such intention.

PART VIII.—THE LESSOR'S COVENANTS.

1. *For quiet enjoyment.*—The lessee paying the rents hereby reserved and observing and performing the covenants and provisions herein contained and on his part to be observed and performed, shall and may peaceably and quietly hold and enjoy the rights and premises hereby demised for and during the term hereby granted without any lawful interruption from or by the lessor or any person rightfully claiming from or under him.

2. *Liberty to lessee after expiry of lease to enter and remove machinery &c.*---The lessee may at any time or times within six

calendar months after the determination of this demise whether by effluxion of time or otherwise, enter into and upon the said lands or any part thereof for the purpose of taking down, removing and disposing of for his own use and benefit all the machinery, utensils, implements, articles and things, set up and used in and about the working of the said mines, and all ovens, kilns, sheds, huts, railways, tramways, and other works (except buildings and erections of brick or stone) erected and then standing upon any of the said lands for the purpose of working the said mines, unless the lessor shall be desirous of purchasing the same or any of them in pursuance of the provision in that behalf hereinafter contained.

PART IX.---GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. *Power of distress.*---If the rent or royalty hereby reserved or either of them or any part thereof respectively shall be behind or unpaid for the space of two calendar months next after any of the days whereon the same ought to be paid, then and so often as the case shall happen the lessor may enter into and upon the said lands which shall for the time being be possessed or occupied by the lessee for the purposes of this demise and may distrain all or any of the stock of   engines, plant, live and dead stock and things which shall be found in or upon the same premises, and the same may take, lead, drive, carry away, impound, detain and keep until the rent or royalty which shall then be due and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof shall be fully paid and satisfied.

2. *Power of re-entry.*---If the rents or royalty hereby reserved or either of them, or any part thereof respectively shall be behind or unpaid for the space of six calendar months next after any of the days whereon the same ought to be paid as aforesaid and whether the same shall have been legally demanded or not, or if the lessee shall commit any breach of the covenants and conditions contained in this lease and on his part to be observed and performed, or any of them, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the lessor or his agents duly empowered in that behalf at any time thereafter and although the lessor may not have taken advantage of some previous default of a like nature, into and upon the said mines and premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole, to re-enter and the same to have again, re-possess and enjoy as of his former estate; and thereupon the said term of years shall absolutely determine and the said deposit of Rs.   hereinbefore referred to shall be retained by the lessor as and for his own property.

3. *Proviso for lessor to purchase.*---If at the end or sooner determination of the said term the lessor shall be desirous of purchasing all or any of the buildings or works above ground level set up or constructed by the lessee and shall signify such his desire by notice in writing to the lessee six calendar months at least before the expiration of the said term (or if the said term shall be determined under the power of re-entry hereinbefore contained at any time within three calendar months after the determination of the said term) the lessee shall sell to the lessor, all or any of the said buildings and works at a price which shall be fixed or ascertained by

taking the net cost of such buildings or works as at the date of construction and deducting therefrom for depreciation a sum equivalant to   per cent, per annum on the net original cost.

4. *Right of lessee to determine lease of mines destroyed by act of God.*---If at any time during the continuance of this demise the said mines and works shall become destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purposes of this demise by fire, tempest or flood or violence of any army or mob or other irresistible force, these presents shall, at the option of the lessee, be void provided that if the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of the lessee or his servants he shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision. And provided also that if this lease shall become void for or by reason of any of the causes aforesaid it shall be without prejudice to the rights and remedies of the lessor under or by virtue of these presents for the recovery of any rent or royalty which may then remain unpaid or in respect of any breach which may have been committed of any of the covenants herein contained on the part of the lessee.

5. *Differences to be determined by the Government of Travancore.*---Whenever any doubt, difference or dispute shall hereafter arise touching the construction of these presents or anything herein contained or any matter or thing connected with the said mines, or minerals hereby dealt with or the working or non-working thereof or the amount or payment of any royalty or rent reserved or made payable hereunder the matter in difference shall be decided by His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government whose decision shall be final.

Appendix.

(Referred to in Clause 2 of Part V
of the Schedule.)

Royalty.

Coal, exclusive of dust and coal used on the works	1 anna per ton.
Oil	8 annas per 40 gallons or 5 per cent *ad valorem* on gross value.
Gold or silver	7½ per cent. on the net profits of each year taken separately.
Iron	½ anna per ton of iron stone.
Copper, tin, lead or other minerals	2½ per cent. on the sale value, at the pit's mouth or on the surface of the dressed ore or metal convertible at the option of the lessee to an equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term.
Precious stones	30 per cent of the net profits of each year taken separately.

In witness whereof the parties hereto of first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named ...
Dewan of Travancore for and on behalf of the Government of Travancore.

(Seal.)

in the presence of:---

(Names and addresses of witnesses.)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above named ...

(Seal.)

in the presence of:---

(Names and addresses of witnesses.)

Revised Rules for the grazing of cattle in the Government Forest Reserves, Plantations and Un-reserved lands, passed under Sections 21 (last clause) and 22 (e) of the Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 & IX of 1085, by the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 23rd August 1911/7th Chingom 1087, in supersession of the Rules regarding the grazing of cattle in the Reserved Forests and Plantations of the State, dated 20th May 1908/7th Edavom 1083, and the Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle in the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlapara and the Anjanad Hills, dated 12th April 1909. (As amended by Notification No. 4249/L. R. & F. dated 13th May 1914, and Notification No. 4570/ F. & M. R. dated 11th November 1915.)

I. For purposes of grazing, Forest Reserves (including Reserved Forests and Reserved lands), Plantations and Unreserved lands at the disposal of the Government, in a Forest Division, may be divided into grazing blocks.

Each grazing block may, wherever necessary, be roughly divided into compartments, so that one or more compartments may, from time to time, be entirely closed to grazing or browsing.

II. The following fees shall be levied for each grazing block.

Description of animals.	For Forest Reserves and Plantations.		For other lands at the disposal of the Government.	
	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.	Rate per day.	For 6 months. if half-yearly permits are taken.
(a) Elephants, 1st Class...	6 as.	Rs. 30/—	4 as.	Rs. 20/—
Do. 2nd Do....	4 as.	Rs. 20/—	3 as.	Rs. 15/—
Do. 3rd Do....	3 as.	Rs. 15/—	2 as.	Rs. 10/—
(b) Buffaloes ...	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.
(c) Bulls, cows. horses, ponies and asses...	...	As. 3 per season.	...	As. 2 per season.
(d) Sheep { Southern Division		Local—½ an. for 6 months	...	As. ½ for 6 months.
(d) Sheep { other Divisions.	...	Foreign—1 an. do.		As. ½ do.
		2 as. per season	...	As. 1½ per season.
(e) Goats { Local...	...	As. 3 per season.	...	Nil.
(e) Goats { Foreign..	...	As. 4 per season.	...	As. 3 per season.

Exceptions :—

(1) Cows, bulls, and buffaloes, the property of the subjects of Travancore, will be allowed to graze free, in all reserves and plantations other than those closed against grazing under the rules; or by publication of a special notification in the Government Gazette, provided such cattle are covered by a printed free permit or permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer or Range Officer.

(2) In the case of cows and buffaloes, calves under one year old will be exempted from payment of any fee.

(3) All domestic animals of the subjects of Travancore shall be allowed to graze free in unreserved lands.

(4) The following concessions are also granted so far as the High Range Forest Division is concerned.

(i) Cereal cultivators are permitted to graze a pair of bullocks for every five acres of land owned and actually cultivated by them, free of tax.

(ii) Proprietors or Managers of Tea and Coffee Estates are permitted to graze 10 head of their own cattle for every 100 acres of estate, free of tax. This right is transferable from one estate to another.

(iii) Butchers may import cattle for slaughter under a free permit provided such cattle are not kept beyond a fortnight after importation.

III. Goats will be excluded from all the Reserves and Plantations in the Southern Division. In the other Divisions they may be allowed to graze in places specially permitted by the Conservator of Forests.

In the Southern Division, sheep will be allowed to graze in the Reserves. In other Divisions, they will be allowed to graze in places specially permitted by order of the Conservator of Forests.

IV. In the case of animals falling under clause (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*e*) of Rule II *supra*, only half the rates will be charged for returning in the same season. This rule does not apply to the High Range Forest Division.

V. Each season will be a period of six months, *i. e.*, from 1st Chittrai to end of Purattasi, and from 1st Alpasi to end of Panguni. In the case of all animals in the High Range Forest Division and in the case of sheep in the Southern Division the grazing period will correspond to the Malabar year and the grazing fees will be consequently double the rates fixed for six months in Rule II *supra*.

VI. Persons wishing to graze their cattle or other animals shall apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf stating how many cattle they wish to graze, for what length of time and at what places, and pay the prescribed fee in advance. Such officer will then issue a permit in the printed form appended to these rules, specifying the number of cattle, the amount of fees received and the grazing locality or block, &c.

Provided that grazing shall not be permitted on areas covered with young growth as follows:—

Coppice under 10 years old,
Plantations under 15 years old,
Natural forests under 20 years old;

And provided also that the Divisional Forest Officer may limit the number of cattle allowed to graze in any locality and withdraw the permit and exclude the cattle if he finds that the forest growth is suffering from their presence.

VII. Free passes will be granted on application to the Divisional Forest Officer or to the respective Range Officers.

VIII. Each cattle-owner must appoint a responsible herdsman who should be not less than 15 years of age and whose name will be entered in the permit. The herdsman must always accompany the cattle and carry the permit with him in the forests and produce it on demand by a Forest or Police Officer, or by a Frontier Chowkey Officer, in the case of the High Range Division. The Police or Chowkey Officer, shall, if he finds any irregularity, immediately report the fact to the Forest Range Officer concerned. At least one herdsman is required for every 50 head of cattle or 100 of sheep. The Forest guard or watcher in charge of the block or compartment will check the cattle as often as possible. If any cattle-owner wishes to appoint a new herdsman, he should inform the Range Officer concerned and get the necessary corrections made in the permit. Cattle owners must understand that they will be held responsible for any damage done to the forests through the negligence of their herdsmen by cattle straying, &c.

IX. Cattle found grazing in the places closed to them, or in places not mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the owners will be liable to punishment under Section 21 or the rules under Section 22 or under Section 24 of the Forest Regulation, as the case may be.

X. Cattle found in the forests without a permit, or in numbers in excess of, or different in description from, those mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the permit may also be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer. In the case of foreign cattle, the owner or herdsman will be liable to be punished under the Forest Regulation or Rules framed thereunder, in addition to the impounding of the cattle and the cancellation of the permit, if any.

XI. When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing block mentioned in the permit to another grazing block, application accompanied by the permit should be made to the local officer in charge of the Range, who shall promptly grant the request if unobjectionable, and report the fact to the Divisional Forest Officer.

XII. Cattle herdsmen and permit-holders shall not carry or use fire-arms or carry any cutting weapons within the limits of any Forest Reserves or Plantations, nor shall they carry torches or kindle fire in places other than those specially set apart for cooking, or set fire within the limits of a Forest Reserve or grazing block or outside it, so as to endanger its safety from fire.

Infringement of this rule will entail cancellation of the permit or permits in addition to any other punishment that the law provides.

XIII. The Divisional Forest Officer may prohibit the grant of a permit to any person or cancel a permit for specified reasons. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Conservator

of Forests within two months from the date of the Divisional Forest Officer's order and the Conservator's order thereon shall be final.

XIV. All permits shall be in triplicate, and the entries therein shall be in the current Language (Malayalam or Tamil) of the locality. The original should be given to the owner, the duplicate sent to the Range Officer who will submit it to the Divisional Forest Officer with his monthly account for check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer for record and check.

RULES FOR THE PENNING OF CATTLE IN GRAZING AREAS.

XV. In cases of real necessity, penning of cattle will be allowed in grazing blocks recommended by the Range Officer after *personal inspection*, provided there is not more than one pen in any compartment and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The penning of cattle shall only be allowed in those penning localities or *tholus* which may be notified from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) The penning shall be done only on obtaining a printed pen-license, in the annexed form, from the Range Officer, who will issue the license, only for cattle for which grazing permits have been previously obtained.

(3) The fee for a pen-license shall be one rupee for every 20 head of cattle or fraction thereof, for penning throughout the year, or 8 As. for every grazing season. *Exception*-All domestic cattle of the Villagers of Anjanad who are subjects of Travancore, shall be allowed to be penned free in unreserved lands.

(4) When cattle are taken from one locality, pen or *tholu* to another, a fresh license shall be obtained from the Range Officer in whose jurisdiction the latter *tholu* lies, on payment of a fresh license fee.

(5) There shall be at least one herdsman in charge of every cattle pen containing 500 cattle or less, and he shall keep the grazing permits of the cattle penned with him to be shown on demand.

(6) Herdsmen accompanying the cattle shall be allowed free use of unclassified timber, bamboos and reeds required for their huts and for firewood, in quantities to be fixed by the Divisional Forest officer.

(7) The herdsmen shall not kindle fire outside the limits of the pen, nor allow fire to spread beyond it, and they shall be bound to give information coming to their knowledge, to the nearest Forest Officer, of any forest offence, committed or damage done by others with as little delay as possible. They shall also render such reasonable assistance as may be required of them by any Forest Officer in putting out or preventing the occurrence of

fires and in the detection or the prevention of the commission of any forest offence. Cattle owners will be held responsible for any damage that their herdsmen may cause to the forest besides the penalty provided by the Forest Laws.

(8) The license shall not ordinarily be transferable, but when the ownership of the cattle covered by a license changes hands, the license also shall go with it.

(9) Failure to abide by any of these rules will entail cancellation of the license and the grazing permit or permits by the Divisional Forest Officer, besides rendering the license-holder or his herdsman or both as the case may be, liable to any other punishment which the law provides.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd August 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

Malayalam year 109
Forest Division.

No.

License for penning cattle in Forest Reserves and Plantations.

1. To whom issued and place of residence.
2. Name of herdsman.
3. Name of penning locality or *tholu.*
4. Description and number of cattle penned.
5. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
6. Period for which penning is allowed.
7. Numbers and dates of grazing permits.
8. Date of issue.
9. Remarks.

Forest Range Officer,
Station, Range.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license and the grazing permits for the cattle penned shall be kept in the pen and produced when demanded by a Forest Officer.
2. There should be a grazier or herdsman in the pen for every 500 cattle or less penned therein.
3. No fire shall be kindled outside the pen nor shall any fire be allowed to spread beyond the pen-limits.
4. Every herdsman in charge of a pen shall inform the nearest Forest Officer of the occurrence of any fires and render any reasonable help required of him in putting out fires and in the prevention of the commission of any forest offence.
5. The number and description of cattle penned shall not differ or exceed those mentioned in the grazing permits.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

6. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of this license and in case of condition No. 5 that of the grazing permits also in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or rules made thereunder prescribe.

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

No. Malayalam year 109

Permit for grazing cows, bulls, horses, &c., in Forest Reserves, Plantations and unreserved lands.

1. Name of the Forest Division.
2. To whom issued and place of residence.
3. Name of grazier or herdsman.
4. Name of the Range and the grazing block.
5. Route.
6. No. and description of cattle.
7. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
8. Period of grazing allowed.
9. Date of issue.
10. Remarks.

Permit issuing station. Signature of the Permit Issuing Officer.

CONDITIONS.

1. A herdsman (or owner) must always accompany the cattle and this permit must be in his possession and must be produced whenever demanded by a Forest Officer, Police Officer or Excise Chowkey Officer.

2. Herdsmen must not carry guns, knives, or other cutting instruments.

3. The penning of cattle within the forest is forbidden except under the pen license or special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. Cattle are not allowed within specially protected areas or grazing blocks closed under authority or in any other blocks or compartments than the one specified in the permit.

5. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the permit in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or the rules framed thereunder prescribe.

6. Permits will be valid from date of issue until the end of the Malabar year 109 , or end of Panguni 109 , (first season) or end of Purattasi 109 , (second season).

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9151/L. R.

As an infectious disease of a peculiar nature affecting cocoanut palms is prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, and as it is necessary to prevent the disease spreading into the neighbour-

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

ing territories, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the export of living cocoanut seedlings and roots from Travancore is prohibited. (22nd July 1908).

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Under section 22 clause F, and section 33 clause 12 of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the teak plantations at Malayttur, Konni and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations, (3rd August 1898.)

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum. K. KRISHNASWAMY ROW, *Dewan.*

No. 12696/L. R. & F.

Rules passed under Section 21 *(g) and Section* 22 *(f) of the Travancore Forest Regulation, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088. (As amended by notification No. 1241/L. R. & F. dated 4th Febrary 1914).*

The following Rules are enacted under Section 21, clause (*g*) and Section 22, clause (*f*), of the Travancore Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of, 1085, for the Regulation of hunting, shooting, fishing and the setting of traps and snares, and to prohibit the poisoning of water, within the limits of Reserved Forests, and of lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in Reserved Forests.

2. The Rules issued under Section 21 (*g*) of Regulation II of 1068, and published at page 113 of the Government Gazette dated the 13th February 1906 are hereby repealed.

3. Subject to the concessions granted to hillmen by the Rules dated the 14th December 1911, it shall not be lawful for any one to hunt or shoot within any Reserved Forest, or any land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, unless he has obtained a license permitting him to do so. Provided that all officers of the Forest Department, of and above the rank of Rangers and all officers of the Revenue Department in the Devicolam Division, are exempted from these Rules within their respective jurisdictions.

4. A fee of Bh. Rs. (50) fifty shall be levied for each license to hunt or shoot in the Reserved Forests of a Revenue Division and of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty-five in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests in all parts of Travancore, except in the Devicolam Division. In the Devicolam Division, the fee shall be Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred in the case of Reserved Forests, and Bh. Rs. (50) fifty in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not

included in Reserved Forests. A license to hunt or shoot in Reserved Forests includes also permission to hunt or shoot in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, but not *vice versa*.

5. Owners of packs of hounds and dogs, consisting of five or more in number and kept or used for the purpose of hunting shall apply to the Conservator of Forests for the registration of their packs, and shall pay a fee of Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred for a license for the privilege of hunting with dogs. No two packs shall be kennelled or hunted within a radius of 12 miles of one another by the shortest road.

6. Persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport should apply to the Conservator of Forests, stating the locality where they wish to shoot and the time for which a license is required, and, if there is no objection, a license will be granted. In the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest, the Conservator of Forests shall obtain the views of the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent, Devicolam Division as the case may be, before he grants a license.

7. The Conservator of Forests may, after obtaining the sanction of the Government, issue special licenses to person desirous or hunting or shooting for sport in Reserved Forests or in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, *throughout the State*. The fee for such a special license, shall be Bh. Rs. (200) two hundred, and the license shall be valid for one year. The Conservator of Forests shall, on receipt of applications from the proprietors of Estates adjoining Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, grant them yearly licenses on payment of the fees prescribed therefor.

8. Applications may be made, for the sake of convenience, in printed forms obtainable from the Conservator of Forests or in manuscript forms containing the following particulars :—

(1) Full name of the applicant.
(2) Residence and address.
(3) Occupation.
(4) Reasons for the application (Here state whether it is for sport or for defence of property &c.)
(5) Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, where the applicant intends to hunt or shoot.
(6) Period for which the license should run, (the date of expiry not to run beyond the last day of the Malabar year.)
(7) Signature of the applicant and date.

9. No license shall, however, be granted for hunting or shooting for sport big game within any Reserved Forests between the 31st of May and the 1st of October and feathered game and hare between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year,

This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting, either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any land at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period. In special cases where the Government think it necessary, licenses may be granted for shooting big game even during the close season subject, of course, to such precautionary measures as may seem necessary.

10. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fires the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.

11. The officer authorised to issue licenses may refuse to grant a license, if an applicant has been convicted of an offence against the Rules or for any other special reason to be stated in writing. In every case of refusal by a Divisional Forest Officer to grant a license, an appeal shall lie to the Conservator of Forests, whose decision shall be final.

12. A license shall not be transferable, and it shall not run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown, on demand, to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Department.

13. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in Rule 14, provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not, to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture, any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away, by shooting, any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

15. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden, except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

16. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or in lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but if this privilege is abused, or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest, or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

17. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

18. The license to be issued under these Rules in respect of Reserved Forests shall be in Form I, hereto annexed. It shall be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing it and the triplicate being sent to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned. Licenses in respect of lands at the disposal of the Government but not included in a Reserved Forest, shall be in Form II, and shall also be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing the license, and the triplicate being sent to the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division as the case may be. The licenses shall be numbered consecutively for each year. Separate books shall be maintained in the Conservator's Office and in the offices of the Divisional Forest Officers.

19. The Conservator of Forests shall submit to the Government annual returns of all licenses issued under Rules 6 and 7 in respect of Reserved Forests, and lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, separately. He shall also submit a similar return in respect of licenses issued under Rule 9. The names of all license holders under Rules 6, 7 and 9 shall be printed and posted at the Conservator's Office, the Division Cutcherries and the Divisional offices, and a copy of the same sent to each license-holder.

20. The duty of enforcing these Rules is laid on the Forest Department in regard to Reserved Forests, and on both the Forest and the Land Revenue Departments in regard to lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest.

21. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the Schedule attached to these Rules.

22. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 or Section 22 of the Forest Regulation as the case may be.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 11th November 1912. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, *Dewan.*

FORM No. I.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

Under Section 21. Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(To be sent to the Divisional officer concerned).

Under Section 21. Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

Under Section 21. Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

Name and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting in Reserved Forests passed on the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

FORM No. II.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer).

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks

Station | Signature.
Date. | Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(To be sent to the Division Peishkar concerned or to the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division.)

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. | Signature.
Date. | Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

Under Section 22, Clause (f) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

Name and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	

Station. | Signature.
Date. | Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest passed on the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088, any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to hunt and shoot is granted.

1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest between the 31st May and the 1st October, and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a closed season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting, either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.

2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the Rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within three miles of the applicant's property.

3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Departments.

4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para, provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special Permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

8. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the schedule attached to the Game Rules.

10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 of the Forest Regulation.

SCHEDULE.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Swallows ...	Thagai-vilan kuruvi, *i. e.*, bird without fatigue; commonly called Talai-illah kuruvi, *i. e.*, bird without head.	Mival pakshi and Valilla Akasa-pakshi.
Swifts ...	Swallows and swifts have the same name in Tamil.	Chela, Kunni and Mazhakunni.
Goatsuckers ...	Bakkay or Thavalai-vaye patchi, *i. e.*, frog-mouthed bird; also called Kubkadi.	Rakkili, Thavalavayan Nilanathi.
Trogans ...	...	Olakiri pakshi.
Bee-eaters ...	Chinna pachaikuruvi, *i. e.*, small green bird, and Peria patchai-kuruvi=large green bird, also called Thanthi-kuruvi, *i. e.*, telegraph-wire bird, as they are frequently seen perching on telegraph wires.*	Tenkili and Velitatta.
Rollers ...	Kuttukadai.	Urula pakshi, Kattukata and Puzhakkalan.
Wood-peckers ...	Shanara kuruvi. So called by bird-catchers, as they climb trees like Shanars who climb cocoanut trees to draw toddy; also called Marangkuthi, *i. e.*, wood-pecker.	Marakottan.

* Other birds which habitually perch on telegraph wires in Southern India are all the swallows and shrikes, kestril red-headed merlin, black winged kite, Indian and blue-tailed bee-eaters, Indian roller, white breasted and pied king-fishers, pied crested cuckoo; pied wagtail, jungle and black-headed mynas, weaver-bird, spotted and plain brown munias.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Cuckoos ...	Koel, a general name for all the cuckoos, and the different species are distinguished by a prefix, *e. g.*, Konda koel=pied-crested cuckoo; Mala koel= hill koel or red-winged crested cuckoo.	Kuyil.
Hoopoes ...	Konda-kuruvi, *i. e.*, crested bird, also called Konda lathi.	Kondalatti Kodathala pakshi and Kurunul pakshi.
Shrikes and Minivets.	Karatti, a general name for the two strikes *e. g.*, Kichang karrati (baybacked strike); Perungkarrati (Indian Grey strike).	Atakka pakshi (doubtful)
Drongos or King crows ...	Karung-kuruman; also karuvatu valy (common drongo-shrike) and Vellai karung-kuruman or Vella karuvattu valy (white-bellied drongo).	Malaukakka, Thondanka-kka, Karatancattan and Ka-kkatampuran.
Fly-catchers ...	The Paradise fly-catcher is called in Tamil Nigala Valbul-bul *i. e.*, long tailed bulbul.	Erattatalachi and Tumbela pakshi.
Ground-thrushes ...	The yellow-breasted ground thrush is called ponnan-thutan.	Chanokkili.
Babbling thrushes ...	...	Pappati and Tintari pakshi.
Babblers and ground-babblers ...	Hunni (striated bush-babbler).	Puluranchan, Puttamkiri and Chetala.
Ground babblers ...	Kalli kuruvi *i. e.*, hedge bird, also commonly called Panni kuruvi.	...
Warblers ...	Kotta-pakka chittu, (Indian tailor bird) and Vallam chittu, (common wren warbler).	Ammayi pakshi.
Chats ...	...	Chavattilakili Tottamchat and Nila Atakka pakshi.
Red starts, robins ...	Red starts are called Nila-chittu, and robins are called Dayar, *e. g.*, (magpie robin, and wannathi kuruvi) *i. e.*, washerman bird = Indian black robin.	Onakkili and Vannathi pullu.
Wagtails and Pipits...	Wagtails are called Valatti kuruvi or Mamula, Pipits have no Tamil name.	Mutukunni, Valatti, Kuntiyatti, Bhumikulukki and Vauampati pakshi.
Crow tits ..	...	Koyakkili.

RULES REGARDING THE REGISTRY OF PUDUVAL LANDS SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 24TH SEPTEMBER 1914/8TH KANNI 1090 AS AMENDED BY NOTIFICATION DATED THE 21ST APRIL 1915, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1915, 2ND OCTOBER 1915, 23RD FEBRUARY 1916, 16TH APRIL 1916, AND 3RD FEBRUARY 1917.

1. These rules supersede all existing rulse and orders on the subject of puduval registry.

2. "Puduval land" means and includes

(1) Poromboke (surveyed and unassessed) transferred to assessed waste (തരിശു)

(2) Assessed waste (surveyed) (തരിശു)

(This includes lands recorded by the Settlement Department as *thanathuchitta* in some of the later settled taluks for the reason that the tharavila fixed for puduval lands had not been paid by the applicants. These are really *tharisu* lands. The term *thanathuchitta* applies strictly to lands which are occupied by Government institutions or for Government purposes for which *Irupukaram* is fixed and included in the Ayacut).

(3) Unassessed waste (unsurveyed) (കാട്ടുതരിശു).

3. All applications for registry of Government land falling under any of the classes mentioned in Section 2 shall be made to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the land is situate. Every such application shall be in Form A and shall contain a full description of the land with reference to the classification in Section 2 as well as the situation, extent and boundaries of the land and shall also be accompanied by a rough sketch of the land applied for.

4. When the application relates to *poramboke* land, the Tahsildar shall register it in the register of applications for *poramboke* and inspect the land in the first instance to ascertain whether or not it is necessary in the public interests to retain it as *poramboke*. If, on inspection, the Tahsildar is satisfied that it should be retained as *poramboke*, he shall record his opinion on the application and reject it. An endorsement shall be given to the applicant to that effect.

5. When the Tahsildar finds on inspection that it is not necessary to retain the land applied for as *poramboke* he shall prepare a sketch, drawn to scale, showing the position and boundaries of the land as well as of the adjoining *poramboke* or registered land and forward the same to the Division Peishkar with a statement in the prescribed form, recommending the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste.

Form appended to the rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation.

6. On receipt of the Tahsildar's statement, the Division Peishkar shall, either himself or through his Assistant, inspect the land, and, if he is satisfied that the land applied for need not be retained as *poramboke*, he may sanction the transfer of the land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste.

Provided that where the *poramboke* is a road, canal, river bank or tank bund, it shall be the duty of the Tahsildar and the Division Peishkar to see that due provision is made not only for the existing requirements of the public but also for possible developments in the future in the way of communications and water-ways or the preservation and improvement of the existing irrigation or drainage systems. The responsible officers of the P. W. D. shall be freely consulted in such cases.

7. On receipt of the Division Peishkar's sanction for the transfer of land from the head of *poramboke* to that of *tharisu* or assessed waste, the Tahsildar shall cause the necessary entries to be made in the Land Revenue Registers and transfer the application to the register of *puduval* applications.

8. Lands of the following description shall not be granted as *puduval*:—

(1) Lands within a furlong of a railway station.

(2) Lands within a mile on either side of the proposed railway line from Quilon to Trivandrum.

(Note.—This restriction will continue until Government otherwise direct.)

(3) Lands in the Quilon Cantonment within a furlong of the proposed Railway from Quilon to Trivandrum.

(Note:—This restriction will continue until Government otherwise direct.)

(4) Lands fit for reservation as grazing grounds or for collection of leaf manure, for establishments of markets, opening of roads, or other communal purposes.

(5) Reclamations from backwaters, rivers and canals, except such portions thereof as have been marked out for reclamation by the P. W. D. with due regard to the present and future requirements of the waterways.

(Note.—In all such cases, the P. W. D. should be freely consulted before disposing of the application.)

9. Every application for *puduval* registry shall be entered in the register of *puduval* applications immediately on receipt. The application shall then be forwarded to the Proverthikar who shall first examine and verify the particulars given in the application by reference to the Settlement Register and other records. The Proverthikar shall then ascertain whether the land falls under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8. If the land

falls under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8, he shall simply report the fact to the Tahsildar without taking any further steps. The Tahsildar shall, after giving notice to the applicant and hearing his objection, if any, either reject the application or order the Proverthikar to prepare the *olugu*.

10. In cases referred back to the Proverthikar under Section 9 and in cases in which he finds that the land applied for does not fall under any of the heads mentioned in Section 8, the Proverthikar shall inspect the land in company with the applicant and thadasters, who shall ordinarily be owners of adjoining lands, and prepare a sketch drawn to scale, showing the extent and boundaries of the land applied for and also its position with reference to the adjoining lands, registered as well as unregistered. If the land applied for forms a portion of a survey number the necessary sub-division shall be made and the land demarcated and surveyed before the sketch is prepared. If the land applied for is unsurveyed waste (കാട് തരിശു) it shall be demarcated and surveyed and the survey connected with the original revenue survey of the adjoining area. After preparing the sketch, the Proverthikar shall prepare an *olugu* in Form B with particulars regarding the nature of the land (wet or dry), extent, number and description of taxable trees, royal and reserved trees, standing thereon, the assessment to be fixed for the land with reference to the settlement *tharam* in cases of assessed waste and the *tharam* of adjoining lands in cases of unassessed waste, the amount of *tharavila*, *thadivila* and *puduval kudichika* to be levied and the cost of demarcation and survey, if any. If there are taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment at the rates applicable to the trees of similar description in the nearest block of registered land.

The *olugu* shall be signed by the Proverthikar, Pakuthy Accountant, applicant and thadasters and forwaded to the Tahsildar with the Proverthikar's certificate entered on the back of the *olugu*.

11. All *puduval* lands shall be charged with *tharavila* at such rates as may be prescribed by Government from time to time for particular classes of land or for particular tracts.

The following minimum rates of *tharavila* are now prescribed for dry lands.

(1) Rs. 3 per acre except in the areas specified below.

(2) Re. 1 per cent. or 100 per acre within the limits of Towns under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

(3) Rs. 15 per acre in the Ezhumattur *pakuthi* in Thiruvalla taluk and Manimala *pakuthi* in the Peermade taluk.

(4) Rs. 10 per acre in the Nedumangad taluk within a distance of ten miles from the town of Trivandrum, the distance

being calculated from the Eastern Fort Gate and Rs. 5 per acre in the *pakuthies* of Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk.

(5) Rs. 5 per acre in the Nedumangad taluk beyond a distance of ten miles from the town of Trivandrum and also in the Thodupuzha taluk.

(6) Rs. 25 per acre for reclamation from rivers, canals and backwaters other than the Vembanad backwater.

(7) Rs. 15 per acre for reclamations from the Vembanad lake.

12. As regards *puduval* lands to be registered as wet, the minimum *tharavila* is fixed at Rs. 50 per acre. In the case of Anjinad above the minimum rate of *tharavila* for pudval lands registered as wet is reduced to Rs. (10) ten per acre for a period of one year from the 1st Makaram 1091. The rate will be raised to Rs. (20) twenty per acre from Makarom 1092 and to Rs. (50) fifty from Makarom 1093. If the full *tharavila* is not paid by the applicant within the prescribed time, the highest rate *viz.* Rs. (50) fifty per acre will be charged irrespective of the above concession.

13. The whole of the *tharavila* due on a land shall be recovered before it is brought under registry, except in the following cases:—

(1) So far as the following *pakuthies* are concerned, namely, Rani and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluk, Manimala in the Peerumade taluk, Ezhumattur in the Thiruvalla taluk and all the *pakuthies* of the Nedumangad taluk, if the *tharavila* due by a single registry-holder exceeds Rs. 500, the *tharavila* may be allowed to be paid in the equal yearly instalments, and where the amount is Rs. 500 or less but above Rs. 100, the same may be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments.

(2) So far as the other parts of the State are concerned, if the *tharavila* due by a single registry-holder exceeds Rs. 1,000, the same may be allowed to be paid in five equal yearly instalments. This will apply also to the obsolete tank-beds under the Kodayar sold by public auction.

The above concessions are allowed only to the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah.

14. In every case in which the *tharavila* is allowed to be paid in instalments, the registry will be subject to the following conditions. *viz.*,

(1) that, where the registry-holder defaults to pay any instalments of the *tharavila*, the Government have the right to cancel the registry;

(2) that, till the whole amount of *tharavila* is paid, the Government will have a prior lien for the unpaid portion of the *tharavila*;

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* As amended by G. O. No. 3764/L. R. Dated 2nd Novemer 1915.

(3) that, if default is made in the payment of any one instalment, the whole of the balance of *tharavila* that is due from the registry-holder shall be recovered in a lump; and

(4) that any amount due from the registry-holder shall be recovered under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

In every case in which the *tharavila* is allowed to be paid in instalments, an agreement shall be taken from the registry-holder, embodying the above conditions. The agreement so executed shall be on stamp paper and duly registered.

15. *Puduval* lands registered as dry shall also be charged with *thadivila* or value of all the reserved trees standing on such lands.

The valuation shall be made according to the following calculations and rates:—

(1) The value shall be realized for *every* tree classed as "reserved" by the Forest rules dated the 14th March 1913, and particularised in Column 2 of the Schedule appended to these rules.

(2) In making the valuation, the following calculations and rates shall be adopted :—

(a) The girth shall be taken at 1 ¾ koles height from the ground. The *vannam* is one quarter of the whole girth.

(b) From 3 to 5 ¾ *vannams*, the quantity shall be taken to be ¼ candy per tree and the value to be As. 8.

(c) From 6 to 7 ¾ *vannams*, the quantity shall be taken to be one candy per tree and the value Rs. 2.

(d) From 8 to 9 ¾ *vannams* the quantity shall be taken to be 2 candies per tree and the value Rs. 4.

(e) For trees of 10 *vannams* and above, the rates mentioned in Column 3 of the Schedule appended to these rules shall be adopted in the taluks of Parur, Alengad, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencotta, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Nedumangad and the rates mentioned in Column 4 shall be adopted in the remaining taluks of the State.

A seigniorage on bamboo shall be levied at Rs. 2 per clump irrespective of the number of bamboos in each clump.

(Note :—The Anjenad tract is exempted from the operation of this rule).

In the case of lands containing royal trees (teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood) the number and description of such trees shall be entered in the *puduval olugu* and a declaration taken from the applicant that he will not tamper with them. A list of such trees shall be furnished by the Tahsildar to the Forest Deartment as each case is disposed of.

16. The assessment for *puduval* lands shall be fixed according to the following instructions :—

For *puduval* lands (dry) in rural areas, the assessment shall be subject to a minimum rate of 5 fanams and a maximum of 15 fanams per acre as per Schedule given below :—

Tharam.	*Rate per acre.*	
	Fs.	chs.
I	15	...
II	13	...
III	11	2
IV	10	...
V	8	2
VI	7	...
VII	6	...
VIII	5	...

In the *pakuthies* of Ranni and Kumbazha in the Chengannur taluks, Ezhumattur *pakuthi* in Tiruvella taluk, Manimala *pakuthi* in Peermade taluk and the whole of the Nedumangad taluk, the minimum rate of assessment shall be Re. 1 per acre (*tharam* VI.)

For *puduval* lands (dry) within the limits of municipal towns a special rate of assessment of 35 fanams per acre shall be adopted.

If the lands contain taxable trees, they shall be also brought under assessment as per Schedule of settlement rates for trees, and allowance shall be made for the area covered by such trees also according to the settlement scale.

For *puduval* lands registered as wet, the rate of assessment shall be fixed on the basis of the schedule of settlement rates for wet lands and on the analogy of registered wet lands in the neighbourhood.

Provided that the whole of the paddy assessment shall be commuted into money at 11 chuckrams per para.

17. In the case of registries in the names of more individuals than one, all the registry-holders shall be held jointly and severally responsible for *tharavila* as well as assessment.

18. *Puduval kudichika* or arrears as per assessment fixed under Section 16 shall be charged for the period of occupation but it shall not exceed five years' assessment.

19. On receipt of the Proverthikar's *olugu* and sketch, the Tahsildar shall either himself or through his Deputy Tahsildar inspect the land, and if satisfied that the land may be registered, he may publish a notice under his signature calling upon all

persons who may have any objection to the registry, to appear before him, within 15 days of the publication of the notice, and prefer their objections. The Tahsildar shall get the accuracy of the sketch, received from the Proverthicar tested through the Taluk Surveyor, either before the local inspection by the Tahsildar or his Deputy, or simultaneously with it.

The notice shall be published by affixing copies in the Taluk and Village offices.

If, within the time fixed, any objection is preferred, and it is found on enquiry to be valid, the Tahsildar shall reject the application recording his reasons for so doing.

No person who has preferred an objection under this Section shall be treated as an applicant for the *puduval* land, unless he has put in a separate application under these rules.

If no objections are preferred within the time fixed, or if the objections preferred are found on enquiry to be unsustainable, the Tahsildar shall, in cases in which the extent of land does not exceed 25 acres, pass an order calling upon the applicant to pay up the amount of *tharavila, thadivila* and cost of demarcation and survey, if any, within a time to be fixed and shall give him notice that, on his failure to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the land will be sold in auction or recorded as *tharisu* or assessed waste.

If the applicant pays up the amount within the time fixed, in the notice or such further time as the Tahsildar may, on the application of the party, deem fit to grant, the Tahsildar may pass a final order sanctioning the registry.

If the applicant fails to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the Tahsildar shall pass an order for selling the land in auction or declaring that the land shall remain as assessed waste at the disposal of Government.

20. When the extent of the land exceeds 25 acres, the Tahsildar shall, on expiry of the date fixed in the notice under Section 19 or after the disposal of the objections, if any, preferred to him, send up a recommendation to the Division Peishkar for the registry of the land. This recommendation shall be in the form of a report on the back of the *puduval olugu* and shall be accompanied by the sketch and other records connected with the enquiry.

21. The Division Peishkar may, after examining the records, either reject or sanction the registry.

Provided that in cases of registry, a first order shall be passed calling upon the applicant to pay up the amount of *tharavila, thadivila* and cost of demarcation and survey, if any, within

a time to be fixed and giving him notice that, on his failure to pay up the amounts within the time fixed in the notice, the land will be sold in auction or recorded as *tharisu* or assessed waste.

If the applicant pays up the amounts within the time fixed or such further period as the Division Peishkar may, on the application of the party, deem fit to grant, the Division Peishkar may pass a final order sanctioning the registry.

If the applicant fails to pay up the amounts within the time fixed, the Division Peishkar shall pass an order for selling the land or in auction or declaring that the lands shall remain as assessed waste at the disposal of Government.

21. A. "If the land is occupied, no sale under rules 19 and 21 shall be held before the occupant is evicted under the Land Conservancy Regulation.

22. It is open to the Tahsildar or Division Peishkar to grant or reject an application for *puduval* at his discretion. When the Tahsildar or Peishkar rejects an application, he shall briefly record his reasons for doing so.

23. When the *puduval* land applied for falls under any of the following descriptions, the Tahsildar shall invariably report the case for the orders of the Division Peishkar, irrespective of the area limit:--

(1) Lands adjacent to Reserved Forests or Reserved land.
(2) Lands within port limits.
(3) Lands within the limits of Municipal Towns.
(4) Lands containing minerals, quarries, &c.
(5) Lands affected by irrigation projects executed or to be executed at the cost of Government.
(6) B class lands relinquished by Railway Companies.
(7) Lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government.
(8) Lands exceeding two acres in extent and situated within a radius of ten miles from the Town of Trivandrum, the distance being calculated from the Eastern Fort Gate.

24. In dealing with cases of the description given in Section 23, the Division Peishkar shall carefully consider the circumstances of each case and either grant or refuse the application or order the auction sale of the land at his discretion

As a rule, lands falling under (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7) of Rule 23 *supra* shall be sold in auction, in blocks of convenient size to be determined by the Division Peishkár in each case:

Provided that, in the case of lands within town limits, the Town Improvement Committees shall be consulted before disposing of the application; similarly, the Port officer or Excise

Commissioner shall be consulted in regard to lands within Port limits, and the Chief Engineer in regard to lands affected by irrigation projects.

25. In cases in which the extent of land applied for exceeds 100 acres, and in cases of lands exceeding 2 acres and situated within a distance of 10 miles from the Town of Trivandrum, the Division Peishkar shall apply for and obtain the sanction of Government for the registry.

26. In dealing with *puduval* applications, the following principles shall be observed:—

(1) Applicants for whole survey fields, not exceeding 5 acres in extent, shall have preference over those for portions only.

(2) The owners of adjoining lands shall have preference over others.

(3) When there are several applicants, the prior applicant shall have preference.

(4) Subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja shall have preference over foreigners.

The foregoing are general rules, and may be departed from in special cases when considerations of equity require it. In such cases full reasons for the decision shall be recorded by the officer disposing of the case.

27. When the puduval land applied for is claimed as an excess over a registered holding, and when it is found that the surrounding lands are all registered holdings, such excess shall, as far as possible, be utilised for providing the necessary path ways to the adjacent holdings and the remaining extent shall be treated as excess over the registered holding and granted to the holder subject to the payment of *thadivila, tharavila,* assessment and *puduval kudichika.* If the provision of a pathway is unnecessary the whole of the excess shall be brought under registry.

28. When large areas exceeding 200 acres are available for registry they shall be parcelled out into 10 acre blocks and sold in auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Division Peishkar in each case.

29. When there are several applicants and none of them is able to establish a preferential claim under the provisions of Section 26 and in cases in which there is keen competition, the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price to be fixed by the officer competent to sanction the registry, not below the *tharavila* prescribed in Section II.

30. When a road, foot-path or channel runs through the land applied for, the extent required on account of such communications, subject to a maximum width of 44 yards and a minimum of 10 feet shall be reserved for the use of the public.

31. When a portion or portions of a large area are alone applied for, it shall be the duty of the Tasildar and the Division Peishkar to provide convenient pathways not only in the interests of adjoining land holders but of future applicants for lands in the vicinity.

In all possible cases, the pathways should be laid out in easy gradiens--1 in 20 or flatter, so that they may be useful for cart traffic.

31. (A) After an order sanctioning a puduval registry has been passed or received by the Tahsildar, he shall submit the sketch prepared by the Proverthicar to the Division Peishkar's Office for the verification of the area by the Survey Sub-Assistant, who shall return the sketch to the Tahsildar after verification within the appeal time allowed to the parties.

32. The Tahsildar shall, on receipt of the sketch checked by the Survey Sub-Assistant, grant a patta under his signature in the prescribed form in accordance with the decision and put the pattadar in possession of the land.

33. The assessment shall be levied for the whole of the official year in which the patta is issued, if the issue of patta takes place within the close of the third quarter, when the patta is issued in the fourth quarter, the assessment shall be levied from the year following. The year from which the assessment will be levied shall be specified in the patta itself.

34. *Nirthal* lands are included under the head of assessed waste or *tharisu* at the disposal of Government. Hence such lands are also to be dealt with as *puduval* lands under these rules.

35. Nothing in these rules shall be held to debar Government from disposing of any *puduval* lands otherwise than under these rules at their discretion as heretofore.

36. There shall be an appeal from all orders passed by the Tahsildar under these rules to the Division Peishkar and similarly from the orders of the Division Peishkar to the Dewan, provided that no second appeal shall lie to Government against any order passed by the Peishkar on appeal. All appeals shall be presented within two months from the date of the decision appealed against, allowance being made for the time taken for obtaining copies of records.

The appellate or revising authority shall have the power of excusing delay in the presentation of appeals and revision petitions on sufficient cause being shown.

37. It is open to the Dewan to revise any *puduval* decision passed by a Tahsildar or Division Peishkar on the ground of mistake, misrepresentation or fraud, provided that the application for revision is preferred within three months from the date of decision.

The Dewan shall also have the power to revise, cancel or

alter any order passed by a Tahsildar or Division Peishkar in the matter of registries of *puduval* lands.

38. The decision in every *puduval* case shall be communicated to the applicant by the Tahsildar by notice as soon as the final order is passed or received by him.

39. No decision in a *puduval* case shall be given effect to until the period prescribed for appeal or revision has elapsed or the appeal or revision petition has been disposed of.

40. All officers of the Land Revenue Department should bear in mind that the prompt disposal of *puduval* applications is one of their main functions and that it is their duty to secure extension of cultivation by encouraging the ryots to take up lands and affording them facilities for doing so.

41. These rules shall come into force from 1st Thulam 1090.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th September 1914.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Schedule.

No.	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot.		
	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Aujili or Ayani ...	Artocarpus hirsuta.	...	12	...	...	8	...
2	Thumbagom or Kongu ...	Hopea parviflora.	...	12	...	...	[illegible]	..
3	Vengai ...	Petrocarpus Marsupium.	..	10	.	...	6	...
4	Edankorana or Pathiri ...	Stereospermum xylocarpum.	...	6	...	...	4	...
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthu ...	Terminalia tomentosa.	...	10	.	...	6	...
6	White cedar or Agil ...	Dysoxylum malabaricum.	...	12	...	...	8	..
7	Irul or Kadamaram ...	Xylia dolabriformis.	...	8	...	...	6	...
8	Venteak ...	Lagerstraemia anceolata.	...	6	...	...	4	...
9	Punnappa ...	Calophyllunl-tomentosum.	...	6		.	4	...
10	Cheruppunna ...	Calophyllum Wightianum.	...	6	...	...	4	...
11	Red cedar or Mathagiri vempu or Thevatharam ...	Cedrela Toona.	.	6		...		...
12	Vaga ...	Albizzia Lebbek.	...	4	...	.	4	...
13	Karinthagara or Velvaga ...	A.—Procera.	...	4	...	..	3	...
14	Karivagai ...	A.—Odoratissima.	...	4	..	...	3	...
15	Myla ...	Vitex altissima.	...	8	...	...	3	...
16	Manjacadamboo ...	Adina cordifolia.	...	4	...	..	6	...
17	Manimaruthi ...	Lagerstraemia-Flos-Regime.	...	4	.	...	3	...
18	Puvan ...	Schleichera trijuga.	..	3	...	...	2	...
19	Mulluvengai ...	Bridelia retusa.	..	3	...	...	2	...
20	Maruthu ...	Terminalia paniculata.	...	3	...	..	2	...
21	Unnam or Chadicha ...	Grewia tiliæfolia.	...	1	6	...	1	...
22	Vekkali or Marukanjiram ...	Anogeissas latifolia.	...	1	6	...	3	...
23	Venkotta ...	Lophopetalum wightianum.	...	1	6	...	1	...
24	Kadukkay ...	Terminalia Chebula.	...	4	...	...	1	...
25	Nangu ...	Mesua ferrea.	...	3	...	...	3	...

Schedule.

No	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot.		
	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
26	Pine (White dammar) ...	Vateria indica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
27	Puvarassan ...	Thespesia populnea.	..	1	6	...	1	...
28	Chokkala ...	Agalia Roxburghiana.	...	3		...	2	...
29	Mavu ...	Mangifera indica	..	1	6	...	1	...
30	Puli ...	Tamarindus indica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
31	Illupei ...	Bassia longifolia.	...	1	6	...	1	...
32	Pasakotta ...	Sapindus trifolatus.		1	6	...	1	...
33	Thelli (Black dammer)	Canarium strictum.	...	1	6	...	1	...
34	Morala ...	Buchanania latifolia.	...	1	6	.	1	...
35	Koda palai ...	Hardiwickia pinnata.	...	3	...	...	2	...
36	Matipal ...	Ailanthus malabaricus.	...	1	6	..	1	...
37	Kanjiram ...	Strychnos Nux-vomica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
38	Puthangkolli ...	Poecilonenron indicum.	...	1	6	...	1	...
39	Karanjili ...	Dipterocarpus Bourdilloni.	...	3	...	...	2	..
40	Vellaini ...	D.—indicus.	...	1	6	...	1	...
41	Mala veppu ...	Chickrassia tabularis.	...	8	...	...	2	...
42	Shenkuranthi ...	Gluta travancorica.	...	6		...	4	..
43	Pombathiri ...	Stereospermum Chelonoides.	...	1	6	...	1	..
44	Karuva ...	Cinnamomum zeylanicum	...	1	6	...	1	...
45	Ila pongu ...	Hopea Wightiana.	..	3		...	2	...
46	Konnei ...	Cassia Fistula.	.	1	6	...	1	...
47	Nedunar ...	Polyolthia fragrans.	...	1	6	...	1	...
48	Naval ...	Eugenia Jambolana.	...	3	...	...	2	...
49	Kari-nyarl ...	E.—Gardneri.	...	3	...	...	2	...
50	Chavaran ...	E.—Chavaran.	...	3	.	...	2	...
51	Karivelam ...	Acacia arabica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
52	Parumbe ...	Prosopis spicigera.	...	1	6	...	1	..
53	Kadapla or Palumoron ...	Kurimia bipartita.	...	1	6	...	1	..
54	Ningal or Niroli ...	Filicium decipiens.	...	3	..	...	2	...
55	Karanjun ...	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.	...	1	6	...	1	...
56	Vedapla or Karaini ...	Cullenia excelsa.	...	1	6	..	1	...
57	Nannal or Tirippu ...	Bischofia javanica.	...	1	6	...	1	...
58	Acha ...	Hardwickia Binata.	...	3	...	...	2	...
59	Vainaram ...	Chloroxylon swietenia.	...	4	...	...	3	...
60	...	Shorea talura.	...	3	...	...	2	...
61	Elavu ...	Bombox Malabaricum.	...	3	...	...	2	...
62	Cheeni ...	Tetrameles Nudiflora.	...	2	...	...	1	...

FORM A.

Village.

Application for registry of land.

Taluk.

Full name and address of applicant.	Survey No. (if surveyed.)	Boundaries.	Extent.	Nature of land (whether poramboke, assessed waste or unassessed waste).	Remarks

Date.

Signature of Applicant.

FORM B.

Olugu for Puduval Registry.

Village.

Taluk.

Survey.		Area.		Wet.							Dry.							Tharavila.			Thadivila.					Puduval Kudichika.			Remarks.
				Single or double crop.	Taram.	Assessment.					Land.	Trees.			Assessment for land and trees.								Amount.						
						Paddy.		Commuted value.																					
No.	Sub-Division No. of letter.	Acres.	Cents.			P.	E.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Taram.	Description.	No.	Taram.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Description.	No.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	Rs.	Ch.	C.	
1		2		3	4	5		6			7	8			9			10			11		12			13			14

1. Number of case in puduval register.
2. Name and signature of applicant with date.
3. Name and signature of Thadasters with date.
4. Certificate of proverthikar with date and signature.
5. Date of submission of *olugu* by proverthikar with particulars of enclosures.
6. Date of receipt in the Taluk office.
7. Particulars of enquiry by Tahsildar.
8. Date of inspection and notes thereof by Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.
9. List of enclosures.
10. Tahsildar's order sanctioning tharavila or recommendation to Division Peishkar.
11. Division Peishkar's order sanctioning tharavila.
12. Date of payment of tharavila.
13. Tahsildar's final order or recommendation to Division Peishkar.
14. Division Peishkar's final order.
15. Date of receipt of Division Peishkar's order in the Taluk office.
16. Date of issue of pattah.

No. 429/L. R.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following Rules are issued in regard to the registry of puduval lands in the names of recruits and other soldiers of the Indian Army, under date the 23rd January 1918.

1. Subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja who have enlisted whether before or after the outbreak of hostilities in the combatant ranks of the Indian Army will be given preference in the matter of registry of puduval lands in their own villages or elsewhere.

2. Those newly recruited will be permitted to put in their applications immediately on enlistment and the land for which they apply, if available for assignment, will then be set apart and not assigned to any other applicant.

3. When such a recruit has served for six months, his Commanding Officer will be asked whether his service has been satisfactory, and if his report is favourable, the land will be registered in his name.

4. Grants of lands under these rules will be subject to the condition, which should be entered in the patta, that the land shall not be sold, mortgaged or otherwise alienated within a period of 10 years without the written permission of the Government. A breach of this condition will render the grant liable to cancellation.

5. An application from a soldier with less than six months' service at date of application will be treated as in rules (2) and (3) above.

6. In the case of men who have already served for not less than six months in a combatant unit, the application should be submitted through their Commanding Officer and if it is forwarded with his support, the applications will be accorded special preference as in rule (1),

7. Should a recruit or enlisted soldier be invalided from the army permanently on account of disablement or sickness contracted during the war, his application, if supported by his Commanding Officer, will receive preference as in rule (1). The condition as to rendering at least six months' service need not be insisted on in such cases.

8. The concessions contemplated in these rules are confined to applications from recruits or soldiers themselves who are *bonafide* subjects of His Highness the Maha Raja and do not extend to applications from their relatives or their wives but in the case of such a soldier dying on active service, an application from his nearest male relative, if supported by the Commanding Officer of the deceased soldier's unit, will be treated as in rule (1).

9. Grants of lands under these rules may be made under the orders of the Dewan Peishkar whose powers of grant to each applicant will be limited to 5 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land as a maximum. The maximum area should however only be granted in special cases and for special reasons. Assignments proposed in excess of the maximum should be submitted for the sanction of the Government.

10. The Peishkars are further authorised in dealing with such cases to waive the collection of the value of trees existing on the land up to a maximum value of Rs. 50. The grant of lands in other respects will be governed by the Puduval Rules dated the 24th September 1914.

(By order)

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA.

Under Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
28th January 1918.

Rules for the sale of Waste lands on the Travancore Hills for coffee or tea cultivation, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja, under date the 28th November 1913, as amended by Notifications Nos. 1418/L. R., 4401/L. R. and 2046/L. R., dated the 20th February 1915, 5th July 1916 and 31st March 1917 respectively.

1. Waste land, in which no rights of private proprietorship or exclusive occupancy exist, and which may not be reserved as

hereinafter provided, may, *until further notice,* be sold under the following rules :—

2. Every application for land shall be addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government, or to the Peishkar or the Commissioner of the Division in which the land is situate and shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) the estimated area of the lot applied for and

(*b*) the situation of the lot and its boundaries, as accurately as can be stated.

The application shall also be accompanied by a sketch of the land applied for.

3. No lot shall ordinarily exceed 500 acres. But a person may apply for several contiguous lots, each not exceeding the above limit.

4. Every lot shall, as far as possible, be compact, and shall ordinarily include no more than one tract of land capable of being surrounded by a ring fence, and when the lot touches a public road, navigable river, canal or backwater, the length of the road or water frontage shall not ordinarily exceed one-half of the depth of the lot, and in all other cases the blocks shall be so laid out that, as far as practicable, their length shall not exceed half their depth.

5. No lot shall be sold until it has been demarcated with durable boundary marks and surveyed.

6. On receipt of an application under Rule 2, the Peishkar or the Commissioner of the Division shall ascertain whether the lot applied for is available for sale and forward the application along with his views thereon to the Chief Secretary to the Government.

7. If, on receipt of an application under Rule 2 or of a report under Rule 6, the Government have reason to believe that the lot applied for is saleable under these rules, the applicant will be called upon to give such security, not exceeding the estimated cost of the demarcation and survey, by deposit of cash or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary and sufficient, unless the land has been already surveyed and demarcated. A deposit paid as above required will be refunded at the sale under Rule 14.

8. If the applicant fails to furnish security under Rule 7, within (6) six weeks from the date of demand, his application shall be null and void.

9. On receipt of the security required under Rule 7, the Government will, as soon as possible, cause the land applied for to be demarcated and surveyed. The Government may then either advertise the lot for sale by public auction on a given day to be fixed, so as to admit of the notice required in Rule 10 being given, or dispose of it by private sale according as they deem fit.

10. The advertisement, in case the land is to be sold by public auction, shall be in English and Malayalam, and it shall specify

the locality, extent and boundaries of the lot, the annual assessment, and the place, time and conditions of the sale. It shall ordinarily be posted for three months on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring villages, and in the offices of the Dewan Peishkar or the Commissioner of the Division and the Tahsildar of the taluk. The Government will at their discretion fix the time and the place of auction and nominate the officer by whom the auction is to be conducted, and may alter all or any of them, if necessary, provided that not less than 14 days' notice shall ordinarily be given of every such alteration, and that no land shall ordinarily be sold until it has been advertised as aforesaid for three full months. A notification of the intended sale will also be inserted in the Travancore Government Gazette.

11. The Division Peishkar, or the Commissioner in the case of the Devicolam Division, shall sent a written notice of the place and time of sale, as also any alteration under the provisions of Rule 10, to the applicant, but no party shall have the right to have the sale cancelled in consequence of the non-receipt of such notice, or delayed in consequence of the non-appearance of the applicant.

12. An applicant withdrawing his application prior to the sale of the lot, will be entitled to the refund of so much only of his deposit, where deposit has been paid by him under Rule 7, as may not have been expended. Where no deposit has been paid, he will still be liable to make good any expense which the Government may have incurred in consequence of his application and its withdrawal.

13. On the withdrawal of an application, it shall be discretional with the Government to proceed with the sale of the lot or not, as they consider best in the public interests.

14. The upset price will be British Rupees (25) twenty-five an acre, *which will include all survey expenses.* If the original applicant (who may have paid the deposit) be the purchaser, he shall receive credit for his deposit in payment. Otherwise, the amount of the deposit shall be paid to him from the sale proceeds.

15. If, before the time of sale, no claim of private proprietorship, or of exclusive occupancy or of any other right incompatible with the sale of the lot by public auction or by private arrangement under these rules, be preferred the lot shall, as advertised, be put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder above the upset price, subject to an annual assessment of one British Rupee on every acre of land granted. The land will be free of assessment for three years on condition that a quarter of it is cleared and planted within the first two years, failing which the whole of the assessment for the three years shall be levied in the third year, or in other words, the assessment will

be levied from the date of the completion of the sale and recovered as arrears.

16. The sale shall be conducted under and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot; and, if any dispute arises between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immedidtely put up again at the last preceding undisputed bidding and resold.

(1) The person declared to be the purchaser shall pay, immediately after such declaration, a deposit of 10 per centum on the amount of his purchase money, to the officer conducting the sale, and in default of such deposit the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

(3) The full amount of the purchase money shall be paid by the purchaser before the office closes on the 60th day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or, if the 60th day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the holiday.

(4) If the purchase money be not paid within 60 days from the day of the sale, the purchaser shall pay the same to the Government within 6 months from the date of sale, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the remainder of the purchase money from the date of sale to the date of payment.

(5) If the purchase money be not paid within 6 months from the date of the sale, the deposit, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be resold either by public auction or by private contract.

(6) In case of resale under Clause 2 or 5, the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claims to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold. The deficiency, if any, arising from such resale, together with all expenses attending it, shall be recovered from the purchaser as if it were arrears of land revenue under Regulation I of 1068.

(7) If the purchaser shall pay to the Government the residue of his purchase money, he shall, thereupon, be placed in possession of the lot, pending the issue of the title deed.

(8) All persons desirous of becoming purchasers shall satisfy themselves as to the identity, correct description and the measurement and boundaries of the premises previous to the sale; by having the lot knocked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have waived all objections to the lot embracing

any tract unfit for cultivation to any mistakes that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the lot as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

17. Claims of private proprietorship, or of exclusive occupancy, or of any right affecting the sale of the land under the rules, shall be disposed of under the provisions of Regulation II of 1040.

18. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood, for building sites, for the growth of timber, &c., or required for any other special purpose, are not to be sold under these rules without the special sanction of the Government.

19. As soon as the land has been purchased, a grant shall be made to the purchaser, in the form appended to these rules, provided he shall have paid his purchase money in full.

20. Arrears of annual assessment on the lands sold shall be recoverable in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land revenue, under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

21. Land sold under these rules shall continue subject to all general taxes or local rates payable by law or custom at the time of the sale, or which may thereafter become so payable.

22. Land sold under these rules shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property; but every case of transfer shall be made known to the Government, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax if a portion of the holding is transferred.

23. The existing and customary rights of the Government, or other proprietors, and of the public, in existing roads and paths and in streams running through or bounding lands sold under these rules, are reserved, and in no way shall they be affected by the sale of such lands under these rules.

24. Nothing contained in these rules shall be held to debar the Government from granting waste lands on *patta, cowle*, or otherwise, at their discretion, as heretofore.

25. If any portion of the lands granted under these rules is cultivated with cardamoms, rubber or other special products, liable to a higher tax than that payable under these rules, it will be open to the Government to impose on that portion, such higher rates of assessment as may be applicable to lands granted for the cultivation of such products.

26. The full proprietorship of all Royal trees, *viz.*, Teak, Blackwood, Ebony and Sandalwood, within the grant, vests in the Government. The number and description of such trees shall be entered in the Schedule attached to the title deed for the land and the grantee shall be bound to take care of the trees until they are removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government. In regard to Reserved trees, the grantee shall pay the value of all such timber as is actually used for building purposes within the limits of the grant or removed outside its limits for any purpose whatsoever. In no other case will the grantee be required to pay for the Reserved trees on the land comprised within the grant.

The timber used for building purposes within the limits of the grant will be measured and its value realised by the Conservator of Forests, as the buildings are completed, so as to obviate the necessity for measuring and valuing small lots of sawn timber as they are used for the purpose. The value of the timber removed outside the limits of the grant will also be recovered by the Conservator prior to such removal. The valuation will be made according to the rates mentioned in the Schedule appended to these Rules. The rates as per Column 3 of the Schedule will apply to the taluks of Parur, Alengad, Kunnatnad, Quilon, Kottarakara, Kunnathur, Pathanapuram, Shencottah, Chirayinkil, Trivandrum and Nedumangad and those as per Column 4 to the remaining taluks of the State.

27. The banks of streams or rivers containing forest trees to the extent of 50 yards on each side, and the crests of hills to the extent of a quarter of a mile on each side, will not be assigned for cultivation.

28. The grantee shall, on or before the last day of May every year, give notice (to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction) of all lands planted by the grantee during the current Malabar year with rubber, or rubber and tea, or tea, or any other cultivation liable to an enhanced assessment, and shall specify in every such notice the number of acres of land so planted and the place or places where the same are situate. Provided always that the Government shall be at liberty, at any time, to make any arrangement they may consider necessary to ascertain for themselves the correct extent of land so planted or liable to any of the hereinbefore mentioned taxes and that the expense of such arrangement shall be borne by the grantee. Provided further that, if the grantee fail to give any such notice to the Tahsildar on or before the last day of May every year hereinbefore required the grantee shall be liable to pay a prohibitory tax of 5 times the assessment leviable on such plantation from the last day on which such notice ought to have been given.

SCHEDULE.

No.	Reserved trees. Vernacular name.	Reserved trees. Botanical name.	Rates per cubic foot. Rs.	As.	P.	Rates per cubic foot. Rs.	As.	P.
1	2		3			4		
1	Anjili or Ayani ...	Artocarpus hirsuta ..	...	12		...	8	...
2	Thumbagom or Kongu ..	Hopea parviflora ...	...	12	..	...	8	...
3	Vengai ...	Pterocarpus Marsupium.	...	10	...	...	6	...
4	Edankornai or Pathiri...	Stereospermum xylocarpum ..	..	6	...	..	4	...
5	Thembavu or Karimaruthu ...	Terminalia tomentosa ...	..	10	...	...	6	...
6	White cedar or Agil ...	Dysoxylum malabaricum ...	...	12	...	...	8	...
7	Irul or Kadamaram ...	Xylia dolabriformis ...	...	8		..	6	...
8	Venteak ...	Lagerstræmia lanceolata ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
9	Punnappa ...	Calophyllum tomentosum ...	...	6	..	...	4	...
10	Cherupunna ...	Calophyllum Wightianum ...	...	6		...	4	...
11	Red cedar or Mathagirivempu or Thevatharom.	Cedrela Toona ...	...	6	...	...	4	...
12	Vaga ...	Albizzia Lebbek ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
13	Karinthagara or Velvaga.	A. Procera ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
14	Karivagai ...	A. Odoratissima ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
15	Myla ...	Vitex altissima ...	..	8	...	...	6	...
16	Manjacadamboo ...	Adina cordifolia ...	...	4	...	...	3	...
17	Manimaruthi ...	Lagerstæmia-Flos-Reginæ ..	...	4	..	...	3	...
18	Puvan ...	Schleichera trijuga ...	...	3	..	...	2	...
19	Mulluvengai ...	Bridelia retusa ..	...	3		...	2	...
20	Maruthu ...	Terminalia paniculata...		3		...	2	...
21	Unnam or Chadicha ...	Grewia tiliæfolia .	...	1	6	...	1	...
22	Vekkali or Marukanjiram ...	Anogeissas latifolia ...		1	6	...	1	...
23	Venkkotta ...	Lophopetalum wightianum ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
24	Kadukkay ...	Terminalia Chebula ..	...	4	...	..	3	...
25	Nangu ...	Mesua ferea ...	...	3		...	2	...
26	Pin (White dammer) ...	Vateria indica ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
27	Puvarassan ..	Thespesia populnea ...	...	1	6		1	...
28	Chokkala ...	Aglaia Roxburghiana ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
29	Mavu ...	Mangifera indica	..	1	6	...	1	...
30	Puli ...	Tamarindus indica		1	6	...	1	...
31	Illuppei ...	Bassla longifolia ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
32	Pasakotta	Sapindus trifolatus ..	..	1	6	...	1	...
33	Thelli (Black dammer).	Canarium strictum ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
34	Morala	Buchanania latifolia .	..	1	6	...	1	...
35	Kodapalei ...	Hardwickia pinnata ...	.	3	...	..	2	...
36	Matipal ...	Ailanthus malabaricus...		1	6	...	1	..
37	Kanjiram ...	Strychnos Nux-vomica...	...	1	6	...	1	...
38	Puthaugkolli ...	Pœciloneuron indicum...		1	6	...	1	...
39	Karanjili ...	Dipterocarpus Bourdilloni ...	...	3		...	2	
40	Vellaini	D. - indicus ...	...	1	6	...	1	...

SCHEDULE (*Contd.*)

	Reserved trees.		Rates per cubic foot.			Rates per cubic foot.		
	Vernacular name.	Botanical name.						
1	2		3			4		
			Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
41	Malaveppu ...	Chickrassia tabularis ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
42	Shenkuranthi ...	Gluta travancorica ...	...	6	..	...	4	...
43	Pombathiri ...	Streospermum Chelonoides ...	..	1	6	...	1	...
44	Karuva ...	Chinnamomum zeybanicum .	...	1	6	...	1	...
45	Ilapongu ...	Hopea Wightiana ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
46	Kounei ...	Cassia Fistula ..	...	1	6	...	1	...
47	Nedunar ...	olyalthia fragrans ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
48	Naval ...	Eugenia Jambolana ...	..	3	...	...	2	...
49	Kari-nyral ...	E. - Gardneri ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
50	Chavaran ...	E. Chavaran ...	...	3		...	2	...
51	Karivelam ...	Acacia arabica ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
52	Parumbe .	Prosopis spicigera ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
53	Kadapla or Palumoran...	Kurimia bipartita ...	..	1	6		1	...
54	Ningal or Niroli ...	Filicium decipiens ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
55	Kuranjun ...	Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.	...	1	6	...	1	...
56	Vedapila or Karini ...	Cullenia excelsa ...	..	1	6	...	1	...
57	Nannal or Tirippu ...	Bischofia javanica ...	...	1	6	...	1	...
58	Acha ...	Hardwickia Binata ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
59	Vaimaram ...	Chloroxylon swietenia...	...	4	...	..	3	...
60	... ...	Shorea talura ...	...	3		...	2	...
61	Elavu ...	Gombax Malabaricum ...	...	3	...	...	2	...
62	Cheeni ...	Tetrameles Nudiflora ...	...	2	...		1	6

TITLE DEED—*Number :*

Know all men by these Presents, that the Dewan of Travancore, in behalf of the Travancore Government, has hereby this day, being the day of in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and , granted under the Rules for the sale of Waste Lands for Coffee or Tea cultivation, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 28th November 1913, as amended by Notifications Nos. 1418/L. R., 4401/L. R. and 2046/L. R., dated the 20th February 1915, 5th July 1916 and 31st March 1917 respectively to Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for Coffee or Tea cultivation, in consideration of the purchase money of sum of British Rupees paid to the Travancore Government, by the said the tract of land measuring bounded as mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, and delineated in the Map hereto annexed, to be holden by the Grantee subject to the following conditions ;—

First. A tax of one British Rupee shall be payable to the Government annually on every acre of land sold, but the Government will have the power to make any modification in the tax which circumstances may render desirable; but it is stipulated that no increase of the assessment of these lands beyond one British Rupee an acre will be made, except in concurrence with the general revision of the assessment in the Travancore State. If any portion of the lands granted under these Rules is cultivated with cardamoms or rubber or other produce, it will be open to the Government to impose on that portion such rates of special assessment as may be applicable to the lands granted for the cultivation of such products.

Second. The aforesaid annual tax is payable, in one sum, to the Tahsildar of the taluk of , on or before the thirty-first day of May of each year, without a formal demand from the Tahsildar.

Third. Arrears of assessment or tax shall be treated in the same manner as arrears of ordinary land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force and be subject to the same mode of realisation.

Fourth. The Grantee shall maintain permanent boundary marks round grant, and keep them in good repair, on failure of which, after due notice, it shall be competent to the Government to cause such marks, as it may deem necessary to be put up, and to levy the cost of the same with all expenses attendant thereon in the manner prescribed in the foregoing Section.

Fifth. The full right to Royal trees within the grant vests in the Government. The Grantee shall be bound to take care of the Royal trees particularised in Column 5 of the Schedule hereunder written until they are removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government. In regard to the Reserved trees, the Grantee shall pay the value of all such timber as is actually used for building purposes within the limits of the grant or removed outside its limits for any purpose whatsoever. The Grantee bound to deliver to the Sirkar all Ivory found and other Royalties produced in the land, and all captured elephants, and will be paid the regulated price for the articles of produce, and the regulated reward for the elephants at the discretion of the Government.

Sixth. All established rights of way shall be respected by the Grantee, and such ways shall be at least twenty-one feet wide. It is to be considered that there is a natural right of way through the land when such is necessary in order to render the neighbouring land available.

Seventh. No exclusive right of water beyond what is necessary for the use of the plantation, shall be considered to be conveyed by the grant. All rights over all water power vest in the Government.

Eighth. Should the Government have occasion to take up any portion of the land sold, for the purpose of constructing roads, channels or other public works, due compensation shall be paid.

Nineth. The land will be free of assessment for three years on condition that a quarter of it shall be cleared and planted within the first two years, failing which the whole of the assessment shall be levied in the third year, or in other words, the assessment will be levied from the date of completion of sale, namely the

Tenth. The Grantee shall, as a most important condition of the grant, always use best exertions to prevent the produce of the grant, being exported, except on payment of the regulated duty at the Customs Houses, and to prevent smuggling of articles of Government monopoly and to prevent criminals in general obtaining any kind of protection on the Estate.

Eleventh. The land granted shall be held in perpetuity as heritable or transferable property, but every case of transfer of the grant by the Grantee shall be immediately made known to the Government, who shall have the right of apportioning the tax, if a portion of the holding is transferred.

Twelfth. All rights in mines, metals and minerals vest in the Government. The discovery of all mines and treasures within the limits of the grant shall be immediately communicated to the Government. The disposal of treasure discovered in the land granted will be regulated by the Treasure Trove Regulation, III of 1084.

Thirteenth. The produce of lands held under the grant will be liable to duty on export in common with other like produce exported from the State.

Fourteenth. The liability of the lands herein specified to Municipal, General or Local taxes, is not prejudicially affected by this grant.

Fifteenth. The Grantee shall, on or before the last day of May every year, give notice (to the Tahsildar having jurisdiction) of all lands planted by the Grantee during the current Malabar year with cardamoms or rubber, or rubber and tea, or any other produce liable to an enhanced assessment, and shall specify in every such notice the number of acres of land so planted and the place or places where the same are situate. Provided always that the Government shall be at liberty at any time to make any

arrangement they may consider necessary to ascertain for themselves the correct extent of land so planted or liable to any of the hereinbefore mentioned taxes and that the expenses of such arrangement shall be borne by the Grantee. Provided further that, if the Grantee fail to give any such notice to the Tahsildar on or before the last day of May every year hereinbefore required, the Grantee shall be liable to pay a prohibitory tax of 5 times the assessment leviable on such plantation from the last day on which such notice ought to have been given.

Sixteenth. All sums or money due or alleged to be due to the Government from the Grantee under the grant shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Regulation for the time being in force.

Seventeenth. The term Grantee in these Presents shall besides the said Grantee include also his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.

Schedule annexed to Title Deed—Number

Number of grant.	Situation.	Name and Boundaries.	Area in acres.	Number and description of Royal trees.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Signed, Sealed and Delivered at Trivandrum on the date and in the year above mentioned in the presence of :— } *Dewan.*

Witnesses :—

CIVIL CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1093.

Proceedings of the High Court of Travancore dated 23rd Chingom 1093.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, Rules ii and v of the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th January 1890/29th Dhanu 1065 published on pages 184 to 186 of the Civil Courts' Guide are amended as follows:—

Amended Rule ii. All processes received from the Civil Courts aforesaid shall be served in Travancore by the District Court or Munsiffs' Courts within whose jurisdiction the person to whom they are addressed resides as if such processes had been originally issued by those Courts. Such processes shall be returned by the Courts that served them direct to the British Indian Courts from which they were received and the fact of such return shall be intimated to the District Court in cases where processes have been received through the District Courts and not direct.

Amended Rule v. All processes received from British Indian Civil Courts shall be returned to the said courts post paid, the expenses in connection therewith being met from contingencies allotted for "Postage."

By order,
(Sd.) P. C. NARAYANA MENON,
Registrar.

(True copy)

RECIPROCAL SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code [Regulation II of 1065.] the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information :—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsiffs' Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsiffs' Courts within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3 When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English Translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule, shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal " On Sirkar Service".

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in Sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to the District Courts and those of the District Munsiff's Courts to the Munsiff's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such process; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsiff as the case may be, in the other Courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to " Process Service Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or Currency-notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

No. $\frac{4708}{\text{F. \& M. R.}}$

RULES UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE TRAVANCORE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES REGULATION, X OF 1089 SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA UNDER DATE THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1915.

I. In these rules

(*a*) the expression "the Regulation" means the Travancore Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089 and "the Rules" means the rules made under the Regulation and for the time being in force.

(*b*) terms or words defined in the Regulation shall bear the meanings respectively assigned to them therein.

II. (1) Every application for the registration of a Society shall be submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, in the form prescribed in the Schedule appended to these rules and shall be signed by the applicants.

(2) Every such *application* shall be accompanied by two copies of the proposed bye-laws signed by the applicants. One copy shall be retained in the Registrar's Office and the other, if approved by the Registrar, shall be returned to the Society with the Official seal of the Registrar affixed thereto.

III. The bye-laws shall conform to the Regulation and the rules made thereunder and shall deal with the matters specified in clauses *(a)* to *(t)* below and may deal with such other matters incidental to the organisation of the Society and the management of its business as may be deemed necessary :—

(*a*) the name, address and the area of the operations, of the Society ;

(*b*) the objects of the Society and the purpose to which its funds are applicable ;

(*c*) the qualifications for admission to membership and the payment, if any, to be made or interest to be acquired as a condition of exercising the right of membership ;

(*d*) the nature and extent of the liability of the members for the debts contracted by the Society ;

(*e*) the circumstances under which withdrawal from membership shall be permitted ;

(*f*) the procedure to be followed in cases of withdrawal, ineligibility and death of members ;

(*g*) the conditions, if any, under which the transfer of a share or the interest of a member shall be permitted ;

(*h*) the nature and amount of the share capital, if any, of the society and where there is a share capital, the maximum share capital which a single member can hold;

(*i*) the circumstances under which the society may borrow funds and the procedure to be followed in so borrowing;

(*j*) the entrance and miscellaneous fees and fines, if any, to be collected from members;

(*k*) the maximum loan admissible to a member and the procedure to be followed in granting loans and extensions or renewals and in recovering loans from members;

(*l*) the conditions on which loans may be granted to members;

(*m*) the consequences of default in payment of any sum due by a member;

(*n*) the maximum dividend payable on subscribed share capital to members;

(*o*) the rates of interest payable by the Society on borrowed funds and by members on loans granted to them.

(*p*) in the case of productive and distributive Societies the procedure to be followed in purchasing and selling stores, raw material and finished products;

(*q*) the mode of holding meetings, the right of voting and, subject to rule VII, the manner of making, altering and abrogating bye-laws;

(*r*) the mode of appointment and removal of the managing Committee and of other offices, if any, and the duties and powers of the Committee and such Officers;

(*s*) the mode of custody and investment of the funds and, subject to rules X & XII, the mode of keeping the accounts;

(*t*) the disposal of the net profits.

IV. The Registrar shall satisfy himself that the proposed application and bye-laws do not contravene any of the provisions of the Regulation, that the draft bye-laws are suitable and that the Society has reasonable chances of success with reference to local conditions. The Registrar may, before passing final orders call for such further information or make such enquiry as he may deem necessary. It shall also be competent to the Registrar, before registering a Society, to make such alterations in the draft bye-laws submitted with the application for registration as he may deem advisable, provided that the consent of the applicants to such alterations is obtained. When the Registrar registers a Society, he shall issue to it, free of cost, a certificate of registration signed by himself and bearing his Official seal; and he shall also issue to the Society along with the certificate of registration a certified copy of the draft bye-laws as approved and registered

by him. Should the Registrar refuse to register a Society he shall record a brief Statement of his reasons for such refusal and the applicants shall be given free of cost a copy of the Registrar's order of refusal. Where Officers subordinate to the Registrar have been empowered to exercise any powers of the Registrar, their orders under this rule shall be subject to revision by the Registrar and all orders of the Registrar under this rule shall be open to revision by Government.

V. If the Registrar refuses to register a Society or any draft bye-law or draft amendment of a bye-law of a Society, an appeal shall lie to the Government within two months from the communication of such refusal to the applicants and it shall be competent to Government to direct the Registrar to register the Society or the draft bye-law or the draft amendment of a bye-law or to pass such other order as they may think fit.

VI. When a Society and its draft bye-laws have been registered the said draft bye-laws including such modifications as the Registrar may have made therein shall become the bye-laws on their being adopted at a general meeting by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members then present.

VII. (1) After registration of a Society any of its bye-laws may be altered or amended or new bye-laws be made in accordance with a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Society;

Provided that

(*a*) due notice of any proposal to make, alter or rescind is given in accordance with the bye-laws;

(*b*) the resolution is passed by not less than two-thirds of the members present at the general meeting;

(*c*) the making, alteration or rescission is approved and registered by the Registrar;

(2) An application for the registration of a new or altered bye-law or for the rescission of an existing one, shall be submitted to the Registrar. It shall be accompanied by a true copy of the minutes of the general meeting at which the resolution in regard to the new, altered or rescinded bye-law was adopted. In the case of a new or altered bye-law two copies of the same shall be submitted along with the application. The application, the copy of the minutes and the bye-law shall be signed by the Secretary and three members of the managing Committee.

(3) If the Registrar considers that the new or altered bye-law or rescission and the method of its adoption are not contrary to the Regulation and the rules, he may, in the case of a new or altered bye-law, register it, retain one copy in his Office and return the other to the Society with a certificate of approval and in the case of rescission he will cancel the bye-law and issue a

certificate of cancellation provided when the bye-law requiring, alteration, amendment or rescission has relation to the nature and extent of the liability of the members for debts already contracted by the Society, the alteration, amendment or rescission shall not be undertaken by the Registrar before obtaining the sanction of Government thereto.

VIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the bye-laws of a Society as to the mode of summoning general meetings and the object, time and place of such meetings, the Registrar or any person authorised by the Registrar, may at any time summon a special general meeting of the Society in such manner and at such time and place as he may direct. He may also direct what matters shall be discussed by the meeting. Such meetings shall have all the powers of and be subject to the same rules as a meeting called according to the bye-laws of the Society.

IX. (1) Any member of a Society may, in writing under his hand delivered at or sent to the registered office of the Society or by declaration duly made, nominate any person or persons to whose credit his share or interest shall be transferred or to whom a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest and all other moneys referred to in Section 22 of the Regulation that may be due to him shall be paid, on the death of the member, and such member may from time to time revoke or vary such nomination by writing under his hand similarly delivered or sent or by declaration similarly made:

Provided that the value of a member's share or interest shall be represented by the sum actually paid by the member to acquire such share or interest.

(2) A Society shall keep a register of all persons so nominated.

X. Every Society shall, before the 15th Chingom prepare (*a*) a statement showing its receipts and disbursements during the year ending 32nd Karkadakom preceding (*b*) a statement showing its assets and liabilities and (*c*) the profit and loss as they stood on 32nd Karkadakam. These three statements shall be submitted to the Registrar without delay. After the Registrar has verified the statements and granted his audit certificate, the Society shall publish the statements in a manner approved by the Registrar. For the 32nd Karkadakam referred to above, the Registrar may with the previous sanction of Government fix such other date as seems to him suitable.

XI. Copies of such entries in the books of a Society as may be required for the purpose of Section 26 of the Regulation shall be made by the President or the Secretary of the Society and

shall be certified by not less than three members of its managing body including such President or Secretary and shall bear the Society's seal.

XII. Co-operative Societies shall keep the following accounts and books for recording the business transacted by them :—

(*a*) Books to be maintained by Credit Societies.

(1) Minute book, recording the proceedings of the board of management and of the general body of members.

(2) Admission book, showing the name and address of each member, the date of his admission and shares taken by him.

(3) Cash book showing daily receipts and expenditure and the balance at the end of each day.

(4) Receipt book, containing forms in duplicate, one of each set to be issued for money received by the Society and the other to serve as counterfoil.

(5) Loan ledger, showing the number and date of disbursement of each loan issued to members, the amount of loan, the purpose for which it is granted and the date or dates of repayment, distinguishing principal and interest.

(6) Ledgers of borrowings, showing deposits and other borrowings of all kinds.

(7) Liability register, showing the indebtedness of each member to the Society whether on account of loans taken directly by him or on account of loans for which he stands as surety.

(8) Monthly register of receipts and disbursements.

(9) Such other accounts and books as may be required or prescribed by the Registrar.

(*b*) Books to be maintained by Central Banks.

In addition to books to be maintained as above by Credit Societies, all central banks, that is, Societies which lend money to other Societies, shall keep the following accounts:—

(1) Interest register, showing interest payable and paid by each borrowed.

(2) Reserve fund register, showing reserve funds of Societies invested in the Central Bank.

(3) Suspense accounts.

(*c*) Property statement to be maintained by unlimited liability Societies.

Every Society based on unlimited liability shall keep a statement showing the assets and liabilities of each individual member at the date of admission as well as on the last day of each Co-operative year.

(*d*) Books to be maintained by distributive and productive Societies.

The books for the credit branch of such Societies shall be the same as for Credit Societies other than Central Banks In addition the following books shall be maintained by distributive and productive Societies:—

(1) Goods ledger, containing a classification of goods stocked and sold.

(2) Stock purchase book, showing the daily purchase of articles.

(*e*) The following returns shall be submitted to the Registrar by all Co-operative Societies annually as soon as practicable after the end of each co-operative year.

(1) Statement of receipts and disbursements.

(2) Statement of assets and liabilities.

(3) Statement of profit and loss.

(*f*) The following return shall be submitted every year to the Registrar by distributive and productive Societies only:—

Statement of verification of stock on hand at the close of the co-operative year.

(*g*) In addition to the above every Society shall submit to the Registrar such other returns as that officer may from time to time prescribe.

XIII. The Registrar shall keep:—

(1) a register of the names and addresses of all societies.

(2) a register of the bye-laws of societies in the order of registration of the societies.

(3) a register of amendments and alterations in the bye-laws of societies in the order in which the same are certified by him as approved.

XIV. In Societies with unlimited liability the whole of the net profits shall be carried to the reserve fund.

Should a Society with limited or unlimited liability elect with the approval of the Registrar to appropriate any portion of its reserve to a charitable purpose, such purpose shall be clearly defined in the bye-laws of the Society and it shall not be other than a charitable purpose as defined in Section 2 of Regulation II of 1082.

XV. (*a*) The reserve fund in a registered Society with limited liability shall be invested or deposited in one or more of the modes mentioned in section 32 of the Regulation.

(*b*) The reserve fund in a registered Society with unlimited liability may, unless the Registrar by a special order direct it to be invested in the manner mentioned in (*a*) above, be utilised in the business of the Society or invested or deposited in the ways mentioned in section 32 of the Regulation.

XVI. (1) In the case of a dispute touching the business of the Society between members or past members of the Society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officers, a reference in writing may be made by any party to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall have power on receipt of such reference either to decide the dispute himself or to refer it for decision to the arbitrator appointed by him or to several arbitrators of whom one may be appointed by him and one other by each of the parties to the dispute.

(3) The Registrar, the arbitrator or arbitrators shall have power to administer oaths, to require the attendance of all parties concerned and of witnesses and to require the production of all books and documents relating to the matter of the dispute by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) After hearing the parties to the dispute and examining such witnesses and documentary evidence as may be produced, the Registrar or arbitrator or arbitrators shall give a decision or award in writing and where there are several arbitrators, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) Such decision or award shall on application to the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, be enforceable as a decree of such Court.

(6) Similarly in the case of a dispute relating to a debt due to a society by a member or a past member or persons claiming through a member or past member, a reference in writing may be made by either party to the Registrar (Vide Notification No. 948/L. R. dated 9-2-18.)

XVII. Procedure to be adopted by Liquidator.

(*a*) When the registration of a Society is cancelled under Section 40 of the Regulation or when no appeal has been made under clause 2, Section 39 of the Regulation against the order of the Registrar under that Section cancelling the registration of a Society or where such an appeal has been dismissed; the liquidator shall forthwith take charge of the books of the Society in order to take necessary steps to wind up its affairs and shall at once publish by such means as he may think proper, a notice

requiring all claims against the dissolved Society to be submitted to him within three months of publication of the notice. All liabilities recorded in the account books of a Society shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been duly notified.

(*b*) If necessary the liquidator will institute suits for the recovery of sums due to the Society.

(*c*) The liquidator will then proceed to determine the assets and liabilities of the Society as they stood on the date of the cancellation of its registration: this being done the contributions to be made by the members and past members of the Society, respectively, to the assets of the Society shall be determined. He shall also determine by what persons and in what proportion the costs of the liquidation are to be borne.

All orders passed by the liquidator under this clause shall be submitted to the Registrar for approval, before action is taken to enforce them under clauses (*h*) and (*i*) below.

(*d*) For the above purpose the liquidator may issue summonses to persons whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents. He may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons has been issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest.

(*e*) The liquidator shall send all such notices, summonses or warrants for service to the District Munsiff concerned.

(*f*) The District Munsiff, upon receipt thereof, shall proceed, as if such notices, summonses or warrants have been issued by him and shall return them to the liquidator with the record (if any) of the proceeding taken with regard thereto.

(*g*) The liquidator should keep short notes of the depositions of the persons thus summoned to give evidence.

(*h*) The liquidator should then make an order noting the names of members and past members of the Society and the amounts to be realised from each as contributions under clause (*b*), sub-section (2) of Section 41 and as costs of liquidation under clause (*d*) of the same sub-section.

(*i*) A copy of the above order accompanied, if necessary, by a list of the property of each member or past member against which the decree will have to be enforced should be filed in the Civil Court having local jurisdiction, to be enforced as laid down in clause (*a*), sub-section (5) of Section 41.

(*j*) The liquidator shall submit to the Registrar, a monthly report, showing the progress made in the liquidation of the societies placed under his charge.

(*k*) All funds in charge of the liquidator should be kept and deposited in the Government Savings Bank or such other Bank as may be approved of by the Registrar.

(*l*) After recovery of the dues of the Society and the realisation of the contribution and costs of liquidations, from the member and past members, the liquidator shall, after meeting the liabilities of the Society, wind up the affairs of the Society and submit a final report to the Registrar.

(*m*) The appointment of a liquidator shall be published in the Government Gazette.

XVIII. No appeal shall lie from any order of the liquidator under Section 41.

By order,

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 20th November 1915. M. RAJA RAJA VARMA, *Under Secretary to Government.*

Schedule.

Form of application for registration as a Co-operative Society under Regulation X of 1089.

1. Name of proposed Society.

2. Situation of village or town where Society is to be located (Division, taluk, nearest well-known place and distance therefrom).

3. Address of Society (including nearest Anchal Office).

4. State whether liability of members is to be limited or unlimited.

5. Application to register a Society under the above name is hereby made by the persons whose names are submitted hereunder with their signature and particulars of age, profession, residence, etc.

6. With this application are sent two copies of the draft bye-laws accepted by the applicants and signed by them.

N. B.—Ordinarily at least seven applicants should attest this application and the bye-laws, and when a registered Society is one of the applicants, a duly authorised person on behalf of such Society should sign the application and the bye-laws.

(1)

THE DRAFT BYE-LAWS.

(2)

Number.	Number of applicant.	Father's or Uncle's name.	Age.	Tribe, class or caste.	Profession.	Place of residence.	Property to which applicant has absolute right*	His debts.*
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

* These two columns need not be filled up (1) by applicants for limited liability societies and (2) by applicants to unlimited liability societies who do not propose to borrow from the societies within three months after registration.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9767/L. R.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 Clause (*b*) of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, the Government are pleased to remit all fees payable under the Law of Registration for the time being in force in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation or by an officer or member of such a Society and relating to the business thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd December 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 9768/L. R.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28, Clause (*a*) of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, X of 1089, the Government are pleased to remit the stamp duty with which under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such Society and relating to the business of the Society, are respectively chargeable.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd December 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5435.

Under the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the Rules for the guidance of Government servants in their relations with co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Regulation issued under date the 23rd December 1915, are modified as follows :—

1. All Government servants are at liberty to become members of Co-operative Societies of every description including Central Banks and take shares or place deposits in them.

2. Government servants drawing a pay of Rs. 100 and below are also at liberty to hold any office in any such Society or serve on any Committee appointed for the management of its affairs; but they shall not accept any remuneration except in accordance with the provisions relating thereto, contained in Article 62 of the Travancore Service Regulations.

3. No Government servant drawing a pay above Rs. 100 shall hold any office in any such Society or serve on any Committee appointed for the management of its affairs, without the special sanction of the Government previously obtained and subject to such conditions as the Government may impose.

4. It is to be distinctly understood that, whenever any Government servant of whatever grade, joins these societies and helps them in their work, he is expected to do so in his private capacity as a citizen and he should not use his official position or influence in any manner which would militate against the non-official character of such societies.

(By order)

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th August 1917.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3549 A/L. R. 755 of '16.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 clause (b) of Regulation X of 1089, Government are pleased to remit the fee leviable under the table of fees under Section 72 of Regulation II of 1087 for searches of registers in Registering offices when such searches are made on the application of the President of or the Secretary to a Co-operative Society registered under Regulation X of 1089, in respect of any instrument relating to immoveable property offered as security to such society in connection with its business by any member thereof.

(By order)

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd June 1916.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE NO. 2680, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

Read again the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 16th August 1906.

ORDER THEREON.

The present rules enforce insurance on all public servants permanently entertained in the service on or after 1st Thye 1073. Serveral complaints have been received regarding the oppressive way in which the scheme is said to have been working, especially in the case of the poorer public servants. The scheme *as a compulsory one*, has, in the opinion of Government, been tried long enough and it has been all through unpopular. His Highness' Government consider that it may be well left to each man to decide in what form he should provide for those dear to him, and they resolve to make insurance *optional* hereafter in the case of every public servant, irrespective of the date of his entertainment in the service.

2. There is no provision in the present rules for withdrawal from insurance if the person insured wishes to do so. Some provision for the purpose appears necessary, and Government direct that a provision be inserted in the rules, permitting withdrawal *at any time at the option of the person insured*, the latter being paid back the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of his withdrawal.

3. Further, the rules now in force do not insist upon medical examination for further insurance. It appears to Government desirable to prescribe such examination for further insurance also, as a person in perfectly good health when first insuring, may fall ill subsequently and his health may be so far impaired as to render him ineligible for further insurance. His Highness Government therefore direct that, in the cases of all future proposals for further insurance, the proposers should undergo medical examination, before the proposals are taken up for consideration.

4. The State Life Insurance Rules, as now further revised are appended to this order. They will come into force at once.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

REVISED STATE LIFE INSURANCE RULES.

In these rules :

(a) " Proposer " means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(b) " Insured " means the person who has insured his life under these rules.

(c) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the permium paid by the Insured.

(d) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any rules, which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(e) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. All public servants holding permanent appointments *may* insure their lives under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer insuring does not exceed 45 years and his salary is not below Rs. 10.

3. Ten per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government till the insured shall complete 55 years or in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the insured or his representative or assignee as the case may be cn his completing the age of 55 years or at his death, if earlier. Fractions of a rupee other than half-a rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, further insurance *may* be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be in the service of Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature, or withdraw from insurance. Provided, however, that dismissed officials, who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service, shall not have the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. * If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

8. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay the bonus payable being in the latter case

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* Vide also rules 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910 appended.

such portion of the original bonus as is proportionate to the premium paid.

9. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Financial Secretary to Government, or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf. The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit Office.

10. The Financial Secretary to Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in these rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, and the orders thereon of the Dewan shall be final.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Life Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account, and funds, belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as Government may prescribe.

12. A Public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules, shall submit his proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand whenever possible, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior who will, in his turn, sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer, whose signature was affixed in his presence, and that the entries made therein (especially those relating to the age, the date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent appointment in service on Rs. 10 or above of the Proposer) are correct and forward the same in a sealed cover to the head of the department concerned.

13. The head of the department concerned will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer, who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, however in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this rule and accept a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

Note :—The arrangement sanctioned for the medical examination is as follows :—

(*a*) If the proposer's pay is Rs. 20 or less, he shall be examined by a medical officer in independent charge of an institution.

(*b*) If his pay is more than Rs. 20, but not more than Rs. 100, he shall be examined by a medical officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon.

(*c*) If his pay exceeds Rs. 100, the medical examination shall be conducted by a medical officer not below the rank of a Deputy Surgeon.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover, after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and the Medical report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, with his opinion, which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote.

16. If the Proposer is declared to be fully eligible, the Financial Secretary or other Officer aforesaid, shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a Proposal is not fully eligible, the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age *plus* the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and a policy in Form No. 3 A, shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition shall however, be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year, and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens before his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives to the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

17. The Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the policy to the Head of the department in which the Proposer may be employed, or to the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment of the first premium in cash or deduction from his pay. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the policy, and shall be entered therein by the officer realising the premium before delivery.

18. When an Insured wishes to further insure his life, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The procedure prescribed in rules 12 to 16 supra shall be applicable to this further insurance.

19. On an Insured completing the age of 55 years, the sum assured by his Policy less the amount (if any) on account of arrears of premia, will be paid to him or to his assignee, after the surrender of his policy, and on the production of a certificate of identity; but if he dies before completing the age of 55 years, the amount due will, on production of satisfactory evidence of

death and of the claim to the bonus and on the surrender of the policy, be paid to his legal representative or assignee. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus it shall be paid after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. † The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. † When an Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn.. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the past premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 10 per cent of such pay, in addition to the current premium.

22. † When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is payed otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt-book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer realising the same.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof shall be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf on his paying a fee of one Rupee.

"If an Insured should lose his Premium Receipt-book, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, on his paying a fee of Re. one."

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life, shall render his policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. Government reserve to themselves the right to add to, or modify or altogether cancel, these rules in regard to all *Future* applicants.

27. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not count towards pension under the pension rules.

28. These revised Rules shall come into force at once.

† Vide also rules, 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended

Table of Bonus payable on the completion of age 55, tabulated according to Age and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Age last birth-day.	Monthly premium in rupees.																			Age last birthday
		1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	
18	503	754·5	1,006	1257·5	1509	1760·5	2012	2263·5	2515	2766·5	3018	3269·5	3521	3772·5	4024	4275·5	4527	4778·5	5030	18
19	487	730·5	974	1217·5	1461	1704·5	1918	2191·5	2435	2678·5	2922	3165·5	3109	3652·5	3896	4139·5	4383	4626·5	4870	19
20	471	706·5	942	1177·5	1413	1648·5	1884	2119·5	2355	2590·5	2826	3061·5	3297	3532·5	3768	4003·5	4239	4474·5	4710	20
21	455	682·5	910	1137·5	1365	1592·5	1820	2047·5	2275	2502·5	2730	2957·5	3185	3412·5	3610	3867·5	4095	4322·5	4550	21
22	439	658·5	878	1097·5	1317	1536·5	1756	1975·5	2195	2414·5	2634	2853·5	3073	3292·5	3512	3731·5	3951	4170·5	4390	22
23	423	634·5	846	1057·5	1269	1180·5	1692	1903·5	2115	2526·5	2538	2749·5	2961	3172·5	3384	3595·5	3807	4018·5	4230	23
24	409	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1836	2040	2244	2448	2052	2856	3060	3264	3468	3672	3876	4080	24
25	393	589·5	786	982·5	1179	1375·5	1572	1768·5	1965	2161·5	2358	2554·5	2751	2947·5	3144	3340·5	3537	3733·5	3930	25
26	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701	1890	2079	2268	2457	2046	2835	3024	3213	3402	3591	3780	26
27	363	544·5	726	907·5	1089	1270·5	1452	1633·5	1815	1996·5	2178	2359·5	2541	2722·5	2904	3085·5	3267	3448·5	3630	27
28	348	522	696	870	1044	1218	1392	1566	1740	1914	2088	2262	2436	2610	2784	2958	3132	3306	3480	28
29	333	499·5	666	832·5	999	1165·5	1332	1498·5	1665	1831·5	1998	2164·5	2331	2497·5	2661	2830·5	2997	3163·5	3330	29
30	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431	1590	1749	1908	2067	2226	2385	2514	2703	2862	3021	3180	30
31	303	454·5	606	757·5	909	1060·5	1212	1363·5	1515	1666·5	1818	1969·5	2121	2272·5	2424	2575·5	2727	2878·5	3030	31
32	289	433·5	578	722·5	867	1011·5	1156	1300·5	1445	1589·5	1734	1878·5	2023	2167·5	2312	2456·5	2601	2745·5	2890	32
33	275	412·5	550	687·5	825	962·5	1100	1237·5	1375	1512·5	1650	1787·5	1925	2062·5	2200	2337·5	2475	2612·5	2750	33
34	261	391·5	522	652·5	783	913·5	1044	1174·5	1305	1435·5	1566	1696·5	1827	1957·5	2088	2218·5	2349	2479·5	2610	34
35	247	270·5	494	617·5	741	864·5	988	1111·5	1235	1358·5	1482	1605·5	1729	1852·5	1976	2000·5	2223	2346·5	2470	35
36	233	349·5	466	582·5	699	815·5	932	1048·5	1165	1281·5	1398	1514·5	1631	1747·5	1864	1980·5	2097	2213·5	2330	36
37	219	328·5	438	547·5	657	766·5	876	985·5	1095	1204·5	1314	1423·5	1533	1642·5	1752	1861·5	1971	2080·5	2190	37
38	206	309	412	515	618	721	824	927	1030	1133	1236	1339	1442	1545	1648	1751	1854	1957	2060	38
39	193	289·5	386	482·5	579	675·5	772	868·5	965	1061·5	1158	1254·5	1351	1447·5	1544	1640·5	1737	1833·5	1930	39
40	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350	1440	1530	1620	1710	1800	40
41	167	250·5	334	417·5	501	584·5	668	751·5	835	918·5	1002	1085·5	1169	1252·5	1336	1419·5	1503	1586·5	1670	41
42	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1001	1078	1155	1232	1309	1386	1463	1540	42
43	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639	710	781	852	923	994	1065	1136	1207	1278	1349	1420	43
44	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650	715	780	845	910	975	1040	1105	1170	1235	1300	44
45	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	561	590	649	708	767	826	885	944	1003	1062	1121	1180	45
Pay Rs.	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	6	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	

LIFE INS. 1.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by the person proposing to insure his life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*) :	(*a*)................................
or	
Your full name and father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*), (*a*1) and (*a*2)	(*a*1)................................ (*a*2)................................
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked (*b*) and if born in India, also the District or Province of birth.	Declared that I was born at... (*b*)................................
The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked (*c*).	on the................................ (*c*)...day of...in the year...... So that I was years of age on the last birthday.
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked (*d*) and (*d*1).	I now hold the appointment of (*d*)................................ My substantive pay is......... (*d*1)............................
The length of your service (if you are an old employe) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked (*e*),	and my service under Government extends over a period of (*e*) Years During that period I have taken the following leave *viz* :—
Date of first permanent entertainment in service on Rs. 10 or above.	

Was your life ever before rejected in the State Life Insurance, or by any and what Insurance Company?	

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate, or, if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below, the names and addresses of two respectable persons to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*).

Certificate by the Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify that, I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, that the entries above made, especially those relating to the Proposer's age, date of birth, pay and date of first permanent appointment in service on rupees ten or above, are correct and the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(*N. B.* The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when the Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil; in other cases it may be struck out.)

(*Station.*) (*Signature.*)

(*Date.*) (*Designation.*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstances with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that ______________________

is / is not suffering from disease likely to shorten life, and that he has / has not had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I recommend / do not recommend the Government to insure the life of____ at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance________________'s age is ______ ________________years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station) *Signature of the Medical Officer*

(Date)

LIFE INS. 2.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF Policy No................................ dated..............................

Statements to be made by the Person who is already insured, and who proposes to effect a further insurance on his life.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked *(a)*;	*(a)*..............................
or	
Your full name and your father's or karanavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked *(a)*, *(a*[1]*)* and *(a*[2]*)*.	*(a*[1]*)*..............................
	(a[2]*)*,..............................
Your present appointment and the one you held when last insuring together with the dates and Nos. of previous Policies.	
Your present and former pay excluding all allowances.	
Date of increase.	
Date of birth entered in the last Policy.	

(Date) *(Signature of Proposer)*

Signed by the proposer in my presence.

(Station.) *(Signature and designation of the Officer)*
(Date.) *before whom the Proposal is signed.*

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an Insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(Date) *(Signature of the Proposer)*

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that ——————————————————

is / is not suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he has / has not had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I recommend / do not recommend the Government to insure the life of ——————— at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance ——————————'s age is —————————— years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station) *(Signature of the Medical Officer.)*
(Date)

LIFE INS. 3.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY NO............

Whereas ——————————————————
holding the appointment of ——————————————
——————— hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees ——————————
on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration,

dated the——————————————————
and signed by him as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of rupees————being the first premium and rupees——————————— in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of ——————in the year 10—————, and ending with the month of——————in the year—————, or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said—————of the sum of rupees————on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said——————

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be

——————————

Financial Secretary to Government.

The——————————day of——————

The first premium of Rs.————has been paid into———— Treasury.

(Station)

(Date) *(Officer realising the premium.)*

N. B. This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 3 A.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY NO.

Whereas——————————————————
——————holding the appointment of——————————
hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees ——————————————————————
——————————————————on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the—————
——————————————, and signed by him as the

basis of such contract *and whereas, on the recommendation of the Durbar Physician, it has been resolved to accept his application subject to an addition of————years to his age.*

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees————————being the first premium and Rupees————————in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of————in the year 10————, and ending with the month of————in the year————, or until his death, whichever shall first occur the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said

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of the sum of Rupees————on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said

---

Provided that, in addition to the said amount of Rupees————, he shall be entitled to receive Rupees————for every year he lives after the date of the payment of the first premium; and provided further that on his actually attaining the age of fifty-five, the bonus payable shall be Rupees————

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz.*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be—
The assumed age is————

Financial Secretary to Government.

The————day of————

The first premium of Rs.————has been paid into———— Treasury.

(Station)

(Date)

(Officer realising the premium.)

N. B.—This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 4

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No.————

Issued to————————

Holder of Policy No.————— dated—————19—for Rs. (   )

Financial Secretary to Government.

Delivered with the above Policy to the said—————

on the—————19   on the receipt of the first premium.

Signature and designation of the Officer realising the premium.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premia paid on account of Travancore State Life Insurance Policy No..............for Rs........................

Month for which Premium is paid.	Amount of Premium paid.	Signature of Officer receiving the Premium.	Date of payment.

Subsidiary Rules.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance branch, the various Treasuries and Departments:—

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH, HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

(1) General Register of Policies issued.
(2) Register of Policies paid.
(3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
(4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE CENTRAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE (ACCOUNTS BRANCH.)

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.

(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register of the Insured attached to the Office.

2. The Policies will be signed by the Financial Secretary or such other Officer specially authorised.

Rules regarding the Statement of Claims to the Bonus of deceased Policy-holders.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence:—

(*a*) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possessing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(*b*) In cases where the deceased has, by a registered will bequeathed, the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will, granted under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(*c*) Certificate or heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(*d*) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(*e*) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relation of the claimants to the deceased.

(*f*) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of the State testifying as the result of the due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

Note: Certificates from the officers referred to in clauses (a) (e) and (f) above, will be accepted only when the amount to be paid does not exceed Rs. 200. If the amount exceeds this limit, a succession certificate as per Regulation IX of 1090 must be produced before payment is ordered.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (*e*) Rule, 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (*a*) and (*e*) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a Court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims. (30th August 1914.)

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 5176.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction Rules 7, 20, 21 and 22 of the Revised State Life Insurance Rules appended to the Proceedings of Government No. 2680, dated 18th September 1908 being modified as follows:—

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be 75 per cent of sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

NOTE.—This rule will apply to all applications (for withdrawal) made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086.

20. The premia shall be payable strictly in advance and the Insured shall be responsible for seeing the same paid into the Treasury on or before the 25th of the month either by deduction from his pay bill or otherwise. If payment be not so

made, the past premium shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 % per annum.

NOTE.—This rule applies to all policies issued to applicants who sent proposals after 18th September 1908, the existing rules 20 and 21 being applicable in other cases.

21. Omit.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured, which will be 75 % of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

NOTE.—This rule will apply to all withdrawals made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086/17th August 1910.

RULES PASSED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT UNDER DATE THE 17TH MAY 1898, REGULATING THE PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS, MAGISTRATES AND THE POLICE IN REGARD TO THE TRANSMISSION OF SUBSTANCES FOR EXAMINATION TO THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT.

1. These rules will take effect from the date of publication.

For purposes of easy reference, the rules have been divided into three sections :—

I. Those that relate to Chemico-Legal Examinations. Under this head will fall

A. Cases of suspected human-poisoning
B. Cases of suspected cattle-poisoning
C. Cases of suspected blood stains
D. Cases of suspected seminal stains.

II. Those that relate to analyses for hygenic purposes. Under this head will fall the examination of water.

III. Those that relate to analyses of a miscellaneous nature including examinations for economic purposes. Under this head will fall, the examination of liquors, the estimation of morphia, opium, the analysis of salts, soils, food-stuffs and other substances needing examination from an economic point of view.

SECTION I. CHEMICO-LEGAL EXAMINATION.

A. Suspected Human poisoning.

2. Substances for chemico-legal examination will not from the date of publication of these rules be forwarded by Medical

Officers to the Chemical Examiner to Government except upon the written requisition of a Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector. Such requisition should be issued invariably and with promptitude if the Medical Officer consider it advisable to obtain the opinion of the Chemical Examiner. Conversely, the Medical Officer will be bound to forward substances to the Chemical Examiner on receipt of a requisition to that effect from a Magistrate or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector, although the Medical Officer's own opinion may be adverse to such a proceeding.

3. Magistrates and Police Officers while asking Medical Officers to forward articles for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, should at the same time, address the latter officer, quoting the number and date of their letter of requisition to the Medical Officer, and should furnish the Chemical Examiner with a brief summary of the history of the case.

4. In case of suspected poisoning, the following are the principal points on which Magistrates and Police Officers should furnish information to the Chemical Examiner.

(*a*) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?

(*b*) What interval was there between the last eating or drinking and death (if this occurred)?

(*c*) What were the first symptoms?

(*d*) Were any of the following symptoms present ? If so, state which :

(i) Vomiting and purging.

(ii) Deep sleep.

(iii) Tingling of the skin and throat.

(iv) Convulsions or twitchings of the muscles.

(v) Delirium and clutching at imaginary objects.

(*e*) Were any other symptoms noticed?

(*f*) Did any other persons partake of the suspected food or drink, and did they also suffer from similar or other symptoms of poisoning?

Any other information available, likely to prove serviceable as a guide to the class of poison administered, should at the same time be furnished.

5. All substances requiring analysis should, as far as possible, be packed and forwarded to the Chemical Examiner by the nearest Medical Officer. But under special circumstances, articles not connected with suspected human or cattle poisoning may be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner direct by Magistrates or Police Officers, provided that the instructions hereinafter laid down in regard to their transmission are carefully followed, and a letter of advice separately forwarded, containing

(*a*) an impression of the seal used in closing the packets and a description thereof,

(*b*) a list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how they have been forwarded, and

(*c*) information as to whether any of the articles are to be returned after examination.

6. Medical Officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries are required to maintain a supply of unmethylated spirit and suitable bottles &c. in readiness for the transmission of viscera and other matters to the Chemical Examiner when occasion may arise. In cases of suspected poisoning, it is exceedingly important that viscera and other suspected matters liable to rapid decomposition should be placed in spirit as soon as practicable. And every care should be taken lest doubt may be raised in Court as to the identity of articles likely to require examination, or as to the possibility of their having been accidentally contaminated or improperly interfered with. All cases for chemico-legal examination should be handled entirely by Medical Officers in charge of hospitals or dispensaries and not delegated to an assistant or other medical subordinate.

7. *Post-mortem* examinations are to be made as thoroughly as circumstances will permit, whenever desired by Magisterial or Police Officers. Attendance upon midwifery cases or other similar excuses will not exempt Medical Officers from the performance of a *post-mortem* examination. Advanced decomposition does not prevent the detection of metallic poisons in the body. Hence remains of viscera may be forwarded for examination when the condition of the body is such as to render any attempt at dissection useless.

8. On making a *post-mortem* examination, whenever there is any suspicion of poisoning, the stomach should be tied at both ends, (a double ligature being applied at the pyloric extremity, so that the contents of the intestines may not escape), and removed from the body in such a manner that its contents may be retained. After removal it should be opened, the contents removed into a perfectly clean bottle and the mucous surface of the stomach carefully examined, its appearance noted and any suspicious particles found adherent there-to picked off with a pair of forceps and placed in a separate small phial for transmission. The mucous membrane of the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus should also be examined, and any unusual appearance or marks of corrosion thereon carefully noted.

9. In all cases of death from presumed poisoning, the following articles should be forwarded for analysis, each in a separate bottle, unless otherwise indicated. It will, however, be understood that other matters too should be forwarded if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, the special circumstances of any case render such a proceeding necessary or advisable.

(*a*) Stomach.

(*b*) Contents of the stomach, which may, if it be convenient, be put in the same bottle as the stomach.

(*c*) Suspicious particles (if any have' been found) removed from the mucous membrane of the stomach.

(*d*) A portion of the liver not less than 16 oz. in weight, or the whole liver if it weigh less than 16 oz., and one kidney.

(*e*) The vomited matter if any—The earlier and later vomits should, when practicable, be sent up in different bottles, and the labels should state at what period the matters were emitted. Special directions are given in paragraph (11) for the disposal of vomited matters mixed with earth &c.

(*f*) A specimen of spirit used. Four ounces are sufficient.

When it is suspected that a vegetable poison has been used, the following matters should also be forwarded.

(*g*) The contents of the small intestines.

(*h*) Any urine that may have been separately collected at the commencement of symptoms, or found in the bladder after death.

10. Strong unmethylated spirit should in all cases be added to the contents of bottles (a, d, g, h) and also to the contents of bottles (b and e) unless it be suspected that alcoholic poisoning has been the cause of death. No spirit need be added to the contents of bottle (c). Care should be taken that no vessel containing fluid matters is filled right up to the brim.

11. Vomited and purged matters are freqently received by medical officers mixed with earth &c. If the admixture of earth be sufficient to render the evacuated matters dry and inoffensive, they may be packed without spirit in any convenient manner; otherwise they must be packed with spirit. Vomited and purged matters, if they have, as frequently happen, been allowed to fall on the ground, should be carefully scraped up. The superficial scrapings should be packed separately. It is rarely necessary to dig up the earth to a depth greater than half an inch even in cases of suspected metallic poisoning, unless the soil be of a very loose character. Except when a metallic poison is suspected, it is very rarely necessary, to forward purged matters.

12. If articles of food, medicine &c. suspected to have been the vehicle by which poison has been admitted require examination, they should each be packed up separately and spirit invariably added, as in the case of viscera, to such as are liable to decomposition. Fruits such as the plantain, if suspected to contain poison, should be carefully inspected by the forwarding officer; and if it should appear that some foreign substance has been inserted into it, it should be picked out and sent up for examination. If no suspicious substance can be discovered, the fruit itself should be forwarded.

13. After having made a *post-mortem* examination in a case of suspected poisoning and having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition and likely to require examination, the Medical Officer should communicate the result of his examination to the police, and on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or from a Police Officer not below the grade of an Inspector, but not before, forward the viscera of the deceased and such other articles as may require analysis to the Chemical Examiner.

In cases where no death has occurred, but where it is suspected that poison has been administered, the Medical Officer having preserved in spirit all articles liable to rapid decomposition and likely to require examination, should similarly communicate the case to the police and on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or Police Officer not below the grade of an Inspector, forward the vomited mattter or contents of the stomach removed by the stomach pump, or other matters requiring analysis, to the Chemical Examiner.

14. When on receipt of a requisition from a Magistrate or Police Officer, a Medical Officer forwards articles to the Chemical Examiner for examination, he should address at the same time a letter to the Chemical Examiner advising him of their despatch. This letter should contain :—

(*a*) An impression of the seal used in closing the bottles and a description thereof.

(*b*) A list of the articles forwarded and a statement as to how the articles have been forwarded.

(*c*) The name of the Magistrate or Police Officer on whose requisition the articles have been forwarded and the number and date of such requisition.

(*d*) A detailed account of the *post-mortem* appearances observed.

(*e*) If he has seen the case during life, an account of the symptoms observed, and a statement of the treatment, if any, adopted.

(*f*) Information as to the number of individuals affected and number of deaths.

(*g*) Information as to whether any of the articles are to be returned after examination.

15. All packets and bottles should be carefully sealed by the Medical Officer and closed in such a manner that they cannot be opened without destroying the seal. The seal used should be the same throughout, and a private seal, or an official seal, which is always in safe keeping. Each bottle or packet should be labelled and each label should bear the number and date of the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner as well as a short description of the contents and should be signed by the Medical Officer.

Detailed instructions for the packing and actual transmission of substances for chemical analysis.

16. Suspected substances may be forwarded by Anchal, cart, or boat or in charge of a police-man. Officers forwarding substances for analysis will be held personally responsible that the following instructions are carefully followed :—

(*i*) *Transmission by Anchal.* The suspected viscus or other portion of the body or other substance liable to decomposition and requiring to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or well glazed earthenware jar provided with a well fitting stopper or sound cork. If liable to decomposition, it should be immersed in unmethylated spirits of wine, which should be used in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material, and care should be taken that no vessel containing liquid matters is quite filled. The stopper or cork should be carefully tied down with bladder, and large corks should be coated over externally with wax, glue or tar. To ascertain that it has been securely closed, the bottle or jar should be placed for five minutes with its mouth down. The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or extra strong tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, tow or any suitable padding material being put in between the bottle or jar and the box. The box itself should be encased in some rough cloth or other wrapping material which should be sealed in accordance with the usual rules of the Anchal office as to parcels. When articles are forwarded by Anchal to the Chemical Examiner, each package should be franked externally with the name and address of the officer forwarding the articles. A declaration of the contents to the officials of the Anchal Department is unnecessary and should not be made.

N. B. The use of spirits of wine in packing viscera should be invariable, whether the season is hot or cold, and care should be taken that common bazaar spirit is not used.

(*ii*) *Transmission by cart or boat.* When viscera &c. are forwarded by cart or boat, it is unnecessary to encase the box in cloth, but with this exception, the rules for forwarding articles through the Anchal must be observed in forwarding articles by cart or boat.

(*iii*) *Transmission by constable.* When viscera &c. are forwarded in charge of a constable it will not be necessary to pack the bottles &c. in a strong box. But it is desirable that glass bottles containing viscera &c. should be wrapped in cloth or in thick paper in such manner as not to be offensive to other passengers. In every other respect the same rules should be observed as in the transmission of viscera &c. by cart or boat.

B. Suspected Cattle Poisoning.

17. Sufficient precaution should be taken in all cases to ensure that viscera &c. are not sent up for examination where death obviously occurred from causes other than poisoning. A careful search should be made for any indications of the presence of a *sui* (poisoned arrow); when this mode of poisoning is suspected, and if anything resembling a *sui* be found, if should be forwarded for examination. A chemical examination of the viscera is useless in case of *sui* poisoning, as in such cases poison cannot be detected in the viscera.

18. The entire alimentary canal should be opened and its contents inspected for suspicious-looking substances. If any suspicious-looking substance be detected in the alimentary canal, it should be packed in a separate vessel, and spirit should not be added unless necessary for its preservation.

19. About two pounds of the contents of the stomach, with about a pound of the contents of the intestines, should be placed in a clean glass or well-glazed earthen vessel or vessels, and strong unmethylated spirit added in the proportion of not less than one-fourth of the apparent bulk of the material when the contents are nearly dry; but if much liquid be present, spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. About a pound of the liver and a similar weight of the stomach, should also be placed in a separate glass or well-glazed earthen vessel, and unmethylated spirit should be added in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material. A sample of the spirit used in packing should also be sent. Four ounces are sufficient.

20. Dried cattle dung may be sent without addition of spirit. Suspected cattle poisons rarely require the addition of spirit for their preservation, and spirit should not be used unless necessary.

21. The instructions already laid down about the letter of advice to the Chemical Examiner and the packing and transmission of substances requiring chemical examination apply to cases of suspected cattle poisoning as much as to cases of suspected human poisoning, and the same precautions must be adopted as to sealing and labelling the different vessels.

C. & D. Suspected Blood and Seminal Stains.

22. As the clothes requiring examination in these cases are usually very dirty, it wil be enough to cut out the suspected stains, pack them in cotton wool and forward them for examination instead of sending the whole garment. In cutting out

stains about half an inch of the surrounding cloth should also be removed. When the entire garment has to be sent up, any stains considered to be suspicious should be indicated by pencil marks or pins. If stains on the ground, walls, floors or articles of furniture have to be removed and forwarded for examination, the stained area should be carefully cut out; and when the material is brittle as in the case of earth or chunam, it may be preserved from injury if it is carefully wrapped in cotton wool and packed in a box. In any case, cotton wool should be used and every precaution taken to prevent the stains from being damaged in transit.

Section II. Hygenic.

Water Analysis.

23. Before forwarding a sample of water to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, it is necessary to write to the Chemical Examiner and ascertain when it will be convenient to receive the sample or samples which may require to be examined, it being desirable that samples should be examined shortly after they are received at the laboratory.

24. The duty of collecting the samples should always be undertaken by a responsible person. The employment of peons or servants for this purpose is strictly prohibited. Before finally filling the bottles with the water to be analysed, the bottles should be thoroughly cleansed and then well washed out twice with water collected from the same source.

25. Glass stoppered bottles are best; but if they are not procurable, new corks are to be used with the ordinary quart wine bottle, of light colored glass. In filling the bottles, a little space should be left between the cork and the water.

26. Not less than one gallon of each sample of water should be forwarded. Each bottle of water should be labelled with the name of the well from which the water has been collected, the date of collection and the name and official designation of the collector.

27. In forwarding water for analysis, the Medical Officer should at the same time forward separately a letter to the Chemical Examiner. This letter should contain:—

(*a*) An impression and description of the seal used in closing the bottles,

(*b*) Information as to the number of samples sent and a statement as to how the samples have been forwarded,

(c) An explanation as to the reason for which the examination is required and information as to by whom it is desired.

SECTION III. MISCELLANEOUS, INCLUDING EXAMINATIONS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES.

28. There does not appear to be any need for laying down special rules in regard to miscellaneous analysis. The detailed instructions already given under other heads will be found to meet all requirements. But no examination of a miscellaneous nature shall ordinarily be applied for to the Chemical Examiner except through Government.

K. KRISHNASWAMI RAO,

Dewan.

RULES OF THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY HOSPITALS.

The following charges shall be levied on elephants, horses ponies, dogs and cats belonging to the public for treatment in the Government Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.:—

As in-patients.

Elephants ...	Admission fee—Re. 1 a head. Stabling charges—Re. 1 a head per week or for broken parts thereof. Cost of medicines.
Horses and Ponies...	Admission fee—14 chackrams a head. Stabling charges—14 chs. a head per week or for broken parts thereof. Cost of medicines,
Dogs and Cats ...	Admission fee 7 chs. a head. Stabling charges—7 chs. a head per week or broken parts thereof. Cost of medicines.

As out-patients.

Elephants, horses Ponies, dogs and... cats	Cost of medicines only.

2. No charges be levied on cattle, sheep and goats treated as out-patients; but when they are treated as in-patients an admission fee of 7 chs a head and stabling charges at the rate of 7 chs. a head per week or for broken parts thereof shall be levied.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients only according to the extent of accommodation available. The feeding of the animals must be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, as per directions of the officer in charge of the Hospital.

4. No animal suffering from contagious or infectious diseases will be admitted as in-patients.

5. No animal will be admitted into, or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the officer in charge.

6. The hospitals and dispensaries will be open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M, and from 4 to 6 P. M.

N. B. The Veterinary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are allowed to charge visiting fees at the rates allowed to Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Asst. Surgeons respectively of the Medical Department.

RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CASTE HINDU HOSTEL, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. The Hostel shall be called the Caste Hindu Hostel, His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. It is established for the use and benefit of the Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, with the object of providing lodging and board in accordance with caste rules for such students and of subjecting them to proper disciplinary control.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. The general administration of the Hostel shall vest in the College Council.

3. The executive management and control of the Hostel shall vest in a Warden who shall be appointed by the Government.

4. It shall be the duty of the College Council (*a*) to regulate all general matters relating to the scope, policy, management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to inspect the Hostel either individually at any time or as a body at stated times, (*c*) to frame an annual budget of expenditure and income and submit the same to the Director of Public Instruction, and (*d*) to submit an annual report on the working of the Hostel to the Director.

5. The College Council shall have power (*a*) to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules, for the internal management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules for the transaction of business pertaining to

the Hostel, (c) to appoint Resident Tutors and a Junior Warden, subject to the approval of the Director, if and when such appointments are deemed necessary, (d) to enquire into any matter relating to the Hostel and take such action as they may deem fit and (e) to fix the periods of the year during which the Hostel shall be closed for vacations. The Council shall not, however, interfere with the discretionary powers of the Warden in matters of detail or of internal management.

THE WARDEN.

6. The Warden of the Hostel shall ordinarily be a Professor or an Assistant Professor of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and he shall ordinarily reside in the College Professor's Bungalow adjacent to the Hostel. He shall ordinarily hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. In the event of the Warden being absent from Trivandrum for any period exceeding three months, if it be a vacation, or one month in term time, a substitute shall be appointed in his place and the period of absence shall be included in three years' tenure of office.

8. It shall be the duty of the Warden (a) to manage and control the Hostel, its subordinates, servants and inmates, in accordance with these Rules and with the bye-laws which may be prescribed by the Council, (b) to conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Hostel, (c) to inform the Council of all serious breaches of discipline on the part of the inmates of the Hostel, (d) to provide facilities for the inspection of the Hostel by the Council or by any member thereof, (e) to report to the Council any serious neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or misconduct on the part of a Resident Tutor or the Junior Warden, and to make recommendations in connection with such report, and (f) to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the Hostel in the event of his absence during College vacations.

9. The Warden of the Hostel shall have power, (a) to make recommendations to the College Council in regard to the appointment of the Junior Warden and of resident Tutors, (b) to appoint, punish, suspend or dismiss any subordinate, or servant of the Hostel, other than the Junior Warden and the resident Tutors, (c) to grant leave, in accordance with the Service Regulations to any subordinate or servant of the Hostel, except the Junior Warden and the resident Tutors, (d) to delegate in his absence any or all his powers and duties to the Junior Warden (or, if no Junior Warden be on the staff), to a resident Tutor, with the permission of the College Council, (e) to gate, fine or temporarily suspend any inmate for breach of discipline or for any unseemly conduct, (f) to act in the absence of prescribed rules in such manner as may seem to him best fitted to ensure the physical health, moral well-being and sound discipline of the inmates of the

Hostel, (*g*) to depart if necessary from the prescribed rules in cases of emergency, provided a report on the matter, with reasons for the action taken, is made immediately thereafter to the Council, and (*h*) to submit direct to the Director of Public Instruction any representation regarding any decision or action of the College Council to which he may take exception.

HOSTEL SUBORDINATES.

10. The duties of all subordinates shall, subject to such bye-laws as may be passed by the Council, be prescribed from time to time by the Warden of the Hostel; and such subordinates shall be responsible to the Warden for the proper execution of those duties.

ADMISSION AND DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS.

11. Admission to the hostel shall be open to all Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

12. Students to whom admission as inmates of the Hostel is granted shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel and the admission of a student shall be held to be conclusive evidence of acquiescence in, and of his undertaking to obey the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel.

13. The arrangement for the feeding of the Hostel students shall be made on Caste Hindu lines.

14. It shall be left to the discretion of the Warden to admit occasional visitors to take their meals in the Hostel.

15. The Hostel students shall pay at the rate of Bh. Rs. 13 as. 8 per mensem for food and lodging.

16. Reasonable facilities shall be afforded for the religious observance of the Hostel students and as far as possible for the inculcation of a sound moral, physical, and intellectual training and discipline.

17. No person other than a Member of the staff, or a student or a servant of the Hostel shall be permitted to sleep or stay in the Hostel without the express permission of the Warden, or of some one authorised by him to grant such permission.

18. The Hostel shall be locked up at a certain hour every night and no Hostel student allowed out after that hour without the express permission of the Warden.

19. Hostel students not returning to the Hostel by a certain hour at night shall be held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and immediately reported to the Warden, except when special leave has been previously granted.

ANCHAL RULES.

Letters.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolas, whether paid or service, shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail, but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolas, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "and letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each Department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

> Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.
> On Sirkar Service only.
> To
> The Tahsildar,
> A. B.
> Division Sheristadar. Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter *in full* his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c., addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Cancelled (Separate rules have been sanctioned by Government regarding service letters etc.,)

Express Anchal.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile during day

and two fanams during night *vide* (Huzur letter No. 791 dated 7th Dhanu 1067). Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named*.

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of His Highness the Maha Raja.
Dewan.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams†. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram‡ in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note bill of

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† As modified by Notice published on page 1638 of Government Gazette dated 30-3-86/14-11-10.

‡ Service expresses from Huzur will be paid for (Vide Government letter No. G: 4500) dated 4th August 1911.

exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWS PAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Books and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book-packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20.* Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of Rs. 3 chuckrams * for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

28. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 Noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

29. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service), will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorise for that purpose.

30. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

31. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

32. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

33. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1091.

34. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent are not chargeable with postage.

35. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c., immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorised messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

36. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal offices.

37. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

38. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

39. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan to whom or the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882).

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1064}}{\text{6th October 1888}}$ the Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Postage on letters and other articles send by Anchal and fees for the transmission of express letters shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. *In the case of letters and other articles intended for delivery within Travancore and Cochin, prepayment of postage is optional except in the case of cards which, if posted without the postage being prepaid, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid, only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. *The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of 2 chuckrams for every 20 tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3† chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words "To be registered" written on them in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service' and franked by the Head of the department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the Book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

†Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. ‡Nothing shall be written printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal card except the name and

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*(Vide Notification No. S. R. 845 dated the 28th March 1917.)
† Added by Notification dated 26th June 1895.
‡ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.
Do. Do. 10th August 1894.

address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. Anchal stamps, covers, letter cards and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of thirteen denominations valued at four, three, two and one chuckram and twelve, eight six and four cash (vide Huzur Notification of Kanni 1065, Karkadagom 1075, 31st January 1901 and 9th Kumbhom 1081.)

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 932.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have sanctioned the levy, from the 1st Medom 1092 of a late letter fee of ch. (½) half on every private article presented for despatch by the day's Anchal, after the closing of the mail, but up to within 10 minutes of the actual despatch thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
4th April 1917.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Certificate of Posting.

In modification of Rule 16 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules of the following Revised Rules relating to the grant of certificates of posting, are passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 3rd January:—

To afford assurance to persons who send letters and other articles by servants or messengers to be posted in Anchal that they have done so, and for evidence in cases of enquiry into alleged loss of letters and other articles that they have been actually posted, "Certificates of posting" will be granted by the Anchal office in the following manner:—

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any Anchal articles for which a receipt is not given by the Anchal Office, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

1. The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to the Anchal Master along with the letter or other articles to be posted.

2. The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the letter or other articles to which it relates, and must have an Anchal stamp affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets posted by the same person at one time.

½ chuckram for every three articles of any of these classes or for any less number.

(*b*) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable) and value payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time.

½ chuckram for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number.

2. There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (*a*) and (*b*) headed with the words "Certificate of posting for letters" or "Certificate of posting for parcels" as the case may require and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written in words at the foot of the document.

3. The Anchal master will compare the number of articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and if the latter be correct will obliterate the Anchal stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th January 1912.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Dead Letter Office Anchal.

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the $\frac{\text{1st Avany 1070}}{\text{16th August 1894}}$ *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.*

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all, articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888 and cards posted without the postage being prepaid.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office. But in the case of cards posted without the postage being prepaid they will be forwarded immediately to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. (Notification No. S. R. 2529 dated 1-10-'17.)

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the person to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows.

(*a*) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(*b*) If the sender's name is not found on the cover, it shall be opened to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender, in a Dead Letter cover; if not it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be

competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as a fine imposed by any Magistrate, under section 12 of Regulation IX of 1089, and the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the withholding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, of any article addressed to him not being on Sirkar Service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B).

9. Cancelled.‡

10. Cancelled.‡

11. Cancelled by notice dated 8th December 1899.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

*13. (i) Cash and currency notes found in letters, parcels and packets should, as soon as they are opened, be remitted into the Trivandrum Major Treasury to be kept as a revenue deposit. The amount of the deposit if not claimed within one year, should be adjusted as a miscellaneous receipt of the Anchal Department.

(ii) Other articles of value found in letters, parcels and packets should, after having remained in deposit for one year in the Dead Letter Office, be disposed of in the following manner:—

(*a*) Anchal and Court fee stamps should be affixed in a book, to be kept for the purpose, and obliterated.

(*b*) Hundies, bank drafts, cheques and British Postal Orders should be destroyed by being burnt.

(*c*) Postal and telegraph stamps should be sold and the value credited under 'Miscellaneous receipts'.

(*d*) All other articles of value should be disposed of by public auction, as usual, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

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‡ Vide G. O. No. S. R. 3071, dated 5-12-16.

* Modified as per Government Notification No. S. R. 2451, dated 15-9-15.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employees of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 16.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employee of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, *i. e.*, not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employees of the Dead Letter Office who violate the above said rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July, 1894).

Schedule of Anchal Rates.

Cards.

Sorts.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Anchal Card.	...	...	4	...	...	$1\frac{13}{19}$
Letter Card.	...	...	12	...	...	$5\frac{1}{19}$

Letters.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
1 Tola.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$
10 Tolas ...		1	4	...	..	$8\frac{8}{19}$
20 Tolas ...		2	8	...	1	$4\frac{16}{19}$

Book and pattern packets.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
10 Tolas	...	...	6	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$
For every additional 10 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	..	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$
Book packets maximum 400 Tolas.						
Pattern 40 Tolas						

Newspapers.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
6 Tolas.	...	...	6	..	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$
For every additional 6 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	..	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$

Parcels.

Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
20 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	2	...	...	1	$1\frac{9}{19}$
Maximum weight 600 Tolas.						

Registration.

Fee.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
On all articles.	...	3	...	...	1	$8\frac{4}{19}$
Acknowledgment.	...	...	6	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$

Hundie.

Amount.	Commission. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
For every B. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.	...	1	...	...	...	$6\frac{14}{19}$
Maximum amount of an order B. Rs. 500.						

NOTICE.

No. G. 2991.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to reduce the postage on letters weighing up to (1) one tola from 3/4 to ½ chuckram, with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 29th May 1912.

By order,
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G. 458.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have sanctioned the introduction of twelve cash embossed envelopes for the use of the public. These envelopes will be available in all the Anchal Offices from 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 27th January 1912.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 2348.

It is hereby published for general information that from 1st Edavam 1087 a fee of (2) two chuckrams will be levied for each copy of the receipt of registered Anchal articles applied for by the public.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 27th April 1912.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL HUNDIS.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingom 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar Account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named below with the exception of those marked with the asterisk* where no payment will be made, shall be authorised to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 7 to 11 A. M. and 12 noon to 5 P. M. on every day except the under-mentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.

* Vide notice dated 23rd September 1901.

All New Moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.

Chingom—Avani Pirappu.		1 day.
,,	Avani Avittum,	1 day.
,,	Gayathri Japam	1 day.
,,	Thiruvonam	1 day.
,,	& Avittum	2 days.
Kanni—Mahanavami &	Vijayadesami	2 days.
Thulam—Deepavali		1 day.
Vrichigom—Thirukartigay		1 day.
Dhanu—Swargavadal Yekadesi		1 day.
,,	Christian New Year's day	1 day.
Makaram—Thye Pongal		1 day.
Medam—Vishu		1 day.
Mithunam—Karkataka Sankaranthi		1 day.
Karkatakam—Adiyaruthi		1 day.

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Bhoothapandy.	(1) Azhakiapandi-puram.	Padmanabha-puram.	(1) Karinkal. (2) Palliyadi. (3) Mulagmudu. (4) Thiruvithancode.
Suchindram.	(1) Kottaram. (2) Cape Comorin. (3) Mylady. (4) Thamarakulam. (5) Parakka.	Kuzhithura.	(1) Kaleekavila. (2) Kulasekaram. (3) Puthukada. (4) Thiruvattar. (5) Arumana. (6) Parassala (7) Onnamalakada. (8) Marthandam.
Kottar.	(1) Edalakudy.		
Nagercoil.	(1) Aramboly. (2) Thovalay. (3) Thazhakudy.		
Eraniel.	(1) Kolachel. (2) Aloor. (3) Rajakamanga-lam.	Neyyattinkara.	(1) Balaramapuram. (2) Poovar. (3) Kattakada. (4) Nellikakuzhy. (5) Amaravila. (6) Oruttampalam. (7) Perumpachutoor.

List of Hundi Offices (contd).

Name of Head Office.	Sub-offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Chalay	(1) Nemom. (2) Kalpalakavadu. (3) Karamana. (4) Punthura.	Punaloor.	(1) Pathanapuram (2) Thenmala (3) Kulathupuzha (4) Anchel
Trivandrum.	(1) Kazhakottam. (2) Thycaud (3) Pettah (4) Perukada. (5) Ullur.	Shencottah	(1) Puliyara (2) Samburvadagara (3) Elathur
Nedumangad.	(1) Aryanad. (2) Vithura. (3) Patcha. (4) Parappencode.	Adoor.	(1) Panthalam (2) Pathanamthitta (3) Koni (4) Ranni (5) Kaipattur (6) Thumpaman. (7) Nurnad (8) Vadaserikara (9) Elanthoor (10) Mannady
Attingal.	(1) Chirayankil. (2) Varkala. (3) Kilimanoor. (4) Navaikulam. (5) Madavoor Pallikal (6) Kayikara (7) Vamanapuram. (8) Varkala Town * (9) Thonnakkal.	Padanayarku-langara.	(1) Sasthancottah (2) Chavara (3) Clappana (4) Thevalakara
		Mavelikara.	(1) Mannar (2) Alaramapuram (3) Cherukol
Quilon.	(1) Paravoor. (2) Chathannoor. (3) Perunad. (4) Mayyanad. (5) Quilon—Piravagay. (6) Nedungolam.	Haripad.	(1) Karigappalli (2) Thrikunnapuzha (3) Keerikad
		Kayenkulam.	(1) Pallikal (2) Ochira
		Chenganoor.	(1) Kuzhikala (2) Kozhencherry (3) Aranmula (4) Ayroor (5) Koipuram
Kottarakara.	(1) Kundara. (2) Chadayamangalam. (3) Kadakkal. (4) East Kallada. (5) West Kallada. (6) Kunnicode. (7) Oyur. (8) Panavaley.	Ambalapuzha	(1) Champakulam
		Thiruvella.	(1) Vennikulam (2) Eraviperoor (3) Thalavadi (4) Mepral (5) Edathua* (6) Ezhumatoor. (7) Niranom.

* *Vide* Notification dated 23rd September 1901.

List of Hundi Offices (contd.)

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Kottayam Piravaka.	(1) Puthupally (2) Pampady	Muvattupuzha.	(1) Koothattukulam (2) Pampakuda (Ramangalam) (3) Piravam (4) Kothamangalam (5) Puthencruz (6) Vazhakualm (7) Thirkariyoor* (8) Olavoor
Kottayam.	(1) Pallam (2) Mannanam (3) Olesha (4) Kumaragam (5) Thazhathangadi (6) Mundakayam (7) Nilamperoor	Shertallay.	(1) Kalavoor (2) Kuthiathode (3) Pattanakad (4) Makamma
		Thodupuzha....	
Ettumanur.	(1) Kuravalangad (2) Kidangoor (3) Athirampuzha * (4) Mattakara	Vycome.	(1) Udayamperoor (2) Arukutty (3) Panavally (4) Kaduthuruthy (5) Thaikatucherry (6) Talayolaparamboo
Alleppey.	(1) Alleppey-Piravagay*	Perumpavoor.	(1) Malayattur (2) Kalady (3) Kazhukampalam
Changanacherry.	(1) Karukachal (2) Mallappally (3) Veliyanad (4) Monkompu (5) Pulinkunnu (6) Kavalam	Alwaye.	(1) Edappally (2) Ankamali
		Parur.	(1) Verapuzha (2) Munambhom (3) Puthenvelikara
Pala.	(1) Erattupetath (2) Bharananganam (3) Cherpungal (4) Poonjar (5) Mutholy (6) Ramapuram (7) Authinad	Peermade.	(1) Kumili (2) Vandemmettu (3) Vandiperiyar (4) Bonamy
		Devikulam.	(1) Marayoor (2) Munnar (3) Santhanpara (4) Odumbhanshola
Ponkunnom.	(1) Kanjirappally (2) Manimala (3) Vazhoor (4) Kuppukayom		

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a Hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

* 3. The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundis will be charged at the following rates:—

for every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... 1 ch. †

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the acknowledgment portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment.

The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c., in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name of the person to whom the Hundi is intended.

The Anchal office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter; otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the Hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

* *Vide* notice dated July 1914.

† *Vide* notice dated 4th April 1901.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a Hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal master.

12. The remitter of a hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself.

This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May 1901).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 902.

Instances have come to the notice of the Government of Manager and clerks of Departments and offices acknowledging receipt of Anchal Hundis addressed to their official superiors in their official capacity without a proper authorisation as required by para 11 of the Anchal Hundi Rules. Heads of departments and offices are hereby required to sign all Anchal Hundis and acknowledgments themselves or to authorise in writing their Manager or Head Clerks as the case may be, to do so on their behalf and forward such authorisation to the local Anchal master for record in his office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th April 1913.

(By order)
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag: Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 966.

It is hereby notified for general information that from the 1st Medom 1091, a fee of chs. (2) two will be levied for each

copy of hundi vouchers and receipts applied for by the public. The fee will be paid in Anchal stamps affixed to the applications, which should be made to the Anchal Superintendent's Office, Trivandrum.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 1st April 1916. — A. J. VIEYRA, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 772.

It is hereby notified for general information that in future Anchal Hundies will be issued from the Anchal offices only up to 4 P. M.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 29th March 1918. — R, MAHADEVA IYER, *Ag: Chief Secretary to Government.*

ANCHAL NOTICES.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal label obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets, &c., by Anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a forth portion thereof' leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters packets, &c., which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such (6th December 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 15th Kumbhom 1076/26th February 1901 all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates (16th February 1901.)

1. In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. On and after the 1st Dhanu 1079/16th December 1903, nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and addressee the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above

restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words " the address only to be written on this side " in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are note printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November 1903).

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified for general information that in order to afford additional facilities to the public for posting unregistered letters &c., the following arrangements will be carried out by the Anchal Department from the 1st Makaram 1092.

1. Any single individual, community, mercantile firm or others wishing to have a letter box at his or their place of residence or office situated within a radius of three miles from the nearest Anchal Office may be allowed to have one under the following conditions:—

(*a*) That an annual fee as shown below should be paid in advance.

For a distance of	1 mile from the Anchal Office		...	Rs.	6
Do.	2 miles	,,	...	,,	12
Do.	3 miles	,,	...	,,	18

Fractions of a mile will be reckoned as one mile.

(*b*) That the letter box will be cleared daily by an Anchal Peon at the hour appointed and notified by the Anchal Superintendent ; such hour shall be as near as possible to the time when the mail is ordinarily despatched from or to the Capital.

(*c*) That the cost of the box (iron or wooden) with duplicate keys and the fitting up shall be borne by the individual, community, or firm concerned.

(*d*) That the box should be fixed at a place where the Anchal Peon can have free access at any time.

(*e*) That when the box is cleared by the Anchal peon the owner or other responsible male member concerned may enter in a book which will be produced by the peon, the number of covers taken from the box and affix his initials.

2. The fee should be paid to the local Anchal master and the receipt obtained from him should accompany the application.

3. All applications for letter boxes should be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent (3rd November, 1906.)

APPLICATION FOR LETTER BOX.

Name of individual or agent.	Place of residence and occupation.	Site where the letter box is to be put up.	Distance from the nearest Anchal Office.	Period for which the letter box is required.	Amount of fee paid.	Signature of applicant.	Remarks.

RULES INTRODUCING THE VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM IN THE ANCHAL DEPARTMENT.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, with a view to afford additional facilities to the public the Value Payable system will, from and after the 1st Makaram 1082, be introduced in the Anchal Department.

1. Registered letters and registered and unregistered Newspapers, Book packets and parcles may be transmitted by Anchal as Value Payable articles provided the amount to be recovered on a single article does not exceed Rs. 500.

2. Value payable articles can be posted at any Anchal Office that is a Hundi office for transmission to any other office that is also a Hundi office.

3. Every article intended to be transmitted by Anchal as a Value Payable article, must be presented at the Anchal Office with prescribed printed form (which can be obtained gratis from the Anchal Office) in which the sender must specify the sum to be recovered from the Addressee filling up the required entries and affixing his signature. The sender of the article must write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

4. The prepayment of postage on all Value Payable articles is compulsory. The postage and registration fee must always be prepaid in stamps if the article is a Letter, Newspaper or book

packet, *and in cash if it is a parcel.* The prepayment of postage and registration fee is not compulsory in the case of service bearing articles. If the Value Payable article is sent unregistered, a fee calculated according to the rates, mentioned in Rule 7 on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender in cash.

5. The rules regarding the packing, &c., of ordinary packets and parcels and sending forbidden articles apply to Value Payable articles as well.

6. Value Payable articles should not be dropped into the letter box but should be handed over to the Anchal Master.

7. The following rates of fees will be charged for remitting the value of the article to the sender which will be recovered from the addressee.

For every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... ... ch. 1.

8. If the amount to be recovered from the addressee on a Value Payable article exceeds Rs. 100, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of delivery to the addressee who should either call at or send his authorised agent to the Anchal Officer to take delivery of the article on signing the V. P. memorandum. The intimation received by him should also be returned to the Anchal Office.

9. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to him, plus, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered newspapers, and book packets a fee calculated on that amount according to the rates mentioned in Rule No. 7. When this amount is recovered from the addressee the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a Hundi.

10. If the addressee of a Value Payable article cannot be found or refuses to accept it, or if after an intimation of its arrival has been sent to him, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender free who will be required to acknowledge the receipt of the article by signing the memoradum which will be presented by the Anchal peon. Under no circumstance, whatever, will the postage and registration fee prepaid in stamps or in cash be refunded. In the case of a service bearing V. P. article it will be returned to the sender free through the Dead Letter Office. If the sender is not found or refuses to accept it, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it will be opened and kept for a year from the date of the posting of the article. If the article is not claimed either by the sender or by the addressee within the period mentioned above it will be sold by auction with the sanction of the Government and the sale

proceeds thereof credited to Government. If the contents of the article are found to be of a perishable nature or emiting offensive smell, it will immediately be sold by auction with the sanction of Government and the sale proceeds thereof will be reserved for a year for payment to the sender.

11. The Anchal Master of the office of delivery may be authorised by the sender of a V. P. article with a written request to deliver such articles to the addressee free or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided such requisitions are communicated through the office of posting before the article is delivered.

12. The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remmittance to the sender in respect of a V. P. article unless and until that sum has been recovered from the addressee.

13. After the expiration of a year from the date of the posting of a V. P. article, no claim in respect thereof will be entertained by the Anchal Department. (No. 19334, dated 12th November 1906).

NOTIFICATION.

The Travancore and Cochin Darbars having expressed a desire to introduce a system of reciprocal issues and payments of Money Orders between the Anchal Offices in the two States, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following rules, mutually agreed upon by the two Darbars to give effect to the arrangements.

1. From any Travancore Anchal office where the Hundi system is in force, a Hundi may be issued for payment from any Cochin Anchal Office where Hundi business is conducted, and similarly any Anchal Office of the Cochin State which does Hundi business, may issue a Hundi for payment from a similar Anchal Office in the Travancore State, the issues and payments of Hundis by the Anchal Offices of each State being governed by the rules in force for the time being in that State.

2. The Hundis sent by the Travancore Anchal Offices to the Cochin Anchal Offices shall be in forms printed on light blue paper, and those sent from the Cochin Offices to Travancore shall be on light green paper, in order to distinguish these Hundis from the ordinary Hundis issued by both the States within their respective areas.

3. The amount of Hundis issued from one State to the other will be entered in the British coinage. The maximum amount

of a Hundi will be British Rs. (500) five hundred and the minimum amount one anna. Each State may levy its own rate of commission on the Hundis issued by it, and such commission shall belong to the State levying it.

4. For convenience and the proper adjustment of accounts, all Hundi transanctions between the two States will be conducted through the medium of two Anchal Offices, one in each State, to be called "Central Office".

5. In Travancore, Alwaye, will be the Central Office, and in Cochin it will be Eranakulam.

6. All Hundis issued from any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State, will in the first instance, go to the Alwaye Anchal Office, from which they will be sent to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Cochin State.

Similarly, all Hundis issued by any of the Anchal Offices in the Cochin State to any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State will, in the first instance, go to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, from where they will be sent to the Alwaye Anchal Office which will transmit them to their destinations in the Travancore State.

7. The Central Office of each State shall send daily an account of the Hundis received from, and sent to, each State, to the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin.

8. The Anchal Superintendents of both the States shall prepare monthly statements, on a prescribed form, of all the Hundis issued and paid by the Anchal Offices of each State, and submit them to the respective Account Offices, and they shall also exchange copies with each other.

9. At the close of every Malabar half year, the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin shall prepare detailed statement showing the transactions of the half year, and forward the same to the respective Account Offices, which shall adjust the amounts due, if any, to the respective States by paying the same into the Bank of Madras, Cochin.

10 These rules are passed tentatively for one year and will come into force with effect from the 1st Chingam 1088.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 1st July 1912. S. PADMANABHA IYER, *Officiating Dewan.*

(1) PADMANABHAPURAM ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising, Thovala, Kalkulam, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel and Vilavancode Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Nagercoil ...	Ozhuganacherri, Parvathipuram, Thirupathisaram, Vadasseri, Vellamadom, Catherine Booth Hospital.
Kottar ...	Vadiveeswaram, Ettanbozhi.
Suchindrum ...	Asramem, Etankatu.
Edalakudy ...	...
Mylady ...	...
Parekka ...	...
Thamarakulam ...	...
Kottaram ...	Cape-co. Pakuthi Cutcherry.
Cape Comorin ...	...
Buthapandy ...	Thersanomkoppu, Thittuvila.
Azhakiyapandypuram...	Kadukara.
Tazhakudy ...	Eruchikulam.
Aramboly ...	...
Thovala ...	...
Eraniel ...	Eraniel (Town), Neyoor, Manavalakurichee, Thichanamcode.
Rajakamangalam ...	...
Karinkal ...	Udayamarthandam Perumthervoo.
Aloor ...	...
Colachel ...	...
Padmanabhapuram.	Villikiri, Arya Vayanasala, Puliakurichi, Thackala.
Thiruvithancode ...	...
Mulakumudu ...	...
Kulasekharam ...	Pechipara.
Thiruvattar ...	Attur.
Kuzhithura ...	Kalial (Forest guard office), Antoocode.
Marthandam ...	...
Unnamalakada ...	...
Palliyadi ...	...
Kalikkavila ...	Medukummal.
Puthukada ...	Minchira, Kanjamprom, Pattanam.
Arumana ...	...
Pallyadi ...	Nattalam.

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division.

Comprising Trivandrum, Neyyatinkara and Nedumangad Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Trivandrum ...	Cantonment, Vazhuthakad, Nanthancode, Karakulam, Puthenchanta, Chief Engineer's Office, Pangode Line, Sasthamangalam, Connemara Market, General Hospital, Chakka Railway Station.
Chalai ...	Chala Gramoni, Theckethervuvoo, Chala Bazaar, Petta, Thevarathukoikkal, Government Sathrom in the 2nd Puthen Street.
Karamana ...	...
Thycaud ...	...
Pettah ...	...
Poonthura ...	...
Kalapalakadavoo (Transit office)	Valiathura.
Kazhakuttam ...	Kaniapuram, Seekaryam.
Thonnakkal ...	Kadinamkulam. Kazhakuttam Railway Station Mrukampuzha Railway Station.
Perukada ...	...
Nedumangad ...	...
Aryanad ...	...
Vithura ...	Kallar Market.
Patcha ...	...
Pirappancode ...	Venjaramoodu.
Vamanapuram ...	Vempayam.
Kattakada ...	...
Parassala ...	Kunnathukal.
Neyyattinkara ...	Ottasekharamangalam, Avanakuzhi, Thirupuram, Krishnapuram Vydiasala.
Uruttambalam ...	...
Balaramapuram ...	Vizinjam Police Station.
Poovar ...	Paraniyam.
Nemom ...	Malayinkil.
Nellikakuzhi ...	...
Amaravila ...	...
Ullur ...	...
Perumpalazhuthur ...	...

(8) Quilon Anchal Division,

Comprising Quilon, Chirayinkil, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Shencottah Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Quilon ...	Chinnakada, Mangad, Elementry School Kochupilm Mudu, Mundakal Pattathanam, Kavanad Tangacherry, (British Territory), Quilon English School, Quilon Railway Station, Saint Aloysius School.
Do. Piravaka ...	Taluk Cutcherry.
Paravur ...	Kottayam Adichanellur Paravur Railway Station.
Chathanoor ...	...
Mayyanad ...	Mayyanad Railway Station.
Perunad ...	Kanjamvelimukku, Perinad.
Kundara ...	Ezhukone, Kuzhimathikad, Kundara Railway Station, Perathu temple.
West Kallada ...	...
East Kallada ...	Kulakada, Pattazhi, Kottarakara Railway Station, Pooyapally
Kottarakara ...	Kunnicode Railway Station.
Kunnicode ...	
Oyur ...	Ayoor.
Chadayamangalam ...	Chithara.
Kadakkal ...	Punalur Railway Station.
Punalur ...	Piravanthoor Elementary School, Kalanjoor.
Pathanapuram ...	Thenmala Railway Station.
Thenmala ...	Madathura.
Kulathupuzha ...	Yerur Vernacular School.
Anchel ...	Shencottah Railway Station, Aryankavu Railway Station, Edaman Railway Station, Courtallam.
Shencottah ...	Achenputhoor.
Elathur ...	Ayikudi.
Puliyara ...	Alencode Market, Avanavanchery, Manamboor.
Sambavarvadakara ...	
Attingal ...	Anjengo, Azhur, Kadakavur, Puravoor.
Chirayinkil ...	Charayinkil Railway Station.
Kaikara ...	Nadayara, Sreenivasapuram School. Kadakavur Railway Station.
Varkkala ...	Kozhithottam Varkala Railway Station.
Do. Town ...	Kappil Railway Station.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attatched to the Office.
Navaikulam ...	...
Kilimanur ...	Ponganad, Pakul Kuri School.
Madavur Pallikal ...	...
Panavely ...	...
Nedungolam ...	...

(4) MAVELIKARA ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Karunagapally, Karthigapally, Mavelikara, Kunnathoor, and Chenganoor Taluks.

Adoor ...	Anantharamapuram, Eanadu.
Sasthancottah ...	Kadampanad.
Chavara ...	Chavara Police Station, Chavara School, Neendakara.
Clappana ...	...
Kayenkulam ...	Krishnapuram, Kayankulam bazaar. Puthupally Mission School, Thekkekara School.
Pallikkal ...	...
Padanayakulangara ...	Thazhava, Kuttivattam.
Thevalakara ...	...
Haripad ...	Mangalam, Muttom, Karuvatta, Karichal, Haripad Eastern gate, Nangiyarkulangara.
Thrikunnapuzha ...	...
Karthigapally ...	...
Mavelikara ...	Puthiyakavu, Karipuzha.
Alaramapuram ...	...
Cherukol ...	Tharayamukku.
Panthalam ...	Kulanada market.
Thumpamon ...	Ramanchira.
Nooranad ...	Payyanaloor
Chenganoor ...	Chengannoor, *Proverthy* Cutcherry, Puthencavu, Vanjipuzha, Chengannoor Eastern gate, Malakara Bhuthanur Government School, Puliyur.
Pathanamthitta ...	Chathankara.
Ranni ...	Ambalakadavu
Kaipattoor ...	Omallur.
Konni ...	Narayanapuram market.
Vadasserikara ...	...
Ochira ...	Puthupally (Raja Raja Varma Reading Room), Vallikunam.
Mannar ...	Mepadom.
Keerikad ...	Muthukulam, Keerikad Puthiyavila.
Mannady ...	...

(5) ALLEPPEY ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Thiruvella, and Sherthala Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Alleppey ...	Beach, Mullakal, Thondankulangara, Thumbuvally R. C. Church, Kallercode Ver. School, Kainkaray Proverthy Cutcherry.
Do. Piravaka ...	...
Ambalapuzha ...	Kainakaray Primary school, Nedumudi *Proverthy* Cutcherry, Purakad School, Thakazhi School.
Champakulam ...	...
Thalavady ...	Cherimuttu, Malabar Trading and Industrial Co.
Edathua ...	...
Mankompu ...	...
Pulinkunnu ...	...
Changanacherry ...	Vazhapally, Changanacherry Market, Perumpanachy, Manchadikara (Vernacular School, Kidangara, Ramankari (Police station), Thrikudisthanam Ver. School, Nedungadapally.
Veliyanad ...	Muttar School, Nilamperur.
Karukacha ...	Chelakompu, Nedumkunnam School.
Kavalam ...	...
Thiruvella ...	Kavumbhagom, Vengal, S. C. Seminary, Kuttoor, Nicolson Syrian Girls' School.
Mepral ...	Karakal Chathankari Temple.
Niranom ..	Valanjavattam, Kombankari School.
Eraviperur ...	Kaviyoor, Tholiyoor Mission house, Kallupara, Kumpanad, Wallamkula, Purammattam, Mundiyappalli.
Mallapally ...	Muttathuman, Puthempalli School Sirkar L. G. E. School, Kizhvaipur.
Kozhencherry ...	Airur (Upper primary School), Melukara Girls' School, (Kuriannur Girls School).
Ayiroor ...	Keekozhur, Sreemoolapuram Market
Kuzhikkala ...	Kidanganoor.
Aranmula ...	Poovathur.

ALLEPPEY ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Ezhumattur ...	Kumpalathanam.
Kalavoor ...	Mararikulam.
Shertalai ...	Muttathangadi, Varanam, Thynnirmukkam Police Station, Arthungal.
Kuthiathode ...	Thuravur Manakkodam, Vettakal Market, Kadakarapally, Thiruvizha.
Muhammel ...	...
Vennikulam ...	Narakathani.
Elanthoor ...	...
Pattanakad ...	...
Nilamperur ...	...

(6) KOTTAYAM ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Kottayam, Vycome, Meenachil and Ettumanoor Taluks.

Kottayam ...	Chalikunnu, C. M. S. College, Chunkakadavu, Kumaranalloor, Edakadu church, Thirunakkara Market, Good Shepherd's Church, Kanjikuzhi, Thiruvarpu Police Station, Kottayam Trading Co.
Do. Piravaka ...	...
Kumarakom ...	...
Olessa ...	Parippu, Chengalam.
Pampadi ...	Akalakunnam, Kanam, Vazhoor Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thazhathangadi ...	Kilirur.
Pallam ...	Thottakadu, Kurichi, Puthupally Proverthy Cutcherry, Chingavanom.
Vycome ...	Chenpil Bazar, Puthenthode, Vechoor, Vycome Church, Vycome Water Shed, Kuduvathoor Thirunallor School.
Kaduthurithi ...	Ayankudi.
Tyaikatucherry ...	...
Arukutty ...	Ezhupunna, Trichattukulam, Perumpalam Vernacular School.
Panavally ...	...
Udyamperoor ...	Mamala, Theckanparur.
Pala ...	Poovarani.
Bharananganom ...	...

KOTTAYAM ANCHAL DIVISION, (*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attatched to the Offices.
Ramapuram ...	Provithanan School.
Errattupettah ...	Kondoor (Proverthi Cutcherry), Thidanad, Chelithottungal.
Mutholi ...	...
Ettumanur ...	Sreemularangom Market, Punnathura.
Cherpunkal ...	...
Kidangoor ...	Kidangoor.
Kuravalangad ...	Vayala.
Athirampuzha ...	...
Mannanam ...	Kudamaloor, Kypuzha.
Puthupally ...	...
Mattakara ...	...
Poonjar ...	...
Anthinad ...	Karur.
Thalayolaparampu ...	

(7) MUVATUPUZHA ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising Moovattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Alengad, Parur and Kunnathunad Taluks.

Moovattupuzha ...	South Mazhuvannur.
Vazhakulam ...	Enanalloor, Kavumkara Market, Muvattupuzha Town.
Koothattukulam ...	Valakam, Mannathur.
Piravom ...	Monipally.
Thikariyoor ...	Mulakulam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Kothamangalam ...	...
Thodupuzha ...	Kudayathur.
Edapally ...	Edapally Railway Station, Pathenchira Market.
Alwaye ...	Alwaye Railway Station, Kottapuram, Alengad.
Ernakolam (Transit office) ...	Taluk Cutcherry, Alwaye Bazar.
Ankamali ...	Ankamali Railway Station, Parakadavu, Karukutty (English School). Akaparambu.
Kaladi ...	Kalady Madhom.
Parur ...	Puthiakavu, Chirakkal, Parur Market, Pottentheruvu.
Munambom ...	...

MUVATTUPUZHA ANCHAL DIVISION.—(*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Varapuzha ...	Kunanmavu, Varapuzha Church, Manjummel, Muthinakam.
Puthencruz ...	Punnorcode.
Perumbavoor ...	Kizhillam.
Malayattur ...	...
Puthenvalikara ...	Malayattoor Government School.
Ramamangalam ...	Pambakada.
Kazhakkambalam ...	...
Illavur ...	...

(8) HIGH RANGE ANCHAL DIVISION.

Comprising High Range Revenue Division.

Peermade ...	Peruvanthanam, Pampanar. Near Sirkar Estate.
Mundakayam ...	Zachariah's Shop.
Bonami ...	...
Vandenmetu ...	Mission School Kallar, Pampadampara.
Kumili ...	...
Devikulam ...	...
Marayoor ...	Chinnar, Thalayar, Kanthalloor,
Munnar ...	Karumkulam.
Santhanpara ...	...
Udumpanshola ...	...
Vandiperiyar ...	Vazhipidingy.
Ponkunnam ...	Cherakadavu, Cheruvally Temple.
Kanjirapally ...	Kampumkal Shop, Kanjirapally church, Thampalakat School, Chenapady.
Manimala ...	
Kuppakayam ...	
Vazhur ...	

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G. 2152.

1. To avoid delay in receiving "service" letters and other "service" articles by public officers from Anchal offices, all officers having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchal office and take window delivery of letters and other articles to their address.

2. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered letters and articles under Anchal Rule 30.

3. Government sanction a window delivery free of Rupee (1) one per mensem being charged by the Anchal Department to officers who may like to use *tapal* boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchal master for taking window delivery of their "*tapal*". The fee may be paid from the contingent fund of the officer.

4. Persons other than public officers also may, in the same manner, use *tapal* boxes for taking window delivery of their covers on payment of a fee of one Rupee per mensem to the Anchal Department.

5. These rules will come into force from 14th May 1909/1st Vycasy 1084.

Anchal Notice.

For the convenience of tax-payers, who wish to avoid the trouble of going to Proverthy Cutcherries to pay their taxes, the following rules are sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year, to admit of the tax being remitted to Proverthy Cutcherries by means of Revenue Hundis, through the Anchal Department. The rules will come into force from 1st Chingom 1085.

Rules related to Revenue Hundis.

1. Revenue Hundis are a special class of Anchal Hundis by means of which a landholder paying land tax to Government may remit the amount of the tax to the Proverthicar in whose Proverthy the land on which the tax is due is situated.

2. In these rules the term "Proverthicar" will include all officers authorised to receive land-revenue and grant a receipt.

3. Revenue hundis will be used only for the remittance of land-tax cesses and any other item of land-revenue.

4. If a land-holder has lands covered by different *pattas* in the same Proverthy, he may remit the tax due on all such *pattas* by a single hundi, but the amount paid in respect of each such *patta* should be separately entered in the hundi form.

5. It must be strictly understood that the use of this system of paying land-tax is optional, no land-holder is compelled to resort to it, unless he wishes to do so.

6. Revenue hundi form is divided into three parts :—

(*A*) *The hundi.*

(B) The memorandum of particulars of remittance.

(C) The acknowledgment.

7. Revenue hundis may be issued from any Anchal Office from where ordinary hundis are issued and must be drawn on an Anchal Office within the sphere of which the Proverthy Cutcherry of the payee is situated, and will be governed by the rules of ordinary Anchal hundis.

8. The Anchal Office of issue is responsible that no Revenue hundi is issued in which the memorandum of particulars of remittance (Part B) and the acnowledgment (Part C) are not completely filled up. But the Anchal Office is not responsible for the correctness of the particulars.

9. If the amount of the revenue hundi falls short, or is in excess, of the amount payable by the land-holder concerned or if the issue or the delivery of the revenue hundi is too late for the kist day, the Proverthicar must still receive it.

10. If the Revenue hundi form is not properly and correctly filled up and gives room for doubt as to any particular item and in cases where rival claimants transmit hundis with a view to defeat rightful claimants, such hundis may be refused by the Proverthicar. But the reasons for such refusal should be noted in the column provided for the purpose.

11. The issue of a Revenue hundi which is ultimately delivered to the Proverthicar concerned too late for the kist day, does not exempt the remitter from the payment of demand notice fees if they have been issued in the interval.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1601.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified that the accountant in each pakuthy, who is in charge of the Nalvazhi accounts, is authorised to receive revenue Hundies in the absence of the Proverthicar from his Office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st July 1913.

By Order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. S. R. 2735.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Revenue Hundi system, introduced in the Anchal Offices, as an experimental measure, from the 1st Chingom 1085, under the rules dated the 29th June 1909, and continued till the end of 1088, is confirmed, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1089.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th December 1913.

NOTICE.

No. G. 1005.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following revised rules and schedule of fees for the conveyance of transit parcels are published for general information.

SIRKAR TRANSIT AGENCY.

No. S. R. 2813.

Object of the Agency.

The Sirkar Transit agency is an agency under the management of the Anchal department, for the conveyance of parcels.

Booking of parcels.

2. Parcels for transit will be received and booked at all transit stations during the hours of 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M., on all office days.

Place of delivery of parcels.

3. A parcel may be sent to any place in Travancore. But it will be deliverable only at the transit station nearest to that place.

Transit stations.

4. The names of the existing transit stations to and from which parcels may be sent, are given below. The names of additional stations will be published in the Government Gazette, from time to time, as such stations are established.

Railway parcels.

5. The Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Ernakulam and the Anchal Master at Quilon are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of and transmit private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming through the Railway. They are however permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels. The senders and addressees of such parcels may make their own arrangements, with the agents if they wish to utilize their services. Government will, in no case, be responsible for miscarriage, misdelivery, non-delivery, delay damage or loss of such parcels.

Weight of parcels.

6. No parcel should weigh more than 10,000 tolas.

Rates of fees for parcels.

7. The rates of fees for parcels are shown in table I annexed to these rules.

Perishable articles.

In the case of the following perishable articles, the above rates are reduced by half :—

(a) Parcels containing fresh fruits, garlic, vegetables, &c.

(b) Betal and plantain leaves, butter, milk, curds and other dairy produce.

(c) Sweet-meats (native).

(d) Cut flowers.

Payment of parcel charges

8. Charges for parcels may be paid either at the booking station or at the station where they are to be delivered. But the charges on parcels containing perishable articles must be *prepaid.* Such parcels will be carried only at owner's risk.

Issue of receipts for parcels.

9. Duplicate receipts for all parcels will be given by Transit Masters, to the consignor who will forward one of them to the consignee. The consignee or his agent will give this receipt duly endorsed by the consignee, to the Transit Master at the station of destination of the parcel and take delivery of it. When for any reason the transit receipt is not received and the parcel is required urgently, the consignee may take delivery of it after executing an indemnity note on a two-anna stamped paper in the form appended.

Non-delivery of parcels, if payment due.

10. Parcels will be delivered to the owners, only after payment of all charges due on them.

Government not responsible for damage or loss of parcels.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

Address of parcels.

12. The particulars of address on parcels should tally with those in the receipt and should be written clearly.

Packing of articles.

13. To ensure the safety of parcels, they should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials, and should be sealed.

Non-tranmission of dutiable articles.

14. Parcels containing dutiable articles will not be accepted for transmission, and it must be distinctly stated below the address on the parcel, that it contains no dutiable goods.

Examination of parcels by Transit Masters.

15. Transit Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any parcel which they may reasonably suspect to contain dutiable articles.

Confiscation of contraband articles.

16. Contraband goods in any parcel will be confiscated to the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be liable to prosecution.

17. Parcels containing dangerous or offensive articles will not be received for transmission. Dangerous parcels.

18. Jewellery, precious stones, coins, &c., will not be conveyed by the transit boat. Conveyance of valuable articles.

19. If a parcel is not taken delivery of by the consignee within 7 days after its arrival at the station of destination, demurrage at the rate of one chuckram per diem will be charged for the succeeding days. If the parcel is not removed within 30 days of its arrival, it will be returned to the booking station to be delivered to the consignor to whom notice will be sent by the station master. If the consignor does not take delivery of the parcel within 7 days after receipt of the notice, it will be kept in the station for 21 days more during which demurrage will be charged at the rate mentioned above. After that the parcel will be sold in auction, and from the sale proceeds all charges due to the Government will be deducted and the balance, if any, will be held in deposit to be paid to the consignor, if claimed within a year, after which it will be forfeited to Government. Removal of parcels by consignees.

In the case of perishable articles, if the consignment is not taken delivery of within 48 hours after its arrival at the station of destination, it will be auctioned and the sale proceeds held in deposit and disposed of as shown above. Perishable articles.

SIRKAR TRANSIT BOAT RECEIPTS SENT VALUE PAYABLE.

20. Heavy articles which cannot ordinarily be sent by Anchal may be sent through the Sirkar Transit Agency. In such cases the receipt granted by the Transit Master for the articles sent by the transit boat should be sent by Anchal as a value payable article. The article should be addressed to the *sender himself* and the transit receipt should be endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and signed by the sender. Transit Receipt sent value Payable.

21. The transit receipt should then be presented at the Anchal Office, in an open envelope, with the printed form prescribed for value payable articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself and fill in the required entries.

22. A fee of 2 chuckrams must be paid on each transit receipt presented for transmission. The fee must be paid in Anchal stamps which must be affixed, by the sender, to the transit receipt.

23. The Anchal Office will obliterate the stamp or stamps with the date stamp of the office, and transmit the open receipt to the office of destination to be delivered, to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for

the delivery of value payable articles, on his paying the amount to be recovered.

24. When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to value payable articles.

25. If the value payable receipt is not taken delivery of within the time prescribed for V. P. articles, *viz.*, seven days, the receipt and articles will be re-directed to the office of despatch. The receipt will be returned to the sender on his signing a receipt for it. The article will also be returned to him after the amount due on them under the Transit Rules, is paid, failing which they will be auctioned and the proceeds paid to the consignor after deducting the Departmental dues.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December, 1912.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TABLE.

PARCEL FEES.*

Distance.	1 to 100 tolas.	101 to 500 tolas.	501 to 1000 tolas.	1001 to 2000 tolas.	For every additional 1000 to 10000 tolas.
	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.	chs.
1 to 50 miles.	1	4	7	10	8.
51 to 100 miles.	2	5	8	15	10.
Over 100 miles.	3	6	9	20	12.

LIST OF TRANSIT STATIONS.

1. Trivandrum.
2. Cherayinkil.
3. Varkala.
4. Paravur.
5. Quilon.
6. Chavara.
7. Kayankulam.
8. Ambalapuzha.
9. Alleppey.
10. Kottayam.
11. Changanacherry.
12. Vaikom.
13. Arukutty.
14. Ernakulam.
15. Parur.
16. Chengannur.
17. Thiruvella.
18. Thrikunnapuzha.

N. B. Fractions of miles and tolas will count as 1.

* (*Vide* Notification No. S R. 1626 dated the 9th June 1917).

(Two annas Stamp)

Form of Indemnity Note.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Transit Station (a) Master at this day of 109 weighing tolas and valued at Rupees which despatched on or about the day of 109 to my address at from the station and entered in the Transit receipt No. dated 109 which has not been received up to date, and for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, I undertake, in consideration of such delivery as aforesaid to hold the Travancore Anchal Department, and its officers harmless and indemnified in respect of all claims to the said parcel, which is urgently required. I shall produce the Transit receipt if and when received.

Full signature and address of consignee......
Father's name in full..........................
Caste......................Age....................
Profession..
Residence...
Witness { 1. ....
2. ....

Executed in my presence.

.... Station.
Date........................109 .

Station Master.

THE FOLLOWING RULES REGARDING SERVICE ANCHAL STAMPS ARE SANCTIONED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH'S GOVERNMENT.

From and after the 1st Chingom 1087, Service Anchal Stamps should be used for the transmission, by Anchal, of all official articles.

NOTE:—Service Anchal Stamps include Service Cards.

2. Service Anchal Stamps will be of the same description and value as other Anchal Stamps, but will bear the inscription "on S. S." (on Sirkar Service) printed or impressed on them. The blue card boards now used for Service Cards will however, continue to be used until the present stock is exhausted.

3. Service Anchal Stamps will be issued from the Sirkar Treasuries on payment, to all Heads of Departments and of

(a) Here enter full description of consignment.

offices, and to such others as are entitled to send articles by Anchal on Sirkar Service, no discount being allowed on such sales.

4. The "supplementary Anchal Rules" relating to Anchal Stamps and Cards will apply to Service Anchal Stamps and Service Cards.

The rates of postage for Service Anchal letters are as follow:—

Card	... ...	4 cash.
Letter weighing up to 10 tolas...	...	1 chuckram.
,,	above 10 tolas and up to 50 tolas	2 chs.
,,	above 50 tolas 1 ch. on every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.	

The maximum weight of a Service letter which may be sent by letter mail is 50 tolas. But Service letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 50 tolas, may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided that postage is paid at the above rates and the words "Emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover.

The rates of postage for Service "Book and Pattern Packets" and "Parcel" are, up to 50 tolas weight ......1 chuckram and above 50 tolas and up to 600 tolas, 1 ch. for every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.

5. The postage chargeable on Service Anchal articles, when the postage is not prepaid, is the prepaid rate, and when it is insufficiently paid the deficiency.

6. Service Anchal articles, whether the postage is prepaid or not must be superscribed in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 2, 3 and 6.

7. Service Stamps affixed to, or embossed on, an Anchal article, which does not bear the prescribed superscription, supported by the signature and official designation of the sender will not be recognised by the Anchal office, in payment of postage.

8. Postage due on Service Anchal articles will be recovered in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 4, 5 and 6.

9. The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th March 1911.

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 283.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, Rule 9 of the Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps, as amended by Notification No. G. 2891 dated 22nd May 1911, is modified as follows:—

The above rules will not affect the existing arrangement for the transmission of letters and other service articles from the Palace, or from the Resident and his Office, or of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st August 1911.

(By order,)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The word Palace will include:—

1. The Palace.—(Covers addressed to the *Palace Chellam Vakay* by the *Vicharippukar* of the Padmanabhapuram Palace must be deemed to be transmitted from the Palace) *vide* Huzur No. S. R. 2618 dated 20th November 1912.
2. Nithiachilavu.
3. Mathilagom (Sri Padmanabhaswamy's temple).
4. Japadekshina.
5. Panivagai.
6. Royal Stables.
7. Sreepadom Palace, * (including the Valia Koil Tampuran and the Koil Tampurans).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2165.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the last sentence in Rule 2 of the Rules regarding the Service Anchal Stamps dated 16th March 1911, is modified as follows:—

"The Service Cards will be printed in blue ink on the address side instead of in red ink as in the case of the ordinary Anchal Cards".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, 26th Sepetember.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

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* Also includes (1) Attingal Adhikaram (2) Edacode (3) Muttakad Kazhangium. (4) Kadiyapattanam Kazhangium (5) Avanipuram Devaswom and the nine* sub-institutions thereunder. (* *Vide* Huzur letter No. G. 5666 dated 2-10-12) (6) Trivandrum Peravagai (7) Chirayinkil Peravagai (8) Attingal Koikal. (9) Thonnaal Choultry (*Vide* Huzur letter No. G. 6775 dated 22-11-11).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 197.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Government have been pleased to sanction the transmission by Anchal at newspaper rates, of all magazines published in Travancore which treated as newspapers under Regulation II of 1079, and also of all publications in Cochin recognised as newspapers by the Cochin Government under the Regulation in force in the State.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January 1913.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that Government have sanctioned the introduction of cream wove and cloth-lined Anchal registration envelopes priced at 3½ and 4 chs. respectively, and that they will be available for sale in all the Anchal Offices from the 1st Karkadagom 1089.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th July 1914.

M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1581.

It is hereby notified for general information that Government having sanctioned the introduction of new four cash Anchal cards with writing space on the address side also, the same will be sold from the Anchal Offices as soon as the stock of the old cards in each Anchal office is *completely* exhausted. The left-hand half of the address side of cards of private manufacture may also be used as "writing space". But nothing should be written on the right-hand half of the new cards and those of private manufacture except the address of the recipient, any departmental direction, etc., or instruction to the Anchal Office. This notification supersedes all previous notifications on the subject.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
1st August 1914.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TRAVANCORE ANCHAL SAVINGS BANK RULES.

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Object.

1. The object of the Government in establishing Savings Bank is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings and to encourage thrift.

Definitions.

2. For the purpose of these rules :—

Deposit means money paid into an Anchal Savings Bank by or on behalf of, a depositor.

Depositor means the person by whom, or on whose behalf, money is deposited.

Account means the account of a depositor in an Anchal Savings Bank.

Balance means the balance at credit of an account.

Minor means a person who has not completed the age of 18 years.

Guardian includes in a Makkathayam or Marumakkathayam family the father or karanavan as the case may be and if the father or karanavan be dead, the mother, or if the mother be also dead and no guardian of the minor has been appointed by Will or Deed, or under Regulation II of 1077, any adult relation of the minor with whom the minor is residing, or by whom he is being maintained. It also includes the father of a minor of Marumakkathayam family if the deposits are made by the father on behalf of the minor children.

Limitations as to opening Accounts and Deposits.

3. Any person, male or female, who is not a minor, may deposit money in an Anchal Savings Bank, (*a*) on his or her own behalf or (*b*) on behalf of any minor relative, or (*c*) on behalf of any minor of whom he or she is the guardian.

4. No person may have more than one account opened in his or her own name. In addition to the account which a person

may open in his own name, he may open any number of separate accounts on behalf of any minors who are related to him or of whom he is the guardian, provided he shall not open more than one such account on behalf of each such minor. A married woman may open a separate account from that of her husband, provided the money to be deposited by her is her own property or earning, or is at her disposal. A depositor who has an account in the Treasury Savings Bank may open another account in addition in the Anchal Savings Bank and *vice versa*.

5. Deposits in trust are not allowed and cannot be recognised. Exception is however made in the case of Public accounts when the amounts of such deposits are less than Rs. 100 5 A. Money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly, provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known Firm.

6. The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is half a rupee and no sum can be deposited which includes a smaller fraction.

7. The total amount which a depositor may have at any time to his credit is Rs. 10,000 exclusive of interest for the current year.

Powers to withdraw money and limitations as to Withdrawals'

8. A depositor may not withdraw money from his account more than twice in a week, reckoning it from Sunday to Saturday. Money deposited on behalf of a minor may only be withdrawn, during his or her minority by the guardian. Women, whether married or single, may withdraw money deposited by them in their own names.

9. A depositor may not withdraw a smaller sum than a rupee or any sum which includes a fraction of a rupee, unless it be to close his account.

How to open an Account.

10. Any person wishing to open an account should apply, in form No. A to the nearest S. B. Anchal Office stating his name, occupation or profession, father's or karanavan's name caste and place of residence.

The application need not necessarily be made in person.

11. The intending depositor must sign a declaration in Form No. B that he has read and accepted the Savings Bank Rules If he be unable to write, he must attend personally and affix his mark or seal to the declaration, which must be attested by the signature of a witness. If he should apply in person, a copy of these rules will be given to him to read or they will be read and explained to him, should he be unable to read. If he should

not apply in person, a copy of these rules with the form of declaration will be sent to him and he must present the declaration duly signed.

12. When the declaration is presented, duly signed with the amount of the first deposit, the deposit will be entered in a pass-book, Form No. C, which will be supplied to the depositor and the entry in which will be signed by the Anchal Master and stamped with the Anchal Office stamp.

13. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the pass-book in a Book of signatures, Form No. D which will be kept in the Anchal Office. The signatures should be carefully made, as they will be preserved as specimens for the future guidance of the Savings Bank.

When the depositor does not himself attend at the Anchal Office, his signature should be obtained on the printed slip (Form No. 1) duly attested by a trustworthy witness known to the Anchal Master in cases in which such attestation is deemed, by the Anchal Master, necessary.

Pass-Book.

14. The pass-book of a depositor will show, in the vernacular of the place or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, the name of the Anchal Office from which the pass-book is issued, his own name, occupation or profession and address. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn from an account without its production. The Anchal Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the pass-book, nor for any loss caused to a depositor, if any person obtain possession of the book and obtain payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

15. No charge will be made for the pass-book, first supplied to a depositor, or for any book issued to him in continuation of the original book, which latter will thereupon be retained by the Anchal Office. But if a pass-book be lost or spoiled, (except under circumstances over which the depositor has no control) or if any account be re-opened, with the permission of the Account Officer, (under rule, 34) before the expiry of three months from the date of closure the depositor will have to pay half a rupee for a fresh book.

16. A depositor may deposit money at the Anchal Office at which his account stands, as often as he wishes, so long as the prescribed limit is not exceeded. All that he is required to do is to take or send the amount of a deposit with the pass-book and see that the amount is entered in the pass-book and the balance struck and signed by the Anchal Master and stamped with the date.

Mode of Withdrawing Money.

17. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he must present his pass-book at the Anchal Office at which his account stands, with the application for withdrawal, Form No. E, (which can be had at the Anchal Office), signed by himself and showing the balance to his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw. If the pass-book and the application for withdrawal are presented by an agent, the name and signature of the agent should be entered in the application for withdrawal before it leaves the depositor's custody, and in any case, the entries must be made before the application is presented at the Anchal Office.

18. If the depositor is unable to write, he must attend personlly and affix his mark or seal to the application. Should he be absolutely unable to attend personally, he must have his mark or seal affixed to his application and attested by some respectable witness, and the Anchal Master will then make payment to the person presenting this application with the pass-book, after satisfying himself, by such enquiry as he may think proper, of the inability of the depositor to attend and of the genuine character of the application. The mark or seal of a depositor or messenger who cannot write must, at the time that he receives payment of withdrawal, be attested by the signature of a respectable witness (other than the paying officer), who is personally acquainted with the depositor or messenger as the case may be and also known to the Anchal Master or some member of the Anchal Office. If a depositor desires to withdraw the whole of the balance shown to his credit in his pass-book he will be required to close his account.

19. In the case of withdrawals made from accounts opened on behalf-of minors, the father, karanavan or other guardian of the minor must sign the following certificate on the application for withdrawal:

"Certified that the amount sought to be withdrawn is required for the use of the minor"

20. Should any person other than the father or karanavan, or if the father be dead, other than the mother, wish to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor, and claim to do so as guardian of such minor, he or she will be required to answer the following questions and such other questions as may be considered necessary, and will be allowed to withdraw money only on the order of the Account Officer in accordance with rule 38.

(*a*) What is the relationship to the minor?

(*b*) Is the father, mother or karanavan of the minor dead or are both parents the karanavan dead? What near relative of the minor is alive?

(c) Have you been appointed guardian of the minor by will or deed or under any Regulation in force in Travancore ?

Note—If the reply to this question is in the affirmative, the applicant must produce the document on which he or she relies to support his or her claim.

(d) Does the minor reside with you or is the minor maintained by you ?

21. (i) The amount to be withdrawn will be entered in the pass-book and a fresh balance struck as in the case of a deposit under the signature of the Anchal Master and with the date stamp of the Anchal Office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor or to the person peresenting the pass-book and application, and his receipt taken in all cases without a receipt stamp, under the payment order.

(ii) The payment of a withdrawal an Anchal Office is subject to the condition that funds are available in the Office. If funds are not available they will be obtained as soon as possible. In such a case the depositor will be informed of the date on which he should come to the Anchal office to receive payment, and he will retain the pass-book. The amount will be paid on presentation of the pass-book on the date mentioned or any subsequent date within one week from that date.

Interest.

22. Interest will be allowed, until further notice, at the rate of ¼ chuckram per 3 rupees per mensem, or a little above 3½ per cent per annum, but shall not be allowed on any excess over a multiple of Rs. 3 or over Rs. 10,000. This interest will be allowed for each month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month.

Note:—No interest will be allowed for any month on an account, opened after the fourth day of that month.

23. When an order has been issued to close an account, interest will cease to accrue from the first day of the month in which the order is issued.

24. Interest on the account of a deceased depositor will cease to accrue from the first day of the month in which notice is issued to person or persons recognised by the Government as entitled to receive the balance of the account.

Note. The notice shall be issued by the Account Office, for which purpose the Anchal Master shall intimate the death of any depositor to that office, with the name or names of the legal heirs of the deceased and their addresses.

25. The interest calculated as above on the lowest balance for each month will be added each year to the balance of each account.

26. Depositors should present their pass-books, as soon as possible after the end of the year, in order that the necessary entries may be made in them, and should receive an acknowledgment in Form No. F, if the pass-book is not returned then and there.

27. No balance will be struck in the pass-book after the end of Karkatakam until interest has been added for the past year.

Transfer of Accounts.

28. A depositor may have his account transferred, free of charge, *to any* Anchal Office, that is a Savings Bank, provided that the account shall have been in existence for three months previous to the transfer. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his pass-book personally or send it to the Anchal Office and must, in either case, make a written application for transfer in Form No. G. The pass-book will be returned to the depositor, who should present it as soon as possible at the new Anchal Office to which his account has been transferred, with the specimen of his signature.

29. Accounts cannot be transferred from one Anchal Office to another in the month of Karkatakam, nor can accounts ordered to be closed be transferred.

Note.—No account can be transferred after the death of a depositor.

Closing of Accounts.

30. When a depositor wishes to close his account he must present his pass-book, with a form of application for withdrawal. The amount of interest as per rule 22 will be entered in the pass-book and a final balance struck in the Account Office. The amount will then be paid to the depositor and his receipt taken in the pass-book, which will be returned by the Anchal Office to the Account Office.

31. An account may be closed within the week in which a withdrawal has been made.

32. If an order to close an account has been issued under these rules, notice in writing will be sent to the depositor requiring him to present his pass-book. After the date of such notice, no deposit will be accepted in the account and no interest will be allowed on the balance after the end of the calendar month preceding such date.

33. An account opened on behalf of a minor must, if still open, be closed by him on his attaining the age of 18 years. Interest on an account opened on behalf of a minor will cease to accrue from the first day of the month after that in which the minor attains the age of 18 years.

Re-opening an Account.

34. A depositor who has once closed an account cannot open another account until after the expiration of a month from the date of closure without the permission of the Account Officer; and a depositor whose account has been closed by order cannot open a fresh account in any case without the permission of the authority which ordered it to be closed.

Dead Account.

35. Accounts in respect of which no transactions have taken place for the periods specified below will be treated as "Dead", and no subsequent deposit or withdrawal will be allowed in the case of such accounts without the previous orders of the Account Office.

When the balance of the account		and when no transaction takes place for
Does not exceed	... Rs. 10	2 complete years.
Exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed	... Rs. 100	4 Do.
Exceeds	... Rs. 100	6 Do.

Note.- 1. "Transaction" in this rule means not only a deposit or withdrawal but also the presentation of the pass-book for the entry of interest.

2. A dead account does not lapse to the Government but it may be re-opened at any time on the application of the depositor and the interest that has accumulated will be added to the principal when the account is received.

Successions and Guardianship.

36. If a depositor shoud die, leaving a balance in a Savings Bank, and if a certificate under Regulation IX of 1090 be not produced within three months of his death, the Account Officer may pay the said balance to any person appearing to be entitled to receive it.

37. If any depositor become insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Account Officer, he may, from time to time, make payment out of the deposits to any proper person. When a committee or manager has been duly appointed to administer the depositors' estate, nothing in this rule authorizes payments to any person other than the committee or manager.

38. When any person other than the father, mother or karanavan claims to withdraw money from an account opened on behalf of a minor, as being the guardian of such minor, the Account Officer may authorise the applicant to withdraw money from the account for the minor's use under the following conditions:—

(*a*) Where the applicant claims to be a guardian under the law, on production of proof of the claim;

(b) Where the applicant claims as guardian appointed by will or deed, on production of the documents in support;

(*c*) In other cases, the applicant may be required to produce a certificate under Regulation IX of 1090 before payment is made to him.

Public Account.

39. The following rules govern the opening of "Public Accounts" and their transactions:—

(*a*) Accounts may be opend by the Secretaries, Treasurers, or Managers of the Funds of any Dispensary, Devaswom, or other Religious Institution, School, Orphanage, Asylum or Library, or of any other Fund contributed for purposes other than the personal advantage of the contributors. Race, Racquet, Biliard, Mess and similar Funds, the objects of which are of a private or personal nature, cannot be allowed accounts.

(*b*) Secretaries, Treasurers, or Managers of Societies registered under the Travancore Companies Regulation I of 1092, may be allowed accounts.

(*c*) Secretaries and managers of Benevolent Funds (that is, Funds formed by mutual subscription as an insurance against domestic misfortune) may be allowed accounts.

(*d*) Officers of Government or of public institutions, such as Railway and Steamer Companies, and the like, who collect subscriptions, voluntary or departmental, from their subordinates for departmental, purposes, may be allowed accounts.

40. Public accounts of the kind specified above must be designated by names indicating the object to which the money is devoted,—as Dispensary Fund, Battalion Kit-money Fund, Reformatory Mark-money Fund etc.

41. Information must also be given in writing regarding the object and source of income of the Fund.

42. Each new public account must be authorised by the Account Officer *before* it is opened.

43. The Account Officer is empowered to direct that a public account be closed, should its object be such that the account could not, under the rules, be opened as such.

44. In every case in which the holder of a public account, other than a public account held by an officer of Government in his official capacity, is changed, a fresh declaration (*vide* rule 11) must be filled up.

45. The limitations laid down in rule 4 are not meant to prevent any person from opening more than one *ex-officio* or public account.

46. Public accounts may stand in the names of two or more persons jointly.

47. The limit of Rs. 10,000 for deposits (Rule 7) as well as for calculation of interest (Rule 22), does not apply to public accounts. But no public accounts may have at any time more than Rs. 20,000 at its credit, exclusive of interest for the current year; and no interest will be credited on any sum in excess of Rs. 20,000.

47. A. The restrictions laid down in rules 6 & 9 in regard to the amounts of deposits and withdrawals do not apply to Public accounts.

48. In the form of declaration referred to in rule 11, which every depositor must sign, the words "I declare also that there is no account at any other Anchal Saving Bank in my own (or in the minor's) name" should be scored through, in the case of a public account.

49. No account may be allowed for money,

(i) which is the property of the Government, or

(ii) which has been received for credit of the Government, or

(iii) which has been drawn from the Treasury for expenditure on account of the Government, or

(iv) which is raised by taxation, either local or municipal, or

(v) which is collected or received or held in trust by any public officer or court, in accordance with any law, provided that the money is the property of the Government.

NOTE.—Nothing in these rules prevents the opening of an account for a Judicial deposit, in accordance with a special order passed by a Court of Law in a particular case, directing the investment of the money in the Anchal Savings Bank. Such an account, when admitted, is subject, in every respect, to the rules and limitations which govern ordinary private accounts.

Security Deposit Accounts.

50. The following special conditions govern the opening of security deposit accounts and their transactions:—

(*a*) Government servant, servants of Town Improvement Committees and contractors who are required to deposit security may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposit only.

(*b*) The restrictions laid down in rule 7, in regard to the maximum limits for each separate account and those laid down in rules 6 and 9 in regard to the amounts of deposits and withdrawals, do not apply to security deposits.

(*c*) A person may open a security deposit account either in his own behalf or on behalf of another person. More than one account, however, may not be opened as security for the same person in respect of the same work or contract.

(*d*) A security deposit may be opend in the joint names of the persons undertaking the same work or contract.

(*e*) A person undertaking more than one work or contract at the same time may be allowed a separate account in respect of each.

(*f*) The depositor will be required to sign a declaration, in Form No. H., undertaking not to make any claim on the Savings Bank for the principal of the sum deposited or any interest there on except with the express written sanction of the officer to whom the security is pledged, not to object to the payment by the Bank of the whole or part of the principal or interest to such officer on his claiming it and not to make any claim for interest from the date on which interest has ceased to accrue owing to the payment of the principal to such person or from the date on which such person has sanctioned the re-payment of the deposit.

(*g*) The personal attendance of persons, furnishing security deposits, need not be insisted on for signing the Book of Signatures (rule 13). A specimen signature, duly attested by the head of the Department concerned or by a Magistrate, may be obtained, and filed in the Book of Signatures.

(*h*) The prohibition against the transfer of an account until it has been in existence for three months (rule 28) does not apply to security deposit accounts which may be transferred, on the requisition, accompanied by the pass-books, of the officers to whom the accounts are pledged.

(*i*) In the case of a security account, the personal attendance of the depositor at the Anchal Office of deposit to acknowledge receipt of the amount, when closing the account (rule 30) need not be insisted on. Payment may be made to the depositor by Anchal Hundi *at his cost*, on receipt of the pass-book, duly receipted by him and attested by the Head of the Department or office, to whom the account is pledged.

(*j*) The notice required by rule 24 shall be issued, in the case of security deposits, by the Head of the Department or the officer to whom the deposit is pledged.

(*k*) No interest will accrue on security deposits from the first of the month in which notice of release is served on the

depositor by the officer to whom the account is pledged. A copy of such notice should always be furnished to the Anchal Master concerned.

Miscellaneous.

51. The employees of the Anchal Department, engaged in the receipt of payment of deposits, are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except to officers of the Department engaged in carrying out the provisions of these rules.

52. The Government reserve the right to alter or add to these rules at any time. All alterations and additions will be previously published in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Place.
Date.

To

The Anchal Master,

....................Anchal Office.

Sir,

I wish to open an account in the Anchal Savings Bank attached to your Anchal Office in my own name or on behalf of (name) with a first deposit of Rupees.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

Full name, address
and other particulars.

FORM B.

Anchal office.

Savings Bank.

Account No.................

I hereby declare that the Anchal Savings Bank Rules have been read by/to me and I accept them as binding upon me. I declare also that there is no other account at any other Anchal Savings Bank is my own / in the minor's name and that the deposit is my own property / minor was born on

I further acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Savings Bank Rules.

Anchal
Master's
Initials.

Depositor's Signature.
Address.
Occupation.

FORM C.

Savings Bank Pass-Book.

..................Anchal Office Account No.............

Date.	Anchal Office Stamp.	Amount of each deposit or withdrawal (in words).	Amount.						Balance after each transactions.			Signature of Anchal
			Deposited.			Withdrawn.						
			Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Rs.	ch.	c.	

FORM D.

Book of Signatures.

Date.	No. of Pass-Book.	Full name, address and occupation.	Depositor's Signaturer

FORM E.

Application for withdrawal.

To

The Anchal Office Savings Bank at..........................

I desire to withdraw from my Account No..................the sum of Rupees (in words)...
.................out of my balance Rs...............chs.........c......
Please send the amount by...
a specimen of whose signature appears below.

Dated.....................109 . ...

Signature of Depositor.

Signature of Agent or Messenger.

N. B.—When the Depositor does not attend the Saving Bank personally the name of the Agent or Messenger to whom payment is to be made shall be entered and the Agent or Messenger should sign his name in the space provided above. When the Depositor intends to take the money in person the last sentence of the above requisition should be scored through.

Pay Rupees (in words).......................

Date Stamp.

....

Anchal Master.

I acknowledge receipt of the amount stated above.

....

Signature of the Depositor

Dated 109 . or Agent or Messenger

P. T. O.

Instructions for Depositors.

i. Fill up the blanks yourself before you part with the pass-book.

ii. Examine your pass-book carefully after each transaction.

iii. If you find any mistake or correction, report direct to the Anchal Master.

iv. Take great care of your pass-book.

FORM F.

Receipt for Depositor's Pass-Book.

(To be given to a depositor on every occasion when the pass-book is taken from him and sent to the Anchal Superintendent's Office.)

Received pass-book of S. B. Account No. ....of depositor (Name)..for submission to the Anchal Superintendent's Office. The balance at depositor's credit this day, as entered in the pass-book, is Rupees (in words) ....

Date Stamp

Signature of Anchal Master.

Received back my pass-book of Account No..................... on the..........................109 .

Signature of depositor.

Notice to Depositor.

Examine your pass-book carefully when you receive it back, and if there is any correction, erasure, omission or discrepancy in it, do not ask the Anchal Master for an explanation, but communicate direct *at once* to the Anchal Superintendent.

FORM G.

Place.
Date.

To

THE ANCHAL MASTER.

..................Anchal Office.

Sir,

In $\frac{\text{forwarding}}{\text{presenting}}$ herewith my pass-book No......................of ....A. O., I request that you will be so good as to transfer the account $\frac{\text{in my own}}{\text{in the minor's}}$ name, to..............Anchal Office.

Full name and address.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Signature of Depositor.

FORM H.

Declaration Form of Security Account.

Savings Bank   Local No.

1	Name.	
2	Appointment.	
3	Amount of security.	
4	Date of remittance.	

I hereby undertake not to make any claim on the Savings Bank for the † principal or any interest thereon except with the express written sanction of * (   ) to whom the security is hereby pledged nor to object to the payment by the Bank of the whole or part of the principal or interest to the said officer on his claiming it.

Signature of Depositor.

Countersigned.

Station.   Head of Department/Office.

Date.

Certified that the account has been marked off as security account and its number also distinguished accordingly in all the Registers.

Anchal Office   Anchal Master.

Date.

* Here enter the designation of the Head of the Department or other officer empowered by him.

† In case the security is deposited in instalments, suitable modifications should be made.

FORM I.

Specimen Signature Slip.   Account No....

I hereby declare that the Anchal Savings Bank Rules have been read by/to me and that I accept them as binding upon me.

(I declare that the minor was born on). I further declare that I have no account in $\frac{\text{my own}}{\text{the minor's}}$ name at any other Anchal Savings Bank.

I acknowledge to have received a pass-book.
Dated. 109 .
Witness. Signature of the Depositor or
Name. Guardian of the minor.
Designation.

REVERSE SIDE.

N. B. 1. Paste this slip in the Book of Signatures in the space allotted for Depositor's Signature.

2. The words within brackets and below the line to be struck out when not intended for a minor

LIST OF SAVINGS BANK ANCHAL OFFICES.

1. Nagercoil.
2. Suchindram.
3. Padmanabhapuram.
4. Kuzhithura.
5. Neyattinkara.
6. Chala.
7. Trevandrum.
8. Nedumangad.
9. Attingal.
10. Kottarakara.
11. Punaloor.
12. Shencotta.
13. Quilon.
14. Adur.
15. Padanayarkulangara.
16. Haripad.
17. Mavelikara.
18. Kayankulam.
19. Chenganoor.
20. Thiruvella.
21. Ambalapuzha.
22. Alleppey.
23. Shertalla.
24. Vaikom.
25. Ettumanoor.
26. Kottayam.
27. Changanaserry.
28. Pala.
29. Ponkunnam.
30. Moovattupuzha.
31. Thodupuzha.
32. Perumpavoor.
33. Alwaye.
34. Parur.
35. Peermade.
36. Devikulam.
37. Quilon piravaka.
38. Arukutty.
39. Edapally.
40. Buthapandy.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 701.

As Government offices, whose officers are located far off from Treasuries find it inconvenient to send their Revenue remittance to Treasuries by the existing method, the following

rules are passed to admit of the revenue being remitted to the nearest Treasury, by means of hundis through the Anchal Department:—

Rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis.

(In these rules "Treasury" means "Major and Sub-Treasuries" and "Treasury Officer" means "Major and Sub-Treasury Officer".)

I. PROCEDURE IN THE OFFICE OF ISSUE.

1. Hundies in favour of Government Officers, in payment of money (other than land revenue) due to the Government, are termed "Government revenue remittance hundis". Hundis of this class can only be made payable at a station where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury.

2. When a hundi is presented for issue, it will be the duty of the hundi clerk, or Anchal Master, to see that the ordinary hundi is properly filled in, that it is complete in every respect, and that it is payable only at a station where there is a treasury or a sub-treasury. He should specially see that the coupon of the hundi form contains full particulars showing clearly the object of the remittance. If the object of the remittance is not clearly stated in the coupon, the hundi clerk, or Anchal Master should not accept the hundi, until the omission is rectified and the object clearly stated. The hundi clerk or Anchal Master should give any aid that the remitter may require to fill in the coupon, and shall not demand or accept any gratification in return, on pain of dismissal.

3. Such hundis may contain any fraction of a chackram but not less than one cash. Remittance of amounts including fractions of cash are not allowed. The limit of the amount of a single hundi is the same of any ordinary hundi.

4. A separate hundi form must be used for each class of Government revenue remitted, or in other words, remittances on two or more accounts should not be included in one hundi form.

5. After the hundi has been properly filled in, it should be received and dealt with in the same way as any ordinary hundi. The letter "G" should be written before the number of every Government revenue remittance hundi and this mode of distinguishing Government Revenue remittance hundis should be adopted when the number is entered. Where the remittance is sent by a Government officer the usual commission should be recovered as in the case of other hundi remittance, the commission being charged by the officer to his office contingencies.

6. Every remitter of a Government revenue remittance hundi should be informed that he will not receive the ordinary

hundi acknowledgment signed by the payee but that the usual departmental receipt will be forwarded to him direct by Anchal and that he should address the payee regarding it if he does not receive it in due course. He should also be advised to keep the hundi receipt carefully, until he receives the formal departmental receipt from the payee.

II. Procedure in the Anchal Office of payment.

7. The following rules apply only to Anchal Offices at treasury or sub-treasury stations.

8. All Government revenue remittance hundis received for payment in a day, in favour of different officers, will be paid by a single treasury voucher in favour of the Treasury Officer.

9. All government revenue remittance hundis received for payment, will be entered in detail in the register of hundis received, and if any hundi is not included on the day of its receipt in the list sent to the treasury (*vide* Rule 10) and note should be made in the 1st column of the register, of the date of the list in which it is included. The hundis entered in the list sent each day to the treasury must be grouped together and the total amount they represent, which will agree with the total of the list for that day, will be entered against the group.

10. When the Government revenue remittance hundis are in all respects ready to be handed over to the Anchal peon, a list in triplicate (I. G. R. R. H.) will be made out by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master, the entries in the money column of the list being carefully totalled. No hundi should be included in the list, unless the object of the remittance is entered in the coupon.

11. The Anchal Master should then check the entries in the list with those on the hundis and also check the total of the money column. He will then give the Anchal peon the duplicate list and the hundis and a treasury voucher representing the total value of the hundis as entered at the foot of the list.

12. The amount represented by the treasury voucher will not be charged against the letter of credit but will be paid quite independently of the balances of any letters of credit held by the treasury in favour of the Anchal Office.

13. The Anchal peon will take the list and hundis and the treasury voucher to the Treasury Officer and will receive back from the treasury Officer the hundis without the coupons and acknowledgments. The Anchal peon must be careful to see

that he receives back all the hundis and that they are duly receipted by the Treasury Officer or such other officer as may be authorised to sign hundis on his behalf.

14. The original and triplicate list will be kept with the journal of hundis paid until the next day's account of hundis paid is sent to the Superintendent's Office when the corresponding or triplicate list of Government revenue remittance hundis paid will also be sent, the paid hundis being arranged in order and attached to the list. The original list will then be filled in the Anchal Office. A separate file of original list should be kept with the appropriate journal of hundis paid, so that the dates of the journal and of the file of the Government revenue remittances hundi lists may correspond.

15. Payee of Government revenue remittance hundis should not refuse acceptance of such hundis for want of any information in the coupons. In any case of refusal of a Government revenue remittance hundi the Treasury Officer should be referred to Rule 24 and the hundi again offered for payment.

16. The paid hundis received back from the treasury will be examined by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master in the same way as other ordinary hundis. It will not be necessary to enter in detail Government revenue remittance paid hundis, received back from the treasury, in the journal of hundis paid, since the triplicate list will contain this information. Only the total of the list should be entered in the journal of hundis paid thus :—

"As per Government Revenue remittance
hundi list No. Rs. Chs. C."

17. The amount of the treasury voucher will be entered by the Anchal Office in the cash day book and in the cash account on the receipt side opposite the items "drawn from the treasury" and will be included in the sum entered on the disbursement side under the head "amount of hundis paid," a note being made in the records column that it was a Government revenue remittance hundi. All these entries must be made on the same date.

18. If it should happen that a hundi is received without the object of the remittance being entered in the coupon, the hundi will, as stated in Rule 9, not be included in the day's list. The Anchal Master will retain the hundi in deposit and make a reference to the office of issue, to ascertain the object of the remittance. On the receipt of a reply, he will paste it to the coupon and the reply will be considered as part of the coupon. The hundi will then be included in the next list sent to the treasury

officer. If notwithstanding a reference to the office of issue, object of the hundi cannot be ascertained, the Anchal Master or the office of payment will treat the hundi as refused, and return it, under the usual procedure to the office of issue, noting across the coupon the words "refused as the object of remittance is not stated". Every case in which a hundi is received without the object being entered in the coupon, should be reported by the office of payment to the Anchal Superintendent.

19. On the first of every month, each Anchal Master paying Government revenue remittance hundis will prepare a return (Form 3, G. R. R. H.) of all Government revenue remittance hundis received during the previous month and submit to the Anchal Superintendent's office. The Anchal Superintendent should forward a consolidated return in the same form to the Account Office with his monthly departmental accounts.

III. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE TREASURY.

20. On receipt of the list, hundis and Treasury voucher, the treasury Officer will check and compare the documents. If there is any error, he will return all the documents to the Anchal Office with a note of the errors. When the documents are correct, the Treasury Officer will at once cut off the strip of each hundi containing the coupon, acknowledgment, sign and date the hundis and payee, and return them to the Anchal peon. The Treasury Officer will retain the strip (including the coupon and acknowledgment), the list of hundis (Form 1/G. R. R. H. and the treasury voucher.)

21. The Treasury Officer will be responsible that the total of amounts of the Hundi lists corresponds with the amount of the treasury voucher received from the Anchal Office and be debited to the Anchal Department.

22. The Treasury Officer will, on the same day, adjust the amount of the treasury Voucher by transfer, debiting the amount of the Anchal office and crediting the amounts of the several hundis as shown in the list and on the acknowledgments to the appropriate departments. If the amount of any hundi cannot for any reason, be credited at once in the treasury accounts, the amount should be disposed of according to the standing rules and practice of the Account Department, may be made over in cash to the officer to whom it would have been paid if payment had been made in cash instead of by hundi or if the amount had been sent as cash in an ordinary or registered letter.

23. To each Department, in favour of which hundi or hundis have been received and credited, the Treasury Officer will, on the same day, send an advice list in Form 2/G. R. R. H. together

with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments.

24. No hundi received from the Anchal office may be refused. If the particulars given are not sufficient to enable the Treasury Officer to credit the amount under the proper sub-head of account, he must credit or treat a currency note received, by Post or Anchal, with a letter furnishing only the particulars given in the hundi coupon.

25. As the Anchal peons have other delivery work, they should be immediately attended to and not detained on any account.

IV. Procedure in the offices of the payers of the hundis.

26. On receipt of an advice list (see Rule 23) with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments the usual entries will be made in the prescribed registers, and the prescribed receipts will be sent to the remitters by Anchal, the postage being prepaid by service stamps.

27. The prescribed form of receipt should be sent to each remitter, at the latest on the first open day after the receipt of the advice list from the treasury.

28. If the amount of a hundi is more than is due from the remitter, the excess should be entered as an advance on account of the future dues, or be dealt with in such other way as the rules of the department may prescribe; if the amount is less than is due, it should be credited as a payment in part; if the period on account of which the remittance is made is specified, the amount should be credited on account of that period; and if the period is not specified the remittance should be set off against those dues which have longest outstanding.

29. Hundi remittances on account of the revenue due to Local Bodies, having banking account with treasuries or sub-treasuries may be received by Anchal Offices under the above rules, (for Government dues remittance hundis), when the hundi is payable at the station at which the treasury or sub-treasury, with which the Local Body has a banking account is *situate*.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 3rd March 1913.

P RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

ORIGINAL

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE ANCHAL OFFICE)

List of ordinary hundis sent from...*Anchal office*

to the..*Treasury on*...

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	

Total amount in figures and words.

Date Stamp of Anchal Office

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.

500

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

DUPLICATE.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE TREASURY.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from..*Anchal office to the*.....................................*Treasury on*...

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.

Date stamp of Anchal office.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

TRIPLICATE.

(THIS LIST WILL BE SENT TO THE ANCHAL SUPERINTENDENT.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from...*Anchal office to the* .... *Treasury on*...

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi.			Head or sub-head in the Treasury account to which has been credited	Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.		

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk or Anchal Master.

Date stamp of Anchal Office.

Form 2/G. R. R. H.

Advice list of hundis received in the Treasury on the and credited to the Department on the same date The Coupons and acknowledgments are annexed.

Serial number in Anchal Office list of this date.	Anchal Office of issue.	Remitter's Official designation.	Amount of Hundi.			Head or subhead in the Treasury account to which amount has been credited.	Remark.
			Rs.	ch.	c.		

Total number of hundis

Total amount of hundis in words

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Form 3/G. R. R. H.

Return showing the total No. and value of G. R. R. hundis received during the month of 109 .

Particulars	Total number.	Total value.			Remarks.
		Rs.	ch.	c.	
1. Remaining undisposed at the close of the last month.					
2. Received during the month.					
3. Total.					
4. Paid to treasury.					
5. Treated as refused and returned to offices of issue for repayment to remitters.					
6. Remaining undisposed at the close of the month.					
7. Total of 4, 5 and 6					

NOTE:—The entries in lines 3 and 7 should agree.

Anchal Master.

No. S. R. 752. NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the Notification No. S. R. 701, dated the 5th March 1913, containing the rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis, it is hereby notified that the said Rules will come into force from the 1st Medom 1088 instead of from the 15th Meenam 1088.

(By Order)

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 25th March 1913.

M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

S. R. 2633.

Heads of Departments and offices are hereby informed that the maximum weight of Government Parcels transmitted to stations between Kumili and Devikulam on the High Ranges is restricted to 500 tolas.

Huzur Cutcherry, rivandrum, 14th December 1915.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

SECTION 1.—General.

	Clauses.		Clauses.
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BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.

1. Business hours.

(1) At every post office the hours during which postal business is transacted with the public, and the times at which mails are delivered and closed, are conspicuously notified. The public business hours are fixed with regard to local convenience and all work at the post office window or counter is stopped precisely at the latest hour fixed. In many large towns the business hours extend from early morning to sunset; elsewhere they are generally as follows on days which are not Post Office holidays (*See Clause 2*) —

For references and inquiries ...	From 7 to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.
„ registration ... ... „ insurance ... ... „ posting parcels ... ... „ posting value-payable articles ... „ granting certificate of posting ...	From 7 to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M., unless otherwise notified.
„ issue of money orders ... „ savings bank business ... „ sale and payment of British postal orders	From noon to 4 P. M., unless otherwise notified.
„ issue and payment of telegraphic money orders	At any time at which work is going on in the post office between the hours of 6 A. M., and 6 P. M., or such longer hours as may be notified locally.
„ receiving telegrams for despatch.	At any time when telegraphic money orders may be issued, or during telegraph business hours (*see* Section VI, *Indian Telegraph Guide*).

(2) At combined post and telegraph offices, the receipt of telegraphic money orders for issue and of telegrams for despatch is subject to the following conditions:—

(i) Telegraphic money orders and telegrams, *whether ordinary or express*, are accepted on the understanding that, if the telegraph office of despatch or the telegraph office of destination is closed at the time the telegraphic money order or telegram is accepted, the telegraphic money order or telegram will not be *transmitted by wire* until both the offices are open.

(ii) If, however, the sender of an *express* telegraphic money order or *express* telegram desires its transmission during closed telegraph hours, he must pay an extra fee. This fee will be Rs. 2 if both the telegraph office of despatch and the telegraph office of destination are closed, and Re. 1 if only one of these offices is closed, but if the message has to pass through an intermediate office which itself is closed, an extra fee of one rupee is also payable in respect of that office. It should be understood that the actual transmission of the telegraphic money order or telegram will depend on whether the attention of the intermediate office and the office of destination can be secured. If this is not secured, the transmission of the telegraphic money order or telegram will be delayed, but the extra fee paid in respect of the intermediate office or office destination or both, as the case may be, will be refunded. The working hours of telegraph offices are shown in Section IV of the *Indian Telegraph Guide*.)

Exception.—At places where there is more than one telegraph office, only one will ordinarily be available for use by the public during "closed hours." The other combined offices at such a place will not, during hours when the telegraph branch is closed, ordinarily accept telegraphic money orders or telegrams for despatch even on payment of extra fees, but will exhibit a notice outside the office directing intending remitters of telegraphic money orders to the nearest post office which is open for the purpose and intending senders of telegrams to the nearest open telegraph office or, if there is no open telegraph office, to the nearest telegraph office which is available for the despatch of telegrams on payment of extra fees.

(3) The conditions mentioned in paragraph (2) above apply also to the receipt of inland telegrams at post offices situated at Government Telegraph stations which are authorised to accept such telegrams for despatch.—*See clause 354.*

2.
Post office holidays.

(1) New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday, Christmas Day, and all Sundays are Post office holidays and also telegraph holidays. In addition, six days will be observed in 1913 as Post Office holidays which will be notified in due course.

(2) With the following exceptions, no business is done with the public on Post Office holidays.—

(*i*) Postage stamps and postal stationery are always sold to the public on the day on which the weekly mail for Europe is closed.

(*ii*) Telegraphic money orders (ordinary and express) are paid on every day of the year.

(*iii*) *Express* telegraphic money orders for issue and *express* telegrams for despatch are received on every day of the year subject to the conditions mentioned in clause 1 (2) (ii), and ordinary telegraphic money orders and telegrams are received on Post Office holidays which are not also Telegraph holidays [*See paragraph* (1) *of this clause*].

POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, AND WRAPPERS.

3.
Stamps, etc., sold.

Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Postcards and Wrappers for newspapers and packets for the use of the public are sold in any quantity however small, at all post offices and telegraph offices at any time at which the office is open to the public. Quarter-anna, half-anna, one-anna, and two-anna stamps, half-anna embossed envelopes, and inland postcards are also sold by village postmen.

NOTE.—British penny postage stamps are sold by the Indian Post Office, at the rate of one anna each at stations where there are many Europeans. They cannot be used for the prepayment of postage on articles posted at an Indian post office.

4. Postage stamps.

(1) *Postage Stamps* of the following values are issued by the Post Office :—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna*	$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	8 annas*	5 rupees*
$\frac{1}{2}$ " *†	3 "	12 "	10 " *
1 " *†	4 "	1 rupee*	15 " *
2 annas *	6 " *	2 rupees*	25 " *

(2) *Stamp-booklets,* containing half-anna, one anna, and half-anna together with one-anna postage stamps interleaved with waxed paper so as to preserve the stamps in good condition during all seasons of the year, are sold at all head post offices and town sub-offices, and also at other important offices. The half-anna booklets contain eight pages of four stamps each, or 32 stamps in all ; the one-anna booklets contain four pages of four stamps each, or 16 stamps in all ; and the half anna together with one-anna booklets contain four pages of half-anna stamps, and two pages of one anna stamps, each page containing four stamps, or 24 stamps in all. The booklets are sold for the value of the stamps contained in them without any additional charge on account of the cost of manufacture. The sale price of each of the booklets is thus Re 1, and they may be obtained at that price.

5. Embossed envelopes.

(1) *Embossed envelopes* bearing a half-anna stamp are of three kinds, *viz.* oblong ($4\frac{3}{4}$X$2\frac{3}{4}$ inches), thick square ($4\frac{3}{4}$X$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches) and commercial (6X$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The oblong envelopes are sold at the value of the stamp embossed on them. The prices of the square and of the commercial envelopes are as follows :—

THICK SQUARE.

For		R	a.	p.	For		R	a.	p.
1	...	0	0	9	5	...	0	3	6
2	...	0	1	6	10	...	0	7	0
3	...	0	2	3	15	...	0	10	0
4	...	0	3	0	20	...	0	14	0

COMMERCIAL.

For		R	a.	p.	For		R	a.	p.
1	...	0	0	8	5	...	0	3	0
2		0	1	3	10	...	0	6	0
3	...	0	2	0	15	...	0	9	0
4	...	0	2	6	20	...	0	12	0

It will be observed that it is advantageous to buy the thick square and the commercial envelopes in quantities of 5 or of multiples of this number.

(2) *Registration envelopes* bearing a two and-a-half-anna embossed stamp, to denote the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage, are of two sizes and are sold at the following prices : —

Size $5\frac{1}{4}$×$3\frac{1}{4}$ inches	...	Rs. 0-3-0 each,	or Rs. 3-0-0 per packet of 16.
" 10×$4\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	Rs. 0-3-6	" Rs. 1-12-0 " " " 8.

6 Postcards and wrappers.

(1) *Postcards*, single and reply, are of two kinds, *viz.*, Inland and International postcards. Inland postcards measure $5\frac{1}{2}$X$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and bear a quarter-anna impressed stamp, or, in the case of reply card, a quarter-anna impressed stamp on each half. International single postcards measure $5\frac{1}{2}$X$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and bear a one-anna impressed stamp and the reply cards measure $4\frac{3}{4}$X$3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and bear a one-anna impressed stamp on each half. Postcards, both Inland and International, are sold at the values of the stamps impressed on them.

Inland postcards (single and reply) in sheets can also be obtained on applications to the Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta and Madras, the Postmaster, Rangoon and the Superintendents of Stamps, Bombay and Karachi. They are sold only in

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* Also issued for *official* correspondence with the letters "On H. M. S." or "SERVICE." impressed in black ink. Stamps issued for official correspondence are called *service stamps*.

† May be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of stamp duty in all cases in which one anna adhesive stamps are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act 1899 (II of 1899).

quarter reams of 120 sheets. Each sheet contains 28 postcards in the case of the single cards and 12 cards in that of the reply cards. The face value of the stamp impressed is alone charged for.

NOTE.—A quarter-anna single postcard is also issued for inland *official* correscondence with the words "On Service" printed above the impresed stamp. This card is called a *service postcard.*

(2) *Wrappers* for newspapers and packets are sold at the following prices:—

Bearing half-anna stamp.								*Bearing one-anna stamp.*							
For	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	For	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	For	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*	For	*R.*	*a.*	*p.*
1 , ,	0	0	7	4 , ,	0	2	4	1 , ,	0	1	1	4 , ,	0	4	4
2 , ,	0	1	2	5 , ,	0	2	11	2 , ,	0	2	2	5 , ,	0	5	5
3 , ,	0	1	9	6 , ,	0	3	6	3 , ,	0	3	3	6 , ,	0	6	6

The wrappers can only be used for the transmission of newspapers and packets by either the inland or foreign post, and additional adhesive stamps can be affixed to them when the weight is not covered by the stamp printed upon them.

7.
Service Stamps, etc.

Service stamps and postcards are not sold at post offices; they can be obtained by Government officials at Government treasuries. Service stamps are also sold to the public, by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India, Calcutta, provided that the value of the stamps sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 25 and that an extra charge of two annas in the rupee calculated on the face value, shall be made to cover incidental expenses. These stamps cannot be used for the prepayment of postage on private correspondence (*see* clause 339).

8.
Soldiers and seamen's envelopes.

The envelopes embossed with a nine-pies stamp (surcharged one anna) for the use of soldiers and seamen are not sold at post offices. They can be obtained, for the surcharged value of the stamp, through the Officers Commanding Regiments or His Majesty's Ships, or from other officers specially authorised in this behalf.

9.
Spoilt or defaced stamps.

(1) Postage stamps whether adhesive, (embossed or impressed) which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed or impressed upon them otherwise than by the authority of Government before posting, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, cannot be recognised in payment of postage. The special registration envelopes provided by the Post Office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee and the initial rate of letter postage, cannot be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles (*see* Clause 113).

NOTE.—The perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes is not prohibited.

(2) The using for the payment of postage or postal fees, with intent to cause loss to the Government, of a stamp that has already been used for that or any other purpose, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both

10.
Reply-coupons.

The sender of a letter to any of the countries mentioned below can prepay a reply by enclosing in his letter a reply-coupon in exchange for which the addressee, on presenting it at any post office in the country of destination, will be entitled to receive a postage stamp, or stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½ annas) or the equivalent of that value in the currency of the country concerned. Reply-coupons, at the price of 3 annas each, can be purchased at any head post office or at any important sub or branch post office. Any other sub or branch office at which application is made for reply-coupons will obtain them for the applicant.

The holder of a reply-coupon is entitled, on presenting it at any Indian post office. to receive in exchange for it a postage stamp. or stamps (as may be desired of the value of 2½ annas.)

List of countries referred to above.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
†AUSTRIA.
BELGIUM.
†BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.
BRAZIL.
†BULGARIA.
CHILI.
COLUMBIA (REPUBLIC)
COREA.
COSTA RICA.
CRETE.
CUBA.
DENMARK (including Greenland, Faróe Islands and Iceland).
Danish West Indies.
EGYPT.
FRANCE.
French Colonies :—
Algeria.
Dahomey.
Guadeloupe and Dependencies.
Guiana.
Guiena.
Indo-China.
Ivory-coast.
Madagascar and Dependencies.
Martinique.
Mauritania.
New Caledonia and Dependencies.
Oceania.
Réunion.
Senegal, Haut Senegal and Niger.
Somali Coast.
St. Pierre and Miquelon.
French Establishments in India.
French offices in China.
French offices in Morocco.
†GERMANY.
†German offices in China.
†German offices in Morocco.
German Protectorates :—
†German East Africa.
German South-West Africa.
†Kiaochow or Kiautschou.
†Palaos (or Pelew) Islands.
GREAT BRITAIN.
British Colonies and Possessions :—
Bahamas.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.
British East Africa (including Uganda).
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Cameroons.
Canada.
Ceylon.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Hong Kong and its agencies in China.
Malta.
Jamaica.
Mauritius and Dependencies.
Newfoundland.
New South Wales.
New Zealand (including Cook Islands).
Nigeria, Southern
Papua (British New Guinea),
Queensland.
Rhodesia (Southern.
Samoa).
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Somaliland.
South Africa, Union of (Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal).
South Australia.
Straits Settlements and Labuan.
Tasmania.
Togo.
Trinidad and Tobago.
Victoria.
West Australia.
British Post offices in Morocco.
GREECE.
HAYTI.
HONDURAS (Republic).
†HUNGARY.
ITALY.
Italian Colonies :—
Benadir.
Erithrea.
Libia.
JAPAN (including Formosa and Japanese Saghalien).
Japanese offices in China (including Manchuria)
Caroline Islands.
Marianne (or Ladrone. Islands except Guam)
Marshall Islands.
LIBERIA.
LUXEMBURG.
MEXICO.
NETHERLANDS.
Netherlands Colonies :—
Dutch East Indies.
Dutch Guiana.
NORWAY (including Norwegian office in Spitzburgen).
PANAMA (Republic).
PORTUGAL (including the Azores and Madeira).
PORTUGUESE East Africa.
Portuguese India.
" West Africa (Angolo only.)
ROUMANIA.
SALVADOR.
SERBIA.
SIAM.
SWEDEN.
SWITZERLAND.
TUNIS.
†TURKEY.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
United States Colonies and Possessions.—
Guam (Marianne Islands).
PHILIPINE Islands.
Porto Rico.

GENERAL RULES AS TO POSTING.

11 Services which cannot be claimed

Post Office officials are absolutely forbidden to affix stamps to letters, or other articles brought to the Post Office. They are not bound to give change or to weigh for the public letters or other articles, except registered articles and parcels which are weighed before being accepted.

†Mail communication temporarily suspended.

12. Articles requiring special treatment.

Letters or other articles intended to be registered or insured, articles intended to be sent as "value-payable," or with regard to which "certificates of posting" are required must be presented at the post office at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of any particular mail, if it is intended that they should be forwarded by that mail.

13. Late letters.

(1) At any Post Office authorised to levy a late letter fee, an article of the letter post will be received at the Post Office window after the mail has been closed for despatch by that mail if presented in the prescribed time, and if stamped with both the postage due and the amount of the late fee. In the case of official articles the late fee should be paid by service stamps.

(2) Except in the Presidency towns, where the amount of the late letter fee is locally notified, the late fee is ordinarily half an anna for unregistered articles other than parcels, and two annas for registered articles of the letter mail, and, unless the Postmaster-General otherwise directs, the "prescribed time" extends to within 15 minutes of the actual despatch of the mail.

14. Train letter-boxes.

(1) Letters, postcards, and small packets may be posted in the letter-boxes provided in the Post Office mail vans attached to trains subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) No article may be posted in a train letter-box at the railway stations in the Presidency towns of Calcutta (including Howrah), Bombay, Madras.

(*b*) At other railway stations, (1) if there is a letter-box on the platform, an article posted in the train letter-box must bear an *extra* half anna postage stamp by way of late letter fee; (2) if there is no letter-box on the platform, but if there is one within a mile of the railway station, the extra fee is leviable only on articles posted in the train letter-box between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.; and (3) if there is no letter-box on the platform or within a mile of the railway station, articles may be posted in the train letter-box without the extra fee.

(*c*) In cases in which the extra fee is payable under paragraph (*b*), the postage also must be fully prepaid.

(*d*) Inland articles may not be posted in the postal special trains carrying the inward foreign mails, but articles addressed to foreign countries may be posted in a special train conveying outward foreign mails.

(2) Articles posted in a train letter-box which do not fulfil the above conditions are liable to be detained.

15. Posting in letter-boxes.

When letter-boxes are marked "For letters only," nothing except letters and postcards should be posted in them. If other articles are posted in them, they are liable to delay in being forwarded.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.

16. Object of certificates.

The object in granting certificates of posting is to afford the public an assurance that letters and other articles entrusted to servants and messengers for posting have actually been posted.

17. Manner of obtaining.

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the Post Office subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) the certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to an officer on duty at the Post office along with the articles to be posted, during the hours fixed for the grant of such certificates ;

(*b*) the certificate must contain an exact copy of the addresses on the articles, to which it relates, and must have a postage stamp, or stamps affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

(i) In the case of unregistered letters, postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers,) and pattern packets, posted by the same person at one time.	¼ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number.
(ii) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable, and value-payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time.	¼ anna for every six articles of either, or both, of these classes, or for any less number.

(2) There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (i) and (ii), headed with the words "Certificate of posting" and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written *in words* at the foot of the document. Not more than six articles should be entered in a single certificate and each certificate should be presented along with the articles entered in it.

(3) The officer on duty will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and, if the latter be correct, will obliterate the postage stamps and impress the date-stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

NOTE.—Printed forms of certificate of posting are obtainable at all post offices free of charge, and the use of these forms is recommended. Books containing 50 forms are also procurable at all principal post offices at a cost of half-an-anna per book.

RECALL OF ARTICLES POSTED.

18. Recall of articles posted.

(1) Inland letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign registered articles of the letter mail and foreign registered parcels which have not been despatched from India may be recalled when in course of transmission by post, without reference to the consent of the addressee, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) No such postal article, as aforesaid shall be re-delivered to the sender except under the orders of—

(i) the chief postal authority in a postal circle ;
(ii) the Director-General ;
(iii) the Local Government ; or
(IV) the Governor-General in Council.

(*b*) A fee of one rupee shall be paid in respect of each postal article for the re-delivery of which to the sender an application is made.

(*c*) An application for the re-delivery to the sender of a postal article may be presented in writing to any of the authorities aforesaid, either direct or through any officer in charge of a post office.

(*d*) An application shall be received only from the sender of the postal article, or from some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(*e*) Every application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why re-delivery is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the authority to which the application is presented, or, where such authority is a Local Government or the Governor-General in Council, by a Secretary to the Local Government or the Government of India, as the case may be.

(*f*) Upon receiving such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, the officer in charge of the post office shall immediately send the same to the chief postal authority in the postal circle in which he is serving.

(*g*) If the postal article, of which re-delivery is sought, is in his possession, the said officer shall, instead of forwarding it to the addressee keep it in deposit, and send the application to the said authority.

(*h*) If the postal article is not in his possession, the said officer shall require the officer in charge of the post office of address in the case of an inland postal article, and of the office of foreign exchange in the case of a foreign registered postal article, to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission shall be borne by the applicant.

(*i*) When the application reaches such an authority as is named in condition (*a*) that authority may order the re-delivery to the sender of the postal article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise the postal article shall be sent at once to its address.

(*j*) A letter or postcard in course of transmission by post shall not be re-delivered to any one but the sender, or some person authorised in this behalf by the sender in writing.

(2) These rules apply to all letters and articles, official as well as non-official. But in the case of official letters and articles no fee is taken, the cost whereof would be debited as public expenditure.

DELIVERY.

19. "Delivery" defined. The delivery of a postal article at the house or office of the addressee, or to the addressee or his servant or agent or other person considered to be authorised to receive the article according to the usual manner of delivering postal articles to the addressee is deemed to be delivery to the addressee under the Post office Act.

20. Delivery of insured and V. P. articles. Articles insured for more than Rs. 250 and value-payable registered articles on which the sum to be recovered exceeds Rs. 25, are delivered only at the post office window.

21. Duties of postmen. Postmen are forbidden to deliver any article on which any sum of money is due to the Post Office, whether on account of postage, Customs duty, or on any other account, without receiving immediate payment of the amount due, or to deliver any registered or insured letter or parcel without obtaining the signature of the addressee on the receipt and acknowledgment. Postmen are also forbidden to deviate from their prescribed beats, and cannot therefore be required to call again to receive payment of sums due. They are not bound to give change.

22. Refusal of articles. The addressee of an article is not bound to pay the amount due on it to the Post Office if he forthwith returns it to the postman unopened. In this case he should write the word "Refused" across the cover.

23. Acceptance of articles. When a person takes delivery of an article on which any sum is due to the Post Office, he must pay the amount marked upon it. Any complaint of overcharge should be made to the postmaster of the office of delivery, to whom the article should be taken before being opened.

24. Remedy of post office for recovery of charges due. If a person, after taking delivery of an article on which any postage or other sum or Customs duty is payable, refuses to pay the amount marked as due, it will be recovered from him in the same way as a fine imposed under the Post Office Act, and the Post Office has further the power of withholding from him, until such charge be paid or recovered, any article addressed to him not being on His Majesty's Service.

25. Articles maliciously sent unpaid. If the Postmaster-General is satisfied that any article has been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, he may remit the amount of postage charged upon it.

26. Articles addressed indefinitely or fictitiously. (1) No article will be delivered by the Post Office, unless it bears a definite address. Articles addressed in a general way, *i. e.*, addressed to a class of persons in contradistinction to a particular person or firm, are regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of some definite person or firm, or unless the address specifies some definite place for delivery, such as a particular house, or a particular post-box, or a particular No. in a street. Articles addressed to initials or to clearly fictitious names, even though the address specifies a definite place for delivery are regarded as not bearing a definite address unless they are to the care of a particular person or firm. Articles directed in a general way or to initials or clearly fictitious names will not be delivered if addressed merely to a post office or "Post-Restante," or to the care of a postmaster.

(2) The following are examples of definite and indefinite addresses:—

Definite and therefore *deliverable.*

(a) The Resident, May Lodge, Simla.
(b) The Occupant, No. 10, Park Street, Calcultta.
(c) The President of the Officers' Mess, Muttra.
(This would be a definite address as there is only one Officers' Mess at Muttra.
(d) A. B., c/o the Bank of Bengal, Lahore.
( ) Shareholder, c/o Messrs. Brown & Smith No. 1, Clive Street, Calcultta..
(f) E.-97, Pioneer Press, Allahabad.

Indefinite and therefore *undeliverable.*

(a) The European Residents, Simla.
(b) The Non-Commissioned Officers. Peshawar.
(c) The President of the Officers, Mess, Rawalpindi.
(This address would be indefinite as Rawalpindi has several Officers' Messes.)
(d) B. C., No. 10, Park Street, Calcultta.
(e) A. B., Post Office, Lahore.
(f) Investor, No. 2, Meadows Street, Bombay.

(3) Parcels or other articles tendered at a post office for transmission under the Registration, Insurance, or Value-payable systems, as also Money Orders, will not be accepted unless they are definitely addressed to a particular person or firm.

27.
Regimental correspondence.

Articles addressed to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of British Regiments, and to the Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of Indian Regiments, will be delivered to an orderly or other fit person, deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive them. Articles, however, on which postage is due will not be delivered unless the postage be first paid. (*But* see clause 31.)

28.
Window Delivery.

(1) Except at the three Presidency towns of Calcultta, Bombay and Madras and at Rangoon, any person residing within the ordinary delivery beat of the postmen can have all letters and other postal articles received to his address delivered to him regularly, during business hours, at the window of a post office, free of any charge on this account, provided that the articles are taken over loose and that the addressee makes a written application to the post office asking that his letters and other articles may be retained in the post office till called for, instead of being sent out in the ordinary course by the postmen.

(2) Any person residing within the ordinary delivery beat of the postmen may also, on application, obtain delivery, during business hours, from the window of a post office, *in a locked bag*, of all *fully prepaid unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, and packets* that may be received to his address, provided that the bag is furnished with a lock and duplicate keys and is supplied at the applicant's own expense, and provided also that the applicant pays to the post office in advance a fee, calculated as follows for a window delivery ticket which will entitle him to the service at any post office. The fee will be at the rate of one rupee a month for the number of months from the month of issue of the ticket to the following March, both inclusive. Thus, the fee for a ticket issued on any date in April will be Rs. 12, while that for a ticket issued on any date in December will be Rs. 4. The ticket which will also entitle the holder to use his bag for the conveyance to the post office of articles to be posted will be personal to the holder, that is to say, it will not be transferable from one holder to another; and it will remain in force up to the 31st March following the date of issue, but may at the end of that period be renewed up to the 31st March of the next year on payment of a fee of rupees twelve in advance. No refunds will be allowed.

NOTE 1.—The special conditions under which a person may obtain delivery of articles to his address from the window of the post office in the three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and in Rangoon may be ascertained, on application, from the postmasters. An application list of post-box holders is given at the end of this book.

NOTE 2.—Registered and insured articles will be delivered to *messengers* and money orders paid to them only on the conditions laid down in clause 30. Value-payable articles will be delivered only in accordance with the provisions of clause 137.

29.
Delivery of articles to messengers sent from places not served daily by postmen.

(1) Any person, residing at a place which is not served *daily* by the postmen, who sends his own messenger regularly to the post office to take delivery of correspondence received to his address or to the address of members of his family can have his letters and other unregistered articles delivered to the messengers, who must pay the postage due on the unpaid articles, unless the addressee deposits money in advance to pay the postage, in which case an account will be kept with him and adjusted at regular intervals.

(2) Registered and insured articles will be delivered and money orders paid to the messenger only on the conditions laid down in clause 30. Value-payable articles will be delivered only in accordance with the provisions of clause 137.

(3) The Post Office will, if desired, provide, at the addressee's expense, a bag furnished with a lock, in which all articles, cash, receipts, acknowledgments, notices and coupons to be conveyed by the messenger will be placed by the post office together with a memo, of the contents. One key of the bag will be kept by the postmaster and the other by the addressee. The same bag may be used for the conveyance by the messenger to the post office of articles to be posted. No fee will be charged for this bag.

30.
Delivery of registered articles, etc., to messengers.

(1) If the addressee specially authorises the postmaster to do so in writing (in the following form), the postmaster will also deliver to the messenger all registered and insured articles and pay him the value of all money orders (*see* clause 261) which may arrive for the addressee or his family: provided that no value-payable articles will be delivered otherwise than as prescribed in clause 137.

"I authorise the postmaster of—to deliver registered and insured articles and parcels, and pay money orders to my messenger named—, and on the postmaster delivering such articles and paying such money orders to the messenger, and obtaining the latter's receipt. I free the Post Office from all responsibility in respect of such articles and money orders."

(2) If the addressee does not authorise his messenger to sign, on his behalf, the receipts and acknowledgments in the case of registered and insured articles and notices with acknowledgments and coupons, in the case of money orders (*see* clause 262) will be handed under receipt to the messenger for delivery to the addressee. When the receipts and acknowledgments are returned to the post office duly signed, and the notices endorsed with receipts of payment, the articles and the amounts of the money orders will be made over to the messenger.

(3) It is not necessary that the authority granted to the postmaster should apply to all classes of articles: it may be restricted to uninsured registered articles, in which case insured articles will be delivered, and money orders paid only on the return of the receipts, acknowledgments and notices signed by the addressee.

31.
Accounts with planters, etc.

In the case of planters and others living at a distance from the post office, regiments, officials, and mercantile firms, who are in the habit of receiving unpaid correspondence, the post office will arrange, if desired, for the delivery of articles to their messengers or orderlies or at their offices without requiring a daily settlement of its claim for the postage due on their unpaid articles, provided that a sufficient sum to pay the postage is deposited in advance by the addressees. In such cases the post office will keep an account with each addressee, adjusting the account at regular intervals, and giving the addressee due notice when the amount deposited by him in advance to cover postage is nearly expended.

TREATMENT OF UNDELIVERABLE ARTICLES.

32.
Period of detention of undeliverable articles in post offices.

The following rules govern the treatment of undeliverable articles in post offices:—

(*a*) Articles, the addressees of which are so illegible or incomplete as to render delivery impossible, are sent at once to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

(*b*) Articles, the addressees of which are not known or have left the station of address without intimating their fresh address to the post office, are ordinarily kept in deposit in the head, sub, or branch post office to which they are addressed, for a period of seven days after all enquiries to find the addressee have proved unsuccessful. Insured articles are then returned to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders, while other articles are forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal. If an article has been re-directed to the post office at which it is found to be undeliverable, it is not kept in deposit, after it has been ascertained that the addressee cannot be found.

(*c*) Undelivered telegrams, which are in course of transmission by post, are kept in the post office to which they are addressed for a period of three days from the date on which they reach that office, and are then returned to the telegraph office by which they were posted.

(*d*) An undelivered postal article, of which the addressee—

(i) has refused or omitted to take delivery after due notice has been given to him by the post office,

(ii) is known to have gone away from India without leaving instructions at the post office as to the re-direction of his correspondence, or

(iii) is dead, and there is no person to whom the article could properly be delivered,

is not detained in the post office to which it is addressed, but is sent at once to the Dead Letter Office, with the following exceptions :—

(1) Refused unregistered articles which bear *clearly* on the outside the name and address of the sender are returned at once by *head offices* direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

(2) Unclaimed and refused insured articles and refused uninsured registered articles (including V. P. articles) are returned at once direct to the offices of posting for delivery to the senders.

If the senders of articles so returned to the office of posting cannot be found, the articles are then sent to the Dead Letter Office.

33\. Disposal of articles sent to the Dead Letter Office.

(1) In the Dead Letter Office, further endeavours are made to find the addressees of articles other than refused articles or articles addressed to deceased persons. If the addressees cannot be found, those articles which bear the name of the sender on the cover are returned to the office of posting for delivery to the sender. Those which do not bear the name of the sender on the cover are opened, for the purpose of ascertaining the name and address of the sender; if the necessary information is found, the articles are returned to the sender; if it cannot be found, they are disposed of in the Dead Letter Office after being detained for a certain fixed period.

(2) Refused articles and articles addressed to deceased persons are treated in the Dead Letter Office, in the same manner as articles the addressees of which cannot be found.

34\. Sender to pay postage, etc.

The sender is bound to pay any postage or other sum due on an undelivered or refused article returned to him by the Post Office. In the case of refusal to pay the amount due, the Post Office has the remedy described in clause 24.

POSTE RESTANTE.

35\. Poste Restante articles.

All articles superscribed "To be kept till called for" "To await arrival," or in any similar way, and also articles addressed "Post Office" are held to fall under the head "Poste Restante."

36\. Treatment.

An article of the Poste Restante is kept in the post office to which it is addressed—

( ) for a period of four months from the date on which it reaches that post office in the case of the undermentioned towns and some other sea-ports—

Bombay,	Chittagong,	Madras,
Calcutta,	Karachi,	Rangoon;

(ii) for a period of one month in all other cases.

Exception.—As soon as it is ascertained that the payee of a telegraphic money order addressed "Post Office" cannot be found, a reference is made to the office of issue, and the telegraphic money order if still undeliverable, is then re-issued without delay by telegraph, free of any further charge, for payment to the remitter.

37\. Responsibility of Post Office.

In cases in which articles are superscribed "To await arrival," or "To be kept till called for," and the address gives no further indications of the intention of the sender, the responsibility of the Post Office is limited to retaining such articles in deposit for the prescribed period.

NOTES FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION.

38\. Restrictions and limitations.

Whenever restrictions or limitations exist as regards any particular class of work in any post office, such restrictions or limitations are mentioned in foot-notes in the list of post offices at the end of this book.

39\. Legal responsibility of Post Office.

The Indian Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in the case of (1) loss, misdelivery or delay of, or damage to, any postal article in course of transmission by post. and (2) wrong-payment or delay in payment by foreign postal administration of money orders issued in India. In the case money order paid in India and the under letters and parcels the extent of the liability or the India Post Office will be found in the rules regarding these classes of business.

Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, and articles of gold or silver may only be sent, by the Inland post, insured. They may not be sent at all by the Foreign letter post, but may be sent by the Foreign parcel post. Currency notes or any portion thereof may only be sent insured. By sending articles of value in unregistered letters or unregistered parcels, the senders not only run the risk of losing their property but also expose to temptation every person through whose hands the articles pass.

40.
Posting of coin, etc.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods. The expression "Currency Notes" does not include defaced notes (*i. e.* notes from which the signature has been cut off after cancellation), remitted on behalf of the Currency Department.

41.
Packing.

(1) Every letter, packet, or parcel has to be stamped with the date-stamps of at least two post offices, and is liable to a great deal of pressure and friction in the mail bags and during transit. All articles, therefore, which are likely to suffer from stamping or pressure should be packed in strong covers. The Post Office cannot take any special precautions to secure the safety of fragile articles. When wax-cloth is used for the protection of a parcel, packet, or letter, it should be used as an *inside* cover, or there should at least be sufficient strong paper securely fastened outside the wax-cloth to receive the impression of the Post Office date-stamps, and any postage stamps which have to be affixed to the article.

(2) Special rules regarding the packing of particular classes of articles are given in the clauses of the *Guide* relating to insured articles and book and pattern packets, under the Inland post, and in the clauses relating to printed papers, samples, and insured parcels, under the Foreign post. These rules are absolute rules, for the breach of which a penalty is prescribed in each case.

NOTE.—Paper used as wrappers for packets of printed matter intended for the Foreign post should be specially strong and tough. As an additional precaution against the tearing of paper wrappers, it is recommended that thick magazines or pamphlets which are folded for the post be tied with string or tape before the wrapper is applied.

42.
Sealing.

The public are advised not to use sealing-wax for seals outside unregistered letters and packets, except when such seals are necessary for the protection of the articles to which they are applied. When sealing-wax is used for seals outside letters and packets, a piece of tissue or other thin paper should be laid on the wax before the seal is applied, as otherwise both the articles themselves and those with which they come in contact in transit are liable to injury from the sealing-wax adhering to other articles. The precaution recommended is specially necessary in the case of articles for the United Kingdom and foreign countries, which have for several days to pass through very hot climates.

43.
Addition of sender's address.

Every article should bear on the lower left-hand corner the name and address of the sender, in order that the Post Office may be able, in case of non-delivery, to return it unopened and without delay. This is specially desirable in the case of registered articles (whether letters or parcels) and unregistered parcels. A large number of undelivered articles are destroyed every year at the various Dead Letter Offices, because they contain no clue, outside or inside, to the whereabouts of the senders, and it is suggested that in the case of photographs sent by packet post, the name and address of the sender should always be written on the back of the photograph.

44\. Intimation of address to correspondents abroad.

The public are advised, when furnishing their address to their correspondents abroad, to mention the name of the Province in India in which they reside.

45\. Advantage of prepayment of postage.

(1) It is the accepted policy of the Indian Post Office to forward by the earliest mails, and to deliver, as expeditiously as possible, all letters on which the postage has been fully prepaid. Articles on which the postage has not been prepaid, or has not been fully prepaid, represent money that has to be realised by the Post Office, and are therefore forwarded and delivered under special arrangements, which necessarily involve delay.

(2) With respect to prepayment of correspondence addressed to foreign countries, the attention of the public is invited to the importance of prepaying postage in full especially on newspapers and packets, as insufficient prepayment besides involving delay, renders these articles liable to refusal by the addressees.

46\. Complaints against Post Office.

(1) Letters containing complaints against the Post Office may be transmitted by the Inland post free of postage, provided that they are addressed to a postmaster or other officer of the Post Office, and provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature of the complainant, that they are complaints against the Post Office.

NOTE.—A person wishing to register a letter containing a complaint against the Post Office must comply with the ordinary registration rules, which require that the postage as well as the registration fee, should be prepaid. Also, if a certificate of posting is required in respect of a letter containing a complaint against the Post Office, the prescribed fee for such a certificate must be prepaid.

(2) Complaints should, in the first instance, be addressed to the postmaster of the office concerned unless the matter complained of is of sufficient importance to call for an independent investigation. If the complainant is not satisfied with the action taken by the postmaster or, for other reasons, desires an independent investigation, he should address the Superintendent *of post offices or the Postmaster-General concerned (*see* page 457 of the *Post Office Guide*). Complaints on matters of special importance should always be addressed direct to the Postmaster-General.

* The address of the the Superintendent of post offices can always be ascertained from the nearest post office. A complaint if addressed in the following manner will be duly delivered.

> Complaint against the Post Office.
>
> The Superintendent of Post Offices.
>
> LOCAL.
>
> *Signature of complainant.*

NOTE.—*See* Clause 140 regarding complaints concerning value-payable articles.

(3) Complaints made by the senders of registered, insured, or value-payable articles or by the remitters of money orders should be accompanied by copies of the receipts granted by the Post Office, and complaints from the senders of

unregistered articles of the loss of the articles should furnish such information as may be available to establish the actual posting of, the articles such as (i) the date and hour of posting, (ii) the locality of the letter-box in which posted. (iii) the full address on the article, and (iv) the person by whom posted. In a large proportion of complaints it is found that articles entrusted to messengers or servants are never posted, or are not posted at the time believed or that the posting is uncertain.

(4) In all cases of loss of the contents of an article, the cover or wrapper should accompany the complaint and a full description of the missing contents should be given: if the missing contents are currency notes, the serial letters and numbers and general numbers of the notes should be given.

(5) Complaints of delay in the delivery of articles should be accompanied by the original covers or wrappers. In a complaint regarding the Savings Bank, the number of the *account* should always be given.

(6) Complaints of overcharge on articles, the delivery of which has been accepted, should be addressed to the postmaster of the office of delivery to whom the article should be taken or sent before it is opened.

(7) Complaints regarding the wrong payment or non-payment of a money order cannot be attended to unless preferred within twelve months of the date of issue of the money order. Other complaints cannot be attended to unless preferred within six months of the date of the occurrence to which they relate; or, if they include claims for compensation for loss or damage to postal articles, within the time mentioned in CLAUSES 111 (*a*). (*b*), 126 (*d*) 204 and 212 (*d*).

NOTE.—Applications for the refund of telegraphic charges on telegraphic money orders must be sent direct to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, within two months from the date on which the telegraphic money order was issued.

47. Complaints on telegraph matters.

(1) Letters containing complaints on telegraph matters may be transmitted by Inland Post, free of charge, provided that they are addressed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*, or to a telegraph master, or other Telegraph officer, and provided that it is certified on the cover, with the full signature of the complainant that they are complaints on telegraph matters. Letters relating to *refunds* of telegram charges, but which do not involve complaints against the telegraph service must be paid for in postage stamps.

(2) Complaints relating to telegrams received or despatched should be addressed to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Traffic Branch, Calcutta.* Complaints against any Telegraph official or on telegraph matters in general should, in the first instance, be addressed to the officer in charge of the telegraph office concerned, unless the matter complained of is of sufficient importance to call for an independent investigation. If the complainant is not satisfied with the action taken by that officer, or for other reasons desires an independent investigation, he should address the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch. Complaints on matters of special importance should be addressed to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs at Calcutta, the address of the Post-master-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, can always be ascertained from the nearest telegraph office.

(3) Complaints made to the *Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta*, regarding telegrams should be accompained by documentary evidences, namely :—

(*a*) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination, or from the addressee ;

(*b*) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the addressee.

(4) Claims for refund of telegram charges, but which involve no complaint against the telegraph service should be addressed to the *Deputy Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta*, and should be accompanied by documentary evidence namely:—

(*a*) in case of an unused reply telegram form by the reply telegram form, delivered to the addressee;

(*b*) in case of Paid Service Advices, by the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the telegraph office of delivery ; and

(c) in case of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender, or stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun, by the receipt granted for the telegram.

If a claim for refund involves a complaint against the telegraph service it should be addressed to the *Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch Calcutta.*

5) Complaints and claims for refund regarding Inland telegrams cannot be attended to unless preferred within two months of the date of the telegram, and regarding Foreign telegrams within five months of the date of the telegram.

SECTION II.—INLAND POST.

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INTRODUCTORY.

48. Definition of "Inland Post".

Subject to such exceptions as may be notified by the Government of India, the term, "Inland Post" means the post maintained by the Government of India, either by land or by sea—

(1) between any places in British India;

(2) between any places in British India and places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian post offices; and

(3) between any places beyond the limits of British India at which there are Indian post offices.

Exceptions.—Union rates of postage* apply to private (un-official) correspondence (*i. e.*, letters, postcards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets) posted in British India for the places noted on the margin or posted at the Indian post offices at those places for any other of those places or for any place in British India.

Abadan	Henjam.
Ahwaz	Jask.
Bandarabas.	Linga.
Bashire	Mohammerah.
Chahbar.	

* By "union rates of postage" are meant the rates given in Section III which are applicable to countries other than (*a*) those mentioned in CLAUSE 155 (1) and (*b*) Ceylon and portuguese India.

NOTE.—*Parcels* addressed *to* the Indian post offices at Bandarabas, Bushire Jask, Linga, and Mohammerah *may, at the option of the sender, be posted at the Indian *inland* rates or at the *foreign* rates given in the Foreign Post Directory under the head Persia.

49. Definition of "Postal articles."

The term "Postal Articles" is used to describe, for the purposes of the Inland post, the following six classes, for each of which a distinctive rate of postage is prescribed :—

Letters	"Blind Literature" Packets.
Postcards.	Registered newspapers.
Book and pattern packets.	Parcels.

LETTERS.

50. Postage.

The rates of postage on letters are as follows :—

For a letter not exceeding one tola in weight	Half an anna
For a letter exceeding one tola but not exceeding ten tolas in weight	One anna.
For every additional ten tolas or part of that weight ...	One anna.

51. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters.

(1) A letter posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently prepaid is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

(2) Unpaid letters, with or without covers, must be securely closed by the senders, and any such letter posted without having been securely closed will be forwarded to the Dead letter Office to be destroyed forthwith.

Note.—See exception 2 below CLAUSE 337 (*a*)

*Service to this place temporarily suspended.

POST CARDS.

52.
Description.

(1) Single and reply postcards for transmission, by the Inland post are issued by the Post Office for the use of the public. A single postcard has a stamp of the value of a ¼ anna impressed on it; a double, or reply, postcard has a stamp of the value of a ¼ anna impressed on each portion. The first portion of a double postcard is intended to contain the sender's communication; the second, or reply, portion is intended to contain the addressee's answer, and, when detached and posted by the latter, will be entitled to free transmission to destination.

(2) Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be transmitted by post as postcards: provided that the postage is prepaid in full by means of adhesive postage stamps affixed to them; that, as regards size, they are not more than 5½ by 3½ inches or less than 4¾ by 3 inches; and that, as regards substance, they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office.

NOTE:—See exception 1 below clause 337 (*a*).

53.
Special rules.

(1) All *reply* postcards of private manufacture must display the title, "Postcard" on the address-side, but this title is not obligatory for *single* cards of private manufacture. Reply halves of reply-paid cards must bear the words "Postcard" and "Reply". Whatever is printed on the address-side of the inland or international official postcards issued by the Post Office is also permissible on the address-side of cards of private manufacture.

A postcard must not be folded, cut, or otherwise altered, except that the impressed postage stamp (if any) may be perforated with initials; nor may a postcard be enclosed in a cover of any kind.

The right-hand half of the address-side of a postcard is in all cases reserved for the address of the recipient, for the postage stamp necessary for prepayment which should, so far as possible, be affixed in the upper right-hand corner, and for the postal directions "Registered" and "Acknowledgment due," but the left-hand half of the address-side, as well as the back, may be used by the sender for the purpose of a written communication or may be otherwise disposed of, subject to the restrictions mentioned in sub-clause (2) of this clause.

NOTE 1.—Although the vertical line drawn on the address-side of the inland postcards issued by the Post Office, bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George V on the impressed stamp does not divide that side into two *equal* parts, the divisions so made should be taken to represent the "right-hand half of the address-side" and the "left-hand half of the address-side" for the purpose of this rule.

NOTE 2.—A small space marked off by fine lines or minute dots to indicate the place where the postage stamp should be affixed is allowed on the upper right-hand corner of the address-side of postcards.

(2) Nothing may be attached to a postcard except—

(*a*) stamps in payment of postage or stamp duty;

(*b*) a gummed label (not to exceed 2 inches in length and ¾ inch in width), bearing the name and address of the person to whom the card is sent;

(*c*) a similar label, bearing the name and address of the sender of the card; and

(*d*) engravings, illustrations, drawings, and photographs on very thin paper and completely adherent to the card.

Stamps in payment of stamp duty may be affixed only to the back of the postcard. The articles specified in paragraphs (*c*) and (*d*) may be affixed either to the back or the left-hand half of the address-side.

(3) The reply halves of reply-paid cards cannot be registered by the original senders of such cards.

(4) The sender of a reply postcard is recommended to indicate his name and address on the address side of the reply-half. The reply postcard should be folded so that the portion bearing the addressee's name shall be outside.

54. Penalty for breach of conditions.

Should a postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply postcard be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses be infringed the postcard will be treated as a letter and the amount of postage prepaid on a single postcard or on the first half only of a reply postcard will be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery. If an inland postcard be addressed to a country served by the foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 158.

NOTE.—See exception 1 below clause 337 (*a*)

BOOK PACKETS.

55. Postage.

The rate of postage on book packets is half an anna per ten tolas. Fractions of 10 tolas are reckoned as 10 tolas.

56. Unpaid and insufficiently paid book packets.

A book packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with double postage ; an insufficiently prepaid book packet is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

57. Contents.

(1) A book packet may contain any of the following articles:—

(*a*) Newspapers and publications of all kinds; books, whether blank or printed; engravings; photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music, and proof sheets with or without the manuscripts relating thereto; blank paper, parchment, or card-board, and, generally, anything on paper, parchment or card-board which is printed, engraved, lithographed, or papyrographed, or produced by any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the type-writer;

Provided that no card bearing the heading "Postcard" shall be allowed to be transmitted open by post as a book packet ;

(*b*) business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills-of-lading, invoices, accounts, proposals and policies of assurance, powers of-attorney, licenses, statistical returns submitted by or to public officers in their official capacities and manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music not being of the nature of personal correspondence;

(*c*) written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose;

(*d*) documents wholly or partly printed in imitation of typewriting, or reproduced from a manuscript or type-written original by any mechanical process of polygraphy such as chromography, mimeography, provided that (i) they are handed in at the post office counter or window (ii) special attention of the counter or window clerk is drawn to the fact that they are documents of the kind mentioned in this sub-clause and (iii) at least 20 precisely identical copies are posted at the same time.

(e) circulars i. e. printed notices and printed letters, provided they contain nothing in writing except (i) corrections of press errors, (ii) the date of despatch and the name and address and description of the sender and the name of the addressee, and (iii) the place, date and hour, when the circular is a notice of meeting or appointment and in the case of a notice of meeting the objects of the meeting.

NOTE—By "printing" is meant any species of type-printing easy to recognise, lithography, hand-stamping or any mechanical process ordinarily used to produce a number of identical copies of written matter, and easy to recognise. "Writing" includes type-writing and any mechanical or other process ordinarily used to produce a single document.

(2) With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, etc, and with any of the articles mentioned in sub-clause (a) may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily appertains to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case or a photograph-book, and card-plates in the case of visiting cards.

(3) Manuscript for the press shall not be reckoned as having the character of personal correspondence within the meaning of sub-clause (b) and may be sent as a book-packet.

58. Communication of nature of letter not allowed.

No communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed with, or written upon, the contents of a book packet provided that nothing in this clause shall be held to prohibit inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given, or to prohibit purely complimentary greetings from being entered, in writing or otherwise, on Christmas, New Year and Birthday cards and similar articles.

59. "Paper-money" not allowed.

A book packet may not contain "paper-money," which for the purposes of this clause includes unobliterated postage or other stamps, currency notes, hundies, cheques, bank-notes bankpost bills, bills-of-exchange, and all orders or authorities for the payment of money.

Explanation.—This clause does not apply to a book packet containing a stamped and addressed envelope, postcard, or wrapper, forwarded by the sender of the packet in order that such envelope, card, or wrapper may be returned through the post to the sender or send to some other person designated by him.

60. Size.

The dimensions of a book packet, which may be of any shape, must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. When, however, the packet is in the form of a roll, the length must not exceed thirty inches: provided that, if the length exceeds twenty-four inches (two feet), the diameter must not exceed four inches.

61. Packing.

A book packet must be posted without a cover, or in an unfastened envelope, or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal or tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. A packet posted without a cover may not be fastened or otherwise treated so as to prevent easy examination.

62. Penality for breach of conditions.

If a book packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules or to be in excess of the prescribed size, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules it will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less* Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

* Provided the lower rate is admissible (*see clause 76*).

63.
Liability to detention.

In cases where the transmission or delivery of letters would be delayed were the whole mail indiscriminately dealt with, book packets (other than newspapers, may be kept back in the office of posting for a period, not exceeding one day, and in the office of delivery till the next delivery.

PATTERN PACKETS.

64.
Postage.

The rate of postage on pattern packets is half an anna per ten toals. Fractions of 10 tolas are reckoned as 10 tolas.

65.
Unpaid and insufficiently paid pattern packets.

A pattern packet posted unpaid is charged on delivery with *double postage* ; an insufficiently prepaid pattern packet is charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

66.
Contents.

(1) A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade pattern or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with, or without, any matter which may be sent as a book packet. There must be no writing upon or in a pattern packet, except the name and address of the sender, the name and address of the person for whom it is intended a trade mark, numbers, prices, and indications as to the weight, size, or quantity to be disposed of.

(2) Object of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens and other similar objects will also be admitted to transmission by post at the rates of postage for pattern packets, provided that they are not sent for a commercial purpose and that they are packed in the manner prescribed for pattern packets generally.

67.
Size and weight.

The dimensions of a pattern packet must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth ; and the weight must not exceed two hundred tolas.

68.
Packing.

(1) A pattern packet must be posted without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed so as to admit of a ready examination of the contents.

(2) Samples of seeds, drugs, and other articles which cannot be sent in unfastened or removable envelopes may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, provided that they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened ; they may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender. For the purpose of this certificate, an impression of the business stamp of a firm may be accepted in the place of the signature of the sender.

(3) Articles of glass must be securely packed (in boxes of metal, wood, leather or cardboard) in such a way as to prevent all risk of injury to the mails or to the officers of the Post Office.

(4) Liquids, oils, and fatty substances, easily liquefied must be enclosed in glass bottles hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with saw-dust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in case the bottle be broken. Finally, the box itself must be enclosed in a case of metal, or of wood with a screw top, or of strong and thick leather.

Explanation.—When use is made of perforated wooden blocks of the thickness of at least 1/10th of an inch in the weakest part, with a sufficient quantity of absorbent material inside and provided with a cover, the blocks need not be enclosed in a second case.

(5) Fatty substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.), which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather.

(6) Dry powders, whether dyes or not, must be placed in card-board boxes which themselves must be enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment.

(7) Live bees must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to prevent all danger and to allow the contents to be ascertained.

69. Penalty for breach of conditions.

(1) If a pattern packet is found to contain anything not permitted by the rules or to be in excess of the prescribed size or weight, or to be packed in a manner not in accordance with the rules, it will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.* Any postage stamps that may be affixed to it will, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

(2) If a packet containing samples of any of the articles mentioned in sub-clauses (3) to (7) of *clause 68* is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it will not be forwarded.

70. Liability to detention.

In cases where the transmission or delivery of letters would be delayed were the whole mail indiscriminately dealt with, pattern packets may be kept back in the office of posting for a period not exceeding one day and in the office of delivery till the next delivery.

"BLIND LITERATURE" PACKETS.

70A. Postage.

The rates of postage on "Blind Literature" packets are as follows:—

For a packet not exceeding 10 tolas in weight	half an anna.
For a packet exceeding ten tolas, but not exceeding two hundred tolas in weight	one anna.
For a packet exceeding two hundred tolas, but not exceeding two hundred and forty tolas in weight. .	two annas.

70B. Contents and conditions of posting.

Papers of any kind, periodicals, and books impressed in "Braille or other special type for the use of the blind, may be transmitted by post as "blind literature" packets provided that they are posted in accordance with the following conditions :—

(*a*) The packet shall consist only of articles specially impressed as described above for the use of the blind, and shall not contain any communication either in writing or printed in ordinary type, except the title and table of contents of the book or periodical, and any key to, or instructions for the use of the special type, or any enclosure except a label for the return of the packet.

(*b*) The packet shall bear on the outside the inscription "Literature for the Blind", and the written or printed name and address of the sender.

(*c*) The packet shall be posted either without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends which can easily be removed for the purpose of examination.

(*d*) The dimensions of the packet shall not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth ; and the weight shall not exceed 240 tolas.

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*Provided the lower rate is admissible (*see clause 76.*)

Should any of the conditions mentioned above be infringed, the packet (unless it is admissible as an ordinary packet) will be charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less. Any postage stamps that may be affixed to the packet will, however, be recognised in assessing the charge.

70C. Penalty for breach of conditions.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

71. Definition.

The following is the definition given in the Post Office Act of newspapers which may be registered and posted, for transmission by the Inland post, as "Registered Newspapers" :—

Every publication, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) that it is published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days ; and

(2) that it has a *bona fide* list of subscribers.

An extra or supplement to a newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith, shall be deemed to be part of the newspaper; provided that no such extra or supplement shall be so deemed unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of the newspaper and has the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

72. Postage

The following rates of postage will be charged on registered newspapers when posted for transmission by the Inland post or to Ceylon in accordance with the conditions set forth below :—

For a newspaper not exceeding eight tolas in weight . . . . one-quarter of an anna.

For a newspaper exceeding eight toals but not exceeding forty tolas in weight . half an anna.

For every additional forty toals or part of that weight . . . . . half an anna.

CONDITIONS.

(*a*) The newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster-General, of the postal circle in which it is published. Such registration shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which it was effected and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by the system beyond that time is desired. The first application for the registration of a newspaper shall be accompanied by a certificate from the District Magistrate of the District in which the newspaper is published, or from the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case of a Presidency town, to the effect that the security required by Section 8 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), has been deposited or dispensed with, as the case may be.

(*b*) The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

(*c*) The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration-number, which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General or other officer referred to in condition (*a*).

(*d*) The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication by the proprietor, manager, or publisher.

(*e*) The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

(*f*) There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and, if desired, the name and address of the newspaper, or of the sender.

(*g*) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than an extra or supplement as specified in the definition given in *clause 71*.

Explanation 1.—The postage on a packet containing two or more copies of the same registered newspaper may, at the option of the proprietor, manager, or publisher, be paid either (*a*) at the special rates mentioned in this clause, the amount being calculated on each copy of the newspaper separately according to its weight, or (*b*) at the rates applicable to book-packets, provided that the conditions relating to book packets are not infringed in any respect.

Explanation 2.—To ensure that condition (*d*) shall be complied with, registered newspapers must be handed in at the window or door of the post office selected for the purpose by the proprietor, manager, or publisher. Only one post office may be selected for the purpose in the case of each registered newspaper and copies of the paper will not be accepted at any other post office for transmission as registered newspapers, except with the special permission of the Postmaster-General. Newspapers posted in letter-boxes are not admissible to the reduced rates of postage for registered newspapers.

73.
Procedure.

* These forms may also be obtained at any head post office.

The proprietor, manager, or publisher of a newspaper wishing to adopt the system of registration for such newspaper should address the Postmaster-General of the postal circle in which the newspaper is published. He will then be furnished with a printed form of application* showing the information required by the post office, which he should fill in and return, forwarding at the same time a copy of the newspaper.

The Postmaster General, on receiving the application with the copy of the newspaper, will satisfy himself that the newspaper is entitled to be registered in accordance with these rules, and for this purpose will make such enquiry as he may think proper. When the application is accepted, he will assign to the newspaper a registration-number with the initial letter of the postal circle prefixed, and communicate this number to the proprietor, manager, or publisher. The fact that the newspaper has been registered, and the registration-number assigned to it, will be communicated at the same time to the post office at the place where the newspaper is to be posted.

74
Renewal.

‡ If a newspaper be registered in December 1898, the registration will cease to have effect on the 31st December 1899.

(1) Written notice of intention to renew the registration of the newspaper should be given to the Postmaster-General three weeks before the expiry of the calendar year following that in which the existing registration was effected.‡ With this notice should be sent a fresh form of application bearing the same date as the notice.

(2) The Postmaster-General will deal with the application for renewal in the same way as the original application, and he may, if he thinks proper, require a fresh copy of the newspaper to be forwarded to him. It will not, however, be necessary to assign a fresh registration number to the newspaper.

PARCELS.

Postage.

The rates of postage on parcels are as follows:—

(*a*) *Parcels not exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—*

Not over— Tolas.	*Postage. R. a.*	*Not over— Tolas.*	*Postage. R. a.*	*Not over— Tolas.*	*Postage. R. a.*	*Not over— Tolas.*	*Postage. R. a.*
40	0 2	160	0 8	280	0 14	400	1 4
80	0 4	200	0 10	320	1 0	440	1 6
120	0 6	240	0 12	360	1 2		

(*b*) *Parcels exceeding 440 tolas in weight:—*

Not over— Tolas.	*Postage. R. a.*	*Not over— Tolas.*	*Postage. R. a.*	*Not over— Tolas.*	*Potsage. R. a.*	*Not over— Tolas.*	*Postage. R. a.*
480	3 0	600	3 12	680	4 4	760	4 12
520	3 4	640	4 0	720	4 8	800	5 0
560	3 8						

NOTE.—In addition to the postage, a fee of two annas for registration is charged in the case of registered parcels (*see* clause 104). Parcels weighing over 440 tolas must be registered (*see* clause 112).

76. Contents.

Anything may be sent in a parcel excepting articles the transmission of which is prohibited (*see* clauses 91, 92, 93, and note 2 under clause 128). A parcel may contain one (but must not contain more than one) written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication: provided that the communication is addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself.

NOTE.—The prohibition in clause 114 against the transmission by the Inland post of gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300 does not apply to the inland transit of foreign parcels.

77. Weight and size.

A parcel must not exceed 440 tolas in weight, unless it is registered, in which case the weight must not exceed 10 seers (800 tolas). A parcel must not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause, cannot be carried by post without serious inconvenience or risk.

78. Packing.

(1) A parcel must be packed and enclosed in a reasonably strong case, wrapper, or cover, fastened in a manner calculated to preserve the contents from loss or damage in the post, to prevent any tampering therewith, and to protect other postal articles from being damaged in any way thereby.

(2) Liquids and substances which liquefy easily must be despatched in a double receptacle. Between the first receptacle (bottle, flask, pot, box, etc.) and the second (which must be a box of metal or of strong wood) some space must be left to be filled with saw-dust, bran or some other absorbing material.

(3) Live bees must be enclosed in suitable cases and so packed as to prevent all risk of injury to other postal articles in course of transmission by post or to officers of the Post Office.

79. Human and other viscera.

Human and other viscera may be transmitted by the Inland post to Chemical Examiners for analysis, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The suspected *viscus* or other material to be sent for examination must be enclosed in a glass bottle or jar, fitted with a stopper or sound cork.

(*b*) Great care must be taken that the stopper or cork of the bottle fits tightly. This precaution is especially necessary when alcohol is used as a preservative; in such cases a ring of bees' wax or candle-wax must be placed round the lid of the bottle so as to cover the shoulder of the stopper. The stopper must be carefully fastened down with bladder or leather and sealed.

(*c*) The glass bottle or jar must then be placed in a strong wooden or tin box, which must be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton at least three-fourths of an inch thick, being placed between the bottle or jar and the box.

(*d*) The box itself must be encased in cloth, which must be securely closed and sealed. The seals must be at intervals not exceeding three inches along each seam. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same device. The device must not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved or crossed lines.

80. Plague cultures. Cultures or other articles known or believed to contain the living germs of plague may be transmitted by the Inland post, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) Such cultures or other articles aforesaid must not be accepted for transmission, unless they are sent by a Commissioned Medical Officer, a Military Assistant Surgeon, or a Medical Practitioner in possession of a qualification not lower than that of L. M. S. of the University of Calcutta, the Punjab, Madras or Bombay or by a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government to send such cultures or other articles; nor unless they are consigned to a Government Laboratory, or to a person specially permitted by the Governor-General in Council, or a local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles.

(*b*) The cultures or other articles aforesaid must be securely packed in a hermetically closed tin of adequate strength, which must be placed in a strong outer box of wood or tin with a layer of at least three-quarters of an inch of raw cotton-wool between the inner and outer case.

(*c*) The outer case must be enclosed in stout cloth, which must be securely fastened and sealed, and labelled with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents.

(*d*) The sender must present the parcel at the post office accompanied by a declaration as to the nature of its contents, and a certificate signed by himself to the effect that he has advised the addressee of its despatch and that such addressee, if the parcel should not be addressed to a Government Laboratory, has been specially permitted by the *Governor-General in Council* or a Local Government, to receive such cultures or other articles. The certificate moreover, must show on its face that the sender is a person authorised within the meaning of condition (*a*) to send such cultures or other articles.

81. Manner of prepaying postage. The postage on a parcel, and also the registration fee if the parcel is to be registered must be prepaid fully by means of postage stamps which must be affixed either to the cover of the parcel or to an official label, which can be obtained free at the post office. In either case the sender or his messenger must affix the stamps himself, postal officials being strictly forbidden to affix them. Should an official label be used, it must be pasted to the parcel; and if the sender does not do this himself, he is recommended to see it done in his presence before he leaves the post office.

Note:—If wax-cloth is used as an outer covering for a parcel and sufficient paper has not been securely fastened outside the wax-cloth (*see clause 41*), it is advisable that the postage stamps should always be affixed to an official label.

82. Manner of posting. (1) Every parcel (including service parcels) intended for transmission by post must be presented at the window of the post office. Any parcel found in a letter-box will be treated and charged as a registered parcel.

(2) If a parcel containing any of the articles mentioned in sub-clauses (2) and (3) of *clause 78* is not packed in the manner prescribed therein, it will not be forwarded.

83. Special conditions in certain cases.

(1) Parcels to or from Aden† must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 221. The declared value in such declarations should, however, be stated in Indian currency. Parcels to or from Aden may not contain coin or bullion exceeding £ 5 in value (except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament).

(2) Parcels to and from *Ahwaz, *Bandar Abas, Bushire †Chahbar, Henjan, Jask, Linga, and Mohammerah* in Persia must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 221. The declared value in such declarations should, however, be stated in Indian currency.

(3) All parcels posted in Kathiawar and at Gogha, except those addressed to place in Kathiawar and Cutch, and all parcels posted in Cutch, excepting those addressed to places in Cutch, must be accompanied by Customs declarations under clause 221 but with the values declared in Indian currency.

(4) In the case of postal parcels from British India to places in Kathiawar, the contents can be re-imported into British India through the post, free of customs duty, on certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Bombay and Karachi General Post Offices. Such parcels must be presented by the sender or his agent *open* at the Bombay or Karachi General Post Office for despatch to Kathiawar.

84. Delivery of registered parcel.

No registered parcel will be delivered to the addressee, unless and until he has signed a receipt for the parcel in the prescribed form, which will be presented to him for signature by the postman who delivers the parcel.

85. Liability to detention.

In cases where the transmission of letters would be delayed were the whole mail indiscriminately dealt with, parcels may be kept back till the next despatch.

ADDRESSES.

86. Post-town.

The general rule to be followed in addressing articles for transmission through the Inland post is to write the name of the post-town as clearly as possible at the bottom of the address—

A. B., Collector, Poona.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath, Sudder Bazaar, Moradabad

87. District and province.

(1) When the post-town to which an article is to be sent is one of several post towns bearing the same name, or when it is a small post town not likely to be known, the name of the district must be added to the name of the post town. The name of the district in such cases must be added *in brackets* to prevent it from being mistaken for the post-town in cases in which there are districts and post-towns of the same name, *e. g*

To A. B., Ramnagar, (*Benares*).	To A. B., Akola. (*Ahmednagar*).

(2) When one of several post-towns bearing the same name happens also to have the same name as the district, the name of the province should be added to the post-town, *e. g.*—

To A. B., Jaipur, *Rajputana.*	To A. B. Hyderabad *Sind.*	To Sewalik, son of Jaganat, Bilaspur, *Central Provinces.*

88. Spelling.

The names of post-towns and districts should be spelt as they are spelt in the list of post offices at the end of this book.

89. Letters for homeward-bound P. and O. passengers.

(1) Letters intended for delivery to passengers by the P. and O. homeward mail steamers Bombay may be addressed as follows:—

To
A. B.,
are of the mail officer,
Bombay-Aden sea post office.

2. Letters so addressed are delivered on board; and the public are advised to adopt this mode of address in all cases in which letters for passengers are posted on the last day of posting mails for Europe at places from which the foreign mails are carried to Bombay by special train, otherwise the letters will not be sent by the special train and will arrive in Bombay after the departure of the mail steamer.

† Service to and from these places temporarily suspended.
* Service to this place temporarily suspended.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

90. Postage rates. The following table shows the rates of postage chargeable on the several classes of inland postal articles when the postage is prepaid:—

Postcards.		Letters.			Book and pattern Packets.	Registered Newspapers. (Prepayment compulsory).			Parcels—Prepayment Compulsory		
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.	Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas	For every additional 10 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Not exceeding 8 tolas.	Exceeding 8 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 40 tolas or part of that weight.	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 800 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	rupees.	annas.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

91. General prohibitions. The transmission by the *inland post* of the undermentioned articles is prohibited:—

1. Anything which is sent in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force.
2. Any indecent or obscene printing, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving book or card, or any other indecent or obscene article.
3. Any letter, postcard, newspaper, packet or parcel, having on it any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious, scurrilous threatening, or grossly offensive nature.
4. Any explosive dangerous, filthy, noxious or deleterious substance
5. Any sharp instrument not properly protected.

Explanation.—Pins may not be used to fasten together the two halves of a reply postcard or to fasten the cover of packets or other postal articles, as they are liable to injure other mail matter.

6. Any living creature or other thing which is either noxious or likely to injure postal articles in course of transmission by post or any officer of the Post Office (but see clauses 68, 78, 79, and 80).

7. Circulars relating to lotteries.

8. Newspapers in respect of which the provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, have not been complied with.

9. Gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300.

10. Opium, morphia, cocaine and its allied drugs and preparations thereof subject to the exemption of *(a)* transactions on account of the Government and *(b)* the despatch of recognised medicinal preparations specified in the lists below:—

NOTE.—The transmission by the inland post of consignments of opium on behalf of the Kashmir Darbar is allowed, such consignments being regarded as a "transaction on account of the Government" for the purpose of sub-clause (10).

List of preparations containing opium and morphia which are exempted from the operation of this rule.

1. Anarcotine or Narcotine (or Narcotina) and its derivatives.
2. Anodyne Pine Expectorant.
3. Anti-Emesis mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
4. Apocodenæ Hydrochloridum.
5. Apomorphine and its salts and preparations.
6. Astringent wash—compressed tablets for—containing $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of morphia acetate (Parke Davis & Co.).
7. Barsh.
8. Beecham's Cough Pills.
9. Boerhavis Odontalgic Essence.
10. Brow's Liniment.
11. Brompton's Consumption and Cough Specific.
12. Camphorodyne.
13. Cereoli Acidi Tannici et opii.
14. Cereoli Idoformi et morphinæ.
15. Chamberlain's Colic Remedy.
16. Chlor : Anodyne containing $2\frac{7}{11}$ grs. of morphia hydrochlor per fluid ounce (Parke Davis & Co.).
17. Chlorodyne (Liquor Chloroformi Composita).
18. Chronic Dysentery Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
19. Codamine.
20. Codeine or Codena and its salts and preparations.
21. Cotarnina.
22. Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum or Stypticin.
23. Cotarninæ Phthalas or Styptol.
24. Cough Mixture (Dr. Duarte's).
25. Cryptopine.
26. Decoctum Papaveris.
27. Dover's Powder, see Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Composita.
28. Elixir Pepsine et Bismuthi Comp.
29. Elixir Pini Compositum.
30. Emplastrum Opii.
31. Enema Opii.
32. Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride, see Narcyl.
33. Ferris, see Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica.
34. Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ.
35. Glycerinum Heroini Compositum.
36. Gnoscopin.
37. Haustus Apomophinæ Compositus.
38. Hewlett, see Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho.
39. Hydrocotarnine.
40. Insfllation Bismuthi et Morphinæ.
41. Kay's Linseed Compound.
42. Keating's pectoral or Cough Lozenges
43. Lanthoptine.
44. Le Haurier's Odontalgic Essence.
45. Linctus Opiatus.
46. Linimentum Opii.
47. Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum.
48. Lotio Plumbi Opio.
49. Meconiasine.
50. Meconidine.
51. Meconii Periodidun.
52. Meconine.
53. Mercuric chloride with potassium iodide compressed tablets No. 45 containing $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of powdered opium (Parke Davis & Co.)
54. Mistura Apomorphinæ et Terebeni.
55. Mistura Bismuthi Composita Aromatica *vel* Liquor Ferris.
56. Mistura Bismuthi Composita cum Morphina.
57. Mistura Chloraformi Composita.
58. Mistura Cretæ Composita.
59. Mistura Pepsinæ Composita cum Bismutho (Howlett's).
60. Mistura Pepsine cum Bismutho (Huxley).
61. Mistura Salina Anodyna.
62. Mistura Scillæ Composita.
63. Mistura Scillæ et Opii.
64. Morphinæ meconas and its preparation (liquor &c.)
65. Narceina or Narceine.
66. Narcotine, see Anarcotine.
67. Narcyl or Ethyl Narcein Hydrochloride.
68. Nepenthe and its preparations.
69. Oleatum Morphinæ.
60. Opium Wool.
71. Papaverine.
72. Papaveri Capsules (only dried poppy-heads from which opium has been extracted.)
73. Paregoric Elixir see Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.
74. Peronin or Benzoyl Morphine Hydrochloride.
75. Pilula Digitalis et Opii Composita.
76. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Creta et Opio.
77. Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
78. Pilula Ipecacunhæ cum Scilla.
79. Pilula Plumbicum Opio.
70. Pilula Saponis Composita.
81. Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ cum Urhinea.
82. Pyrphyroxin.

83. Pawell's Bulsam of aniseed.
84 Protopine.
85. Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.
86. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, or Dover's Powder.
87. Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.
88. Pulvis Kino Compositus.
89. Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus.
80. Pulvis Opii Compositus.
91. Pulvis Plumbi cum Opio.
92. Rhocadine.
93. Sanative Pills (Jayne's).
94. Sedative Lotion (Dr. Duarte's).
95. Solubus Plumbi et Opii.
96. St. Jacob's Oil.
97. Stypticin, see Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum.
98. Styptol, see Cotarninæ Phthalas.
99. Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
100. Suppositoria Morphinæ.
101. Syrupus Camphoræ Compositus.
102. Syrup Picis Liq cum Apomorphina, containing ¼ gr. Apomorphinæ per fluid ounce (Ferris & Co.).
103. Syrupus Apomorphinæ
104. Tabellæ Apomorphinæ.
105. Tabellæ Saponis Compositus.
106. Tabletti Plumbi cum Opio.
107. Tabloid Hypodermic Ergotin et Morphinæ.
108. Thebaine.
109. Tinctura Antiperiodica.
110. Tinctura Camphoræ Composita or Paregoric Elixir.
111. Tinctura Chloriformi et Morphinæ Composita.
112. Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.
113. Tinctura Opii Benzoica.
114. Tinctura Opii Crocata.
115. Tinctura Opii Deodorata.
116. Tritopine.
117. Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.
118. Unguentum Myrabolam cum Opio.
119. Unguentum Opii.
120. Urethral Injection (Dr. Daurte's).
121. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
12 . Xanthaline.

List of preparations containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca which are exempted from the operation of this rule.

1. Mist Hepatica Compound.

2. Pigment Cocaine and Hydrarg Perchloride.

3. Ampoules containing cocaine in admixture with Adrenalin, Hemisine or Epinine, when labelled by the makers as containing not more than 1/64rd grain of cocaine in each ampoule.

4. Coca Cordial
5. Elixir Damiana Compound
6. Ixidama and other similar palatable preparations.
7. Kola Compound.
8. Kola Cordial.
9. Tonic Coca Wines

(items 4–9:) When labelled by the makers as containing not more than half a drachm of Ext. Coca Liq. in each fluid ounce.

10. Cocaine hypodermic and other tablets :—

(*a*) Homatropine and Cocaine.

(*b*) Atropine and Cocaine.

(*c*) Ploacrpine and Cocaine.

(*d*) Aromatic Throat Tablets containing Menthol, Myrrh, Krameria and Cocaine 1/22nd gr.

(*e*) Aseptoids, Dr. Macnaughton Jones, each containing 1/16th gr. of Cocaine Hydrochloride.

11. Ointments containing Cocaine or other derivatives of cocaine admixture with other drugs and rendered nauseous to the taste.

12. Ophthalmic tablets when labelled by the makers as containing not more than 1/28th gr. of cocaine hydrochloride in each tablet.

13. Other preparations containing cocaine or other derivatives of coca in admixture with other drugs, when labelled by the makers as containing in the aggregate not more than such specified percentage of cocaine hydrochloride or other derivatives of coca per tablet, trochiscum, pastille, solube, sterule, enule, lamella or fluid drachm as will render it impossible for any such preparation to be taken for the effects of cocaine or any other derivative of coca alone.

Provided:—

(1) that every preparation shall be labelled with the manufacturer's name ;

(2) that the exemption allowed will not extend to preparations manufactured by any maker or firm whose produce may be declared by the Local Government to be excluded from this list.

92
Local prohibitions.

The transmission by the *inland post* of the undermentioned articles is prohibited in the localities shown: —

a. Aden.

Coin or bullion exceeding £ 5 in value (except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament) to and from Aden.

b. Beluchestan.

Coin or bullion to and from Duki, Loralai and Sinjawi in the Loralai District and Fort Sandeman in the Zoob District.

c. Burma.

1 Arms, ammunition, or military stores, as defined below—within the province of Burma.

"*Arms*" includes fire-arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads, and bows and arrows, also cannon and parts of arms and machinery for manufacturing arms.

"*Ammunition*" includes all articles specially designed for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, guncotton, dynamite, lithofracture and other explosive or fulminating material, gunflints, gunwards, percussion caps, fuses and friction tubes all parts of ammunition and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre.

'*Military stores*" includes all lead, sulphur and saltpetre and any other material which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* from time to time, include in this term.

(2) Bhang, Ganja, siddhee, or other preparations of hemp—to any part of Burma.

(3) Hypodermic syringes or needles for hypodermic injections which are not sent on account of the Government—to any place in Burma.

d. Cutch.

Bar silver and Maria *Theresa* dollars—by *parcel post* from Cutch.

e. Port Blair & Nancowry.

Bhang, Ganja, siddhee, or other preparations of hemp—to Port Blair or Nancowry.

f. Native States or Foreign possessions in India.

The skins and feathers of any species of bird other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of ostriches, and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of natural history—to any Native State or foreign possession in India.

g. Cochin and Travancore.

Tobacco or any preparation thereof.

h. Foreign possessions in India.

(1) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products.
(2) Mica.
(3) Corundum of all kinds (including rubies and sapphires).
(4) Unset diamonds.

93. Articles which may not be imported.

The *importation* by post into British India of the under-mentioned articles is prohibited:—

(1) Opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy, ganja, bhang and charas and every intoxicating drink or substance prepared from any part of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*) coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine; and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above.

(2) Arms and ammunition, as defined in the preceding clause

Exception.—This prohibition does not apply to arms or to articles, other than explosives, included in the term "Ammunition", when sent on account of Government.

(3) Unset diamonds.
(4) Gold coin or gold bullion (except in insured parcels not exceeding £5 in value.

94. Treatment of injurious articles.

In any case in which a postmaster has good reason to suspect that the contents of any postal article are likely to injure the mails or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, he is directed to detain the suspected article and to refer the case at once for the orders of the Postmaster-General. Articles fastened with pins will be returned at once to the senders, if the irregularity is detected at the office of posting. If detected subsequently, they will be returned through the Dead Letter Office, the pins being first removed.

95. Treatment of prohibited or dutiable articles.

Except where otherwise provided, any postal article found to contain any goods which are being imported or transmitted by post in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force will be returned to the sender, and if only suspected to contain such goods will be forwarded marked "Doubtful" to the office of destination, where it will be opened in the presence of the addressee.

(2) Any postal article the contents of which are suspected to be *liable to duty* will be dealt with in the same way as a postal article suspected to contain *prohibited* goods.

REDIRECTION.

96. Re-direction.

(1) A Postal article which cannot be delivered by the post office to which it is addressed owing to the addressee being elsewhere may be re-directed, free of charge, to another post office for delivery to him.

(2) If a postal article or a notice of its arrival has once been tendered to the addressee by the post office, it will not be re-directed to his address elsewhere.

97. Interception and place of re-direction.

A postal article cannot be intercepted and re-directed while in transit. It can only be re-directed at the post office to which it is addressed.

98. Conditions of free re-direction.

(1) A postal article re-directed to any place served by the Inland post by an officer of the Post Office or by an agent of the addressee after its delivery will be transmitted by post, free of charge in respect of such further transmission:

Provided that,—

(*i*) in the case of an unregistered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee,—the article has not been opened and has been either returned to the postman or re-posted at the place of delivery; and

(*ii*) in the case of a registered article re-directed by an agent of the addressee, the article has not been opened and has been returned to the postman at the place of delivery with the receipt unsigned.

(2) Where a postal article is re-directed to any place under sub-clause (1), the postmaster at such place may, if authorised by a general or special order in this behalf issued by the Postmaster-General, require the addressee of the re-directed article to give, at the time of delivery, a receipt for such article.

99. Penalty for breach of conditions.

A postal article re-posted after having been opened, or re-posted at any place other than the place at which it was delivered, will be treated as a postal article posted for the first time, and charged with postage accordingly. A registered article of which delivery has been taken can be re-posted only under the conditions prescribed for the posting of registered articles for the first time, except that no fresh charge will be made on account of postage if the article has not been opened.

100. Instructions regarding change of residence.

(1) Persons changing their residence should furnish the post office both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going with written instructions regarding the disposal of postal articles (including money order) received to their address. The instructions must be simple and direct, and must state whether they are intended to apply to all postal articles, and whether the postal articles referred to are postal articles addressed to the person giving the instructions only, or also to members of his family or household. Complicated or conditional instructions or anything in nature of a tour programme will not be attended to.

(2) In no case will postal articles originally posted for transmission by the Inland post, be re-directed to the United Kingdom or to places not served by the Inland post, without express instructions in writing to this effect from the person to whom they are addressed. Persons leaving India are, therefore, advised to obtain from the nearest post office a special form of instructions that has been provided for the case, or to appoint an agent in India to receive any letters or other articles that may arrive for them after their departure.

101. Period for which instructions valid.

Separate written instructions are required for every change of address; and instructions will not ordinarily be attended to for a longer period than three months, unless renewed within that time, except in the case of persons leaving India, when a longer period may be specified, if desired.

REGISTRATION.

102. Object. Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure, as it passes through the hands of special postal officers, under special precautions. But the Post Office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post. The risk of injury is diminished by the use of registration envelopes (sold at all post offices.)

103. Articles which can be registered. Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and pracels may be registered at any post office for transmission by post to any other post office.

104. Fee. In addition to the postage a fee of two annas will be charged for the registration of any postal article.

105. Payment of postage and fee. The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

106. Manner of registering. An article intended for registration must be presented at the window of the post office. No such article will be accepted for registration if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing-wax on the address-side, or otherwise made up in such a manner as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official label of the Post Office.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to an article which has an address-label tied to it, provided that the label is not so small or so covered with writing on the address-side as to render it impracticable to affix to that side the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

NOTE.—The sender of a postal article is recommended to write his name and address on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, so that the postal article, in case of non-delivery, may be returned to him *unopened and without delay.*

107. Sender's receipt. A receipt will be given to the person who presents an article for registration at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting registered articles.

108. Delivery of registered articles. No registered article will be delivered to the addressee, unless and until he or his agent has signed a receipt for it, in the prescribed form, which will be presented to him for signature by the postman who delivers the registered article.

109. Special acknowledgments. The sender of a registered article is entitled to obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery, signed by the addressee, by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Exception.—The fee for a special acknowledgment is two annas in the case of a registered letter, post card or packet addressed to or from Abaden, Ahwuz Bandar Abas, Bushire, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask, Linga, or Mohammerah.

NOTE.—The sender may himself fill up the form of acknowledgment to be signed by the addressees and is recommended to do so. Copies of the prescribed form of acknowledgment may be obtained free of charge at the post office.

110. Attested copies of receipts. The sender of a registered article may obtain an attested copy of the original receipt signed by the addressee on payment of a special fee of three annas, provided that he makes his application for it within six months of the date on which the addressee signed the original receipt.

111. Compensation. (1) The Postmaster General may grant to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, solely as an act of grace, and not in consequence of any legal liability, compensation up to a limit of Rs. 25 for the loss of any Inland letter, packet or parcel, or its contents or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the prescribed registration fee shall have been prepaid in addition to the postage.

(*b*) That the application for compensation shall have been made within three months of the date of posting of the article in the case of loss of the article, and within one month of the date of delivery of the article in the case of loss of contents or damage.

(*c*) That the amount of compensation shall not exceed the actual amount of the loss or damage, and that such amount can be referred directly to some loss or damage.

(*d*) That the decision of the Director-General on all questions of compensation shall be final.

(2) No compensation will be given in the following cases :—

(*a*) *For loss or damage*,—in cases in which this has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender, or in which the contents of the registered article were articles which are not allowed to be sent by the Inland post.

(*b*) *For damage*,—in cases in which the contents of the registered article are liquids or perishable articles, or articles of an exceptionally fragile nature.

NOTE 1.—See also clause 334.

NOTE 2.—No compensation will be given in the case of a registered article containing anything in respect of which insurance is obligatory.

112.
Registration of parcels obligatory in certain cases.

Registration is obligatory in the case of—

(1) any parcel exceeding 440 tolas in weight ;

(2) any insured parcel ; and

(3) any parcel addressed to a place for which a Customs declaration is required.*

113.
Cases in which registration is compulsory.

1. Registration is compulsory in the case of the following postal articles :—

(*a*) An article containing postage or other stamps or labels, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bankpost bill, bill of exchange, or the like, if the contents are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office owing to the transparency, insecurity, or insufficiency of the cover or to any other cause.

(*b*) An article bearing the word "registered" or any other word, phrase or mark to the like effect, written or impressed on the cover.

(*c*) A registered article which is re-posted after having been delivered.

Exception.—Nothing in this rule shall be held to render registration of a packet compulsory only by reason that it contains a stamped envelope, post-card, or wrapper as provided by the explanation to clause 59.

(2) Twice the fee for registration will be levied on the delivery of any postal article required under this clause to be registered on which the fee for registration has not been prepaid.

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* Under this rule registration is obligatory in the case of (1) parcels *from* India for Aden and the Indian offices at Abadan Ahwaz, Bandar Abas, Bushire, Chahbar, Henjam, Jask, Linga and Mahommerah, and (2) parcels *for* India from Aden, Pasni and the Indian offices at Abadan Ahwaz, Bahrein Bandar Abas, Bushire, Chahabr, Gadur, Henjam, Jask, Linga, Mahommerah, and Muscat. Service to Aden and to and from Abadan Ahwaz and Mohammerah temporarily suspended.

INSURANCE.

114. Articles which can be insured.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, registered parcels and value-payable registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 600 at such branch post offices, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 at such other post offices, as are authorised to accept articles for insurance; provided that in no case shall such value exceed the real value of the contents of the article insured; provided also, that no postal article containing gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300 shall be insured. These postal articles may be insured, even though the contents, such as legal documents, do not possess any intrinsic value.

NOTE 1.—If an inland postal article, in course of transmission by post is actually found to contain gold coin or gold bullion of a value in excess of Rs. 300, it will be returned to the sender.

NOTE 2.—Branch post offices are printed in ordinary small letters in the list at the end of this *Guide*.

115. Complete and partial insurance.

Insurance is of two kinds, complete and partial. *Complete* insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post. *Partial* insurance covers all risks in course of transmission by post in British territory, and all risks, except those arising out of highway robbery, in course of transmission by post in such Native State territory as is specified in this behalf.

116. Offices which can insure.

Articles may be insured at all post offices named in the list at the end of this book, with the exception of those marked B and C and for all post offices named in the list with the exception of those marked B; but insurance can only be partial in the case of post offices distinguished in the list by the letter I.

117. Fees.

In addition to the postage and the fee for registration, the following further fees are charged for insurance:—

	Anna.
When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50	1.
For every additional Rs. 50 or fraction thereof	1.

The further fees in the case of partially insured articles are charged at only half the above rates.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this rule, the value of a half currency note is taken to be the same as that of the whole note of which it is a part.

118. Prepayment compulsory.

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles, namely, postage, registration, and insurance fees, is compulsory. Payment in all cases must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the articles.

119. Packing.

(1) Every letter tendered for insurance must be enclosed in a strong cover, which must be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax bearing a private mark, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious

traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap or seam of the cover; and if the cover is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. As an additional precaution (if the contents admit of it) a thread should be passed through the cover and its contents and tied, the knot being placed under the central seal.

(2) Every parcel tendered for insurance must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead bearing a private mark, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the sealor leaving obvious traces of violation. Seals must be placed over each joint or loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied. If a parcel contains gold or sliver bullion or coins, it must be packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of cloth or stout paper.

(3) All the seals affixed to an insured article must be of the same kind of wax and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. The device must not be that of a current coin or merely a series of straight, curved, or crossed lines.

NOTE.—It is recommended that registration envelopes (sold at all post offices) be used for insured letters.

120. Size and other conditions.

No postal article will be accepted at any post office for insurance if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing-wax on the address-side, or otherwise made up in such a manner, as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to an article which has an address labelited to it, provided that the label is not so small or so covered with writing on the address-side as to render it impracticable to affix to that side the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

121. Manner of insuring.

An article intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

122. Failure to comply with conditions.

Articles not properly packed, or not fully pre-paid, or which do not comply with the conditions prescribed in clauses 119,120 and 121 will not be insured.

123. Receipt given to sender.

A receipt will be given to the person who presents an article for insurance at the post office window during the hours prescribed for posting insured articles.

124. Delivery of insured articles.

An article insured for Rs. 250 or any sum less than Rs. 250 will be delivered in the ordinary manner. An article insured for more than Rs. 250 will be delivered only at the post office window, intimation of arrival being sent by the post office to the addressee. The addressee of an insured article (or his agent) must sign in ink both the receipt and acknowledgment relating thereto unless the outward appearance of the cover gives rise to suspicion of tampering. In such case he should arrange to open the article at the post office, in the presence of the postmaster, and to have its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate, and must be signed by the addressee. One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the post office to the sender, with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it.

NOTE.—When an insured article issued for delivery is not accepted by the addressee, it will not be sent out a second time: an intimation of its arrival will be made over to him and the article will be delivered at the post office on *presentation* of the intimation with the receipt and acknowledgment duly signed. If the addressee of an insured article, after an intimation of its arrival has been delivered, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation, it will be returned to the sender.

125. Special acknowledgment.

The sender of an insured article is entitled to obtain, free of charge, an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

NOTE.—The sender may himself fill up the form of acknowledgment to be signed by the addressee and is recommended to do so. Copies of the prescribed form of acknowledgment may be obtained free of charge at the post office.

126. Responsibility of Post Office.

There will be payable to the sender of an insured postal article compensation not exceeding the amount for which the article has been insured, for the loss of the postal article, or any of its contents, or for any damage caused to it in course of transmission by post: provided that the compensation in no case exceeds the value of the article or any of its contents lost or the amount of the damage caused, and provided that, in the case of loss, the sender furnishes full particulars of the contents of the postal article and their value: provided, also, that no compensation will be payable.—

(a) where there has been misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(b) where there has been fraud on the part of the sender or addressee;

(c) where the insured article has been delivered ‡ to the

‡ See meaning of the term "delivery" in clause 10. Any person who wishes to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address may do so by communicating with the post office.

addressee, and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor;

(*d*) where the sender has not given intimation of the loss within three months from the date of posting;

(*e*) where the loss or damage was due to improper or insecure packing;

(*f*) where there is no visible damage to the cover or seals, it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage, as aforesaid, being caused;

(*g*) in the case of partially insured articles, where the loss or damage was caused by highway robbery during the transit in respect of which the insurance is partial only;

(*h*) in the case of the loss of halves of currency notes, where the halves which are safe have not been made over to the Post Office;

(*i*) in the case of damage arising from the nature of the article insured; or

(*j*) where the contents of the insured postal article were gold coins or gold bullion of a value exceeding Rs. 300.

127. Compensation.

(1) Compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Postmaster-General may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending inquiry.

(2) If, after compensation has been paid for the loss of a postal article or of any portion of its contents, the contents or any portion thereof are subsequently recovered, the recovered contents will be dealt with as follows, namely:—

(*a*) If the value of the recovered contents added to the amount of compensation paid is not in excess of the amount of the loss, the recovered contents will be restored to the sender;

(*b*) If the value of the recovered contents added to the amount of compensation paid is in excess of the amount of the loss, the Post Office will be entitled either to restore the recovered contents to the sender on his repaying the amount of such excess, or to retain and dispose of so much of the recovered contents as may be held by the Postmaster-General to represent such excess and restore the rest of the recovered contents, if any, to the sender.

128\. Cases in which insurance is compulsory.

Coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, currency notes or any portion thereof, and articles of gold or silver may be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels. If a letter or parcel presented at the post office window is found to contain any such object of value, it will not be accepted for transmission by post, unless the sender insures it; and, if an uninsured article manifestly containing any such object of value is found in course of transmission by post, it will be either intercepted and returned to the sender, or fowarded to destination and delivered to the addressee subject to the payment of a fee of one rupee. The payment of this fee will not impose any liability on Government.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression "articles of gold or silver" includes articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not electro or other plated goods. The expression "currency notes" does not include defaced notes, *i. e.*, notes from which the signature has been cut off after cancellation remitted on behalf of th Currency Department.

NOTE 1.—The fee of one rupee imposed under this rule will be recovered from the sender if the article is refused by the addressee or if the addressee cannot be found.

NOTE 2.—A letter, packet or parcel for or from Aden shall not contain coin or bullion exceeding £ 5 in value (except coin clearly intended for purposes of ornament). If such an article, in course of transmission by post, is actually found to infringe these conditions, it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office for return to the sender.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

129\. Value-payable post.

The value-payable system is designed to meet the requirements of persons who wish to pay for articles sent to them at the time of receipt of the articles or of the bills or railway receipts relating to them, and also to meet the requirements of traders and others who wish to recover, through the agency of the Post Office, the value of articles supplied by them.

130\. Value-payable articles

Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets may be transmitted by the Inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the senders in the case of any such postal article does not exceed 1,000 rupees and—except in the case of postal articles sent by, or addressed to, any department of the Government or a District, Local, or Municipal Board—does not include a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "Snowball system."

Explanation:—The words "any department of the Government" include any official department of the Government of a Native State, the Posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exceptions noted below, may be transmitted by post to Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate, and the Straits Settlements as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal articles does not exceed Rs. 600 and does not contain a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "Snowball system".

131. Transmission of V. P. articles to Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles., Somaliland Protectorate, and the Straits Settlements.

Exceptions:—

Ceylon—Unregistered parcels and *open* railway receipt-notes.

Portuguese India, the Seychelles and the Somaliland Protectorate—Unregistered parcels, *open* railway receipt-notes, unregistered book packets, and newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage.

Straits Settlements—Bills of lading, unregistered parcels, *open* railway receipt-notes, newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage, and unregistered book packets.

NOTE.—Value-payable parcels for Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements are subject to the general rules of the foreign parcel post and the special conditions which apply to parcels for those countries (*vide* Sec. IV). Value-payable articles for the Straits Settlements are also subject to a delivery fee, to be recovered from the addressee, calculated at the following rates:—

When the amount to be remitted to the sender does not exceed	Rs. 75	..	15 Cents.
When the amount exceeds Rs. 75, but does not exceed	Rs. 150	...	25 ,,
For each additional Rs. 75 or fraction thereof			10 ,,

132. Declaration.

No such postal article as aforesaid will be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *bona-fide* order received by him. At any post office notified from time to time in this behalf by the Director-General, the sender will, in addition, be required to declare that the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted. No postal article as aforesaid will be accepted at these offices without such further declaration.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value-payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus, legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills-of-lading, or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value-payable postal articles. In the case of a railway receipt or bill-of-lading sent as a value-payable postal article, it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill-of-lading relates has been sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. In the case of the other documents specified the document must be sent in execution of a *bona fide* order to send the document itself.

Value-payable postal articles can be posted at any post office that is a money order office (with a few exceptions) for transmission to any other post office that is a money order office. All post offices are money order offices, except those that are distinguished in the List of Post Offices at the end of this book by the letter D opposite their names.

133
Post offices from and to which V.P. articles may be sent.

Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article must be presented at the post office with the prescribed printed form in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration required by clause 132. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the article itself. The sender must also write clearly on the face of the article itself:—

134.
Manner of posting.

(1) in the upper left-hand corner—the letters "V. P." followed by an entry, in *figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself, and

(2) in the lower left-hand corner—his own name and full address.

NOTE 1.—The sender's name and address may be indicated by the clear impression of a stamp on the value-payable article.

NOTE 2.—No receipt will be given to the sender of a value-payable unregistered parcel or book packet, or value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, though a certificate of posting can be obtained (see clauses 16 and 17).

Schedule of Fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender—	not exceeding	Rs. 5.	1 anna.
	exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding	Rs. 10.	2 annas.
	,, Rs. 10 ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 15.	3 annas.
	,, Rs. 15 ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 25.	4 annas.
	,, Rs. 25 ,, ,, ,,	,,	4 annas.

for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5 the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

No article will be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article if it is so small or so covered with writing or sealing wax on the address-side or otherwise

135.
Conditions.

made up in such a manner as to render it impracticable to affix to the article the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

Explanation—This rule does not apply to an article which has an address-label tied to it, provided that the label is not so small or so covered with writing on the address-side as to render it impracticable to affix to that side the prescribed official labels of the Post Office.

136. Forms. The form, prescribed to be filled up by the senders of value-payable articles, can be obtained *gratis* at the post office. Books containing 50 forms, with counterfoils, can also be obtained at a cost of one anna per book.

NOTE —Firms which post value-payable articles in large numbers can also avail themselves of the advantages of a special procedure under which they will assign, in special journals which will be supplied to them, their own numbers to the value-payable articles posted by them and will thus have no difficulty in tracing each article in payment of which a money order is received. Firms desirous of adopting this arrangement should apply to the local post office for detailed instructions regarding the procedure to be followed.

137. Manner of delivery. (1) If the amount to be recovered on a value-payable registered article exceeds Rs. 25, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee. Such articles will be delivered at the post office on payment of the amount entered in the form of receipt on the reverse of the intimation, and on *presentation* at the post office of the intimation with the receipt on the reverse duly signed.

(2) If the amount to be recovered on a value-payable registered article does not exceed Rs. 25, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, and on the addressee signing the receipt on the reverse of the intimation presented with the article.

(3) If the article is an unregistered parcel or book packet, or a value-payable newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, it will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable; no receipt will be taken from the addressee.

138. Payment to sender. (1) The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus*, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters and registered book packets, a fee calculated as in clause 134. When this amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a money order.

(2) If the addressee of a value-payable article refuses it, or if, after a notice of its arrival has been delivered to him, he omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the notice, it will be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any charges that may be due on it, and to acknowledge

receipt of the article by signing the form presented by the postman. In no circumstances will the fee prepaid in stamps, in the case of a value-payable unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet, or newspaper, be refunded.

NOTE 1.—A postmaster is authorised to comply with a written request from the sender of a value-payable article to deliver such article to the addressee free, or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided that such requests are communicated *through the office of posting* and that the value-payable article has not been returned to the office of posting when the request of the sender reaches the office of delivery.

NOTE 2.—*See clause 96.*

139. Insurance of V.P. articles.

The sender of a value-payable registered parcel or registered letter can also insure it under the rules relating to Insurance (*see* clause 114, *et seq*). The value declared for Insurance need not correspond with the amount specified by the sender for remittance to himself. Thus, in the case of a watch returned after repairs per value-payable post to its owner, the amount to be remitted to the sender of the watch would be only the cost of repairs, while the sum insured would represent the value of the watch itself.

140. Complaints regarding value-payable articles.

(1) Whenever the sender or addressee of a value-payable postal article makes a complaint regarding the delivery of, or payment for, the value-payable postal article, he will be entitled to have an enquiry made by the post office on paying a fee of one anna. The fee will be paid by means of a postage stamp or stamps affixed to the letter of complaint. This fee will be refunded in cases where the complaint is found to be well-grounded.

(2) The complainant will be required to furnish full particulars regarding each value-payable article to which the complaint refers and to pay the prescribed fee of one anna in respect of each article.

141. Responsibility of Government.

The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a value-payable postal article, unless and until that sum has been received from the addressee.

RAILWAY RECEIPT-NOTES SENT VALUE-PAYABLE.

142 Conditions.

A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open as a value-payable postal article:

Provided that—

(1) the goods to which the railway receipt-note relates do not exceed Rs. 1,000 in value;

(2) the railway receipt-note shows on its face that the goods to which it relates have been consigned to the sender himself, is endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and is signed by the sender; and

(3) the entries required to be made by the sender of a value-payable article on the article itself are made either on the back of the railway receipt-note or on a separate piece of paper securely affixed by the sender to the back of the railway receipt-note.

NOTE 1.—It is recommended that the endorsement should contain the following advice:—

"As the consignment is addressed to ourselves, you will not receive an arrival notice from the Railway. Please, therefore, enquire for the consignment at the station."

NOTE 2.—*Open* Railway receipt-notes cannot be sent by the value-payable post to Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate or the Straits Settlements.

143. Manner of posting.

The open railway receipt-note should be presented at the post office with the printed form prescribed for registered value-payable postal articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries and sign the declaration that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

144. Fee to be paid.

A fee of two annas must be paid on each railway receipt-note presented for transmission by post open. The fee must be paid in postage stamps, which must be affixed by the sender to the receipt-note.

145. Delivery of railway receipt-note.

The post office will transmit the open railway receipt-note to the post office of destination, and will deliver it to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for the delivery of registered value-payable postal articles, on his paying the amount recoverable.

146. Remittance of amount payable to sender.

When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to registered value-payable postal article.

Example:—Messrs. Brown & Co., Lucknow, wish to despatch certain article to J. Smith. Calcutta; under these rules Messrs. Brown & Co. should address the consignment thus:—

"MESSRS BROWN & Co.
Calcutta."

and sign the railway receipt-note, which should then be endorsed to "J. Smith," and presented *open* at the post office (accompanied by the prescribed form in which the amount to be remitted to themselves should be stated) for transmission to J Smith. The post office will not deliver up the railway receipt-note without paymentby Jt Smith of the amount recoverable on it, and the Railway Administration will no grant him delivery of the goods without production of the railway receipt-note as evidence of his right to the consignment addressed to Messrs, Brown & Co,

A railway receipt-note for goods may be transmitted by post open under the foregoing rules, without compliance with conditions laid down in the second proviso to clause 142, if—

147. Modification of conditions in certain cases.

(1) it relates to goods sent from any station on the marginally-named Railway for delivery at station on a Railway belonging to the same group; and

1st group—
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
2nd group—
Patiala Railway.
Amritsar-Pathankot Railway.

(2) it shows on its face that the goods so sent have been declared at the booking office as being sent under the value-payable system.

The Railways referred to above will not deliver up goods or parcels forwarded value-payable, except on production of the corresponding receipt-note.

Exception.—The only stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway which receive parcels for transmission under this clause are:—Armenian Ghat, Naihati, Goalundo, Chitpur, Ranaghat, Dacca, Calcutta, and Khoolna.

148. Responsibility of Post Office.

The Post Office will not be responsible for any delay or demurrage that may arise or for the delivery of the goods or parcels to which the receipt-note relates; the responsibility of the Post Office is confined solely to the collection of the value of the consignment, and it will rest with the consignee, after receiving delivery of the railway receipt-note, to obtain the article from the Railway Administration.

149. Saving of general rules.

Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent the transmission by post of receipt-notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters, or value-payable registered or unregistered packets under clause 130; but in such cases the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the railway without production of the corresponding receipt-notes and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

150. Application of rules to goods sent by steamer.

These rules apply also to receipt-notes for goods conveyed by steamer within the limits of British India

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

J. Berrie ...Deputy Post Master General, Traffic, Madras Circle.
V. W. Karney ... Telegraph Master, Trivandrum, Pay Rs. 180.
C. Edwin ... Telegraph Master, Quilon Pay Rs. 150.

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with.

Trivandrum and Quilon are departmental offices open on week days from 7 to 20 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Names of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time. Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.	
Alleppey ..	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18	*Note*—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed one rupee. If the message has to transit an intermediate station also their late fees will be Rs. 3 in all.
Alwaye ...	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Anjengo ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Attungal ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Changanacherry ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Colachel ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Kayanculum ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Kottayam ..	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18	
Kumili ...	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Kottar ..	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Marthandam .	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Mavelikara ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Mundakayam ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Muvattupuzha .	10 — 17	Do.	
Nagercoil ...	7 — 20	8— 9 & 16—18	
Neyyattinkara ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Neyyoor .	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Surianallee ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Parur ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Peermade ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Shencottah ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Shertallay ..	10 — 17	Do.	
Thuckalay ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Tiruvalla ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Trivandrum Bazaar	7 — 20	Closed.	
Vandiperiyar ...	10 — 17	Do.	

The following Railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of the S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakarai S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. I. Punalur S. I., Edamon S. I., Tenmali S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencottah S. I, & Quilon S. I.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office— Vallacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamana Colloor Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray, Poonduray, Perkaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office— Kottar, Oolaganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindrum, Thayrapoothur, Tripatisaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office— Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Kiliyelloor, Kolloovela, Oomayalloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Theroovillarum, South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	A.
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	12	1	8	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0	12	0	1	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

Additional charges—	Rs.	As.
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	12
Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107)	0	12
Collation (Rule 104)	0	4
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram ..	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 84]	...	...
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140) ...	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48			0	1	Free.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 129 to 136. For definition of address, see Rule 24.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.		Address.
		Rs.	Rs.	as.	
Express.	48	1	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	0	1	Ditto.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 129 to 136.

CHARGES.

Table of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Eastern or Indo.

Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.		Words	Charges.		Words.	Charges.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ...	1	4	26 ...	32	8	51 ...	63	12	76 ...	95	0
2 ...	2	8	27 ...	33	12	52 ...	65	0	77 ...	96	4
3 ..	3	12	28 ...	35	0	53 ...	66	4	78 ...	97	8
4 ...	5	0	29 ..	36	4	54 ...	67	8	79 ..	98	12
5 ...	6	4	30 ...	37	8	55 ...	68	12	80 ...	100	0
6 ...	7	8	31 ...	38	12	56 ...	70	0	81 ...	101	4
7 ...	8	12	32 ...	40	0	57 ...	71	4	82 ...	102	8
8 ...	10	0	33 ...	41	4	58 ...	72	8	83 ...	103	12
9 ...	11	4	34 ...	42	8	59 ...	73	12	84 ..	105	0
10 ..	12	8	35 ...	43	12	60 ...	75	0	85 ...	106	4
11 ..	13	12	36 ...	45	0	61	76	4	86 ...	107	8
12 ...	15	0	37 ...	46	4	62 ...	77	8	87 ..	108	12
13 ...	16	4	38 ...	47	8	63 ...	78	12	88 ...	110	0
14 ...	17	8	39 ...	48	12	64 ...	80	0	89 ..	111	4
15 ...	18	12	40 ..	50	0	65 ...	81	4	90 ...	112	8
16 ...	20	0	41 ...	51	4	66 ...	82	8	91 ...	113	12
17 ...	21	4	42 ...	52	8	67 ...	83	12	92 ...	115	0
18 ...	22	8	43	53	12	68 ...	85	0	93 ...	116	4
19 ...	23	12	44 ...	55	0	69 ...	86	4	94 ...	117	8
20 ...	25	0	45 ...	56	4	70 ...	87	8	95 ...	118	12
21 ...	26	4	46 ...	57	8	71 ...	88	12	96 ..	120	0
22 ...	27	8	47 ...	58	12	72 ...	90	0	97 ...	121	4
23 ...	28	12	48 ..	60	0	73 ...	91	4	98 ...	122	8
24 ..	30	0	49 ...	61	4	74 ...	92	8	99 ...	123	12
25 ...	31	4	50 ...	62	8	75 ..	93	12	100 ...	125	0

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.*

Radio-telegrams are accepted at any office in India or Burma for transmission to ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus from the radio-telegraph offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blair, Rangoon, Sandheads, and Victoria Point at the rates noted on page 4. Radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea should be written on the yellow telegram forms used for Foreign telegrams, while those addressed to Indian radio-telegraph stations, including the ship station at the Sandheads, should be written on Inland telegram forms. The address of radio-telegrams must be as complete as possible and should include :—

(*a*) The name or title of the addressee with any other particulars necessary.

(*b*) The name of the ship.

(*c*) The name of the coast station from which the telegram is to be transmitted.

If, however the name of the ship is not known, the sender of a radio-telegram may substitute, at his own risk, particulars of the voyage on

* The transmission of private wireless messages between coast stations and the ships at sea is at present entirely suspended.

which the ship is engaged as determined by the names of the ports of origin and destination or any other equivalent particulars, *e. g.*, "Mail Steamer Rangoon to Calcutta." The following is a list of the ships fitted with radio-telegraph apparatus touching at Indian ports ** :—

Name of ship.	Name of ship	Name of ship.	Name of ship.
Alert *.	Chupra.	Dilwara.	Kashmir.
Amazone.	Circassia.	Dongola.	Kathiawar.
Andre-Lebon.	City of Athens.	Dufferin.	Khiva.
Angora.	City of Baroda.	Dumbea.	Khyber
Annam.	City of Benares.	Dunera.	Kouang-Si
Arankola.	City of Bombay.	Dupleix.	Kumeric.
Arcadia.	City of Bristol.	Edavana.	Lama
Armand Behic.	City of Cairo.	Egra.	Lawrence.
Aronda.	City of Calcutta.	Egypt.	Leicestershire.
Arracan.	City of Colombo.	Ekma.	Lhasa
Assaye.	City of Corinth.	Elephanta.	Linga.
Athos.	City of Delhi.	El-kantara.	Lotus.
Atlantique.	City of Dunkirk.	Ellenga.	Lougsor.
Australien	City of Durham.	Ellora.	Lunka.
Ava.	City of Edinburgh.	Elysia.	Macedonia.
Bamora	City of Exeter.	Equateur.	Madras.
Banca.	City of Florence.	Erinpura.	Magellan.
Bandra.	City of Glasgow.	Ernest-Simons.	Malda.
Bangala.	City of Karachi.	Espiegle.	Malta.
Bankura.	City of Lahore.	Euphrate.	Malwa.
Barala.	City of Lincoln.	Euryalus.	Mandalay.
Barrda..	City of London.	Fireuze.	Manora.
Bapoeta	City of Madras.	Fox *	Mantua.
Barjora.	City of Madrid.	Gange.	Marmora.
Bhamo.	City of Marseilles.	Gloucestershire.	Martaban.
Bharata.	City of Mysore.	Golconda.	Medina.
Borneo.	City of Nagpur.	Gregory Apcar.	Meinam.
Burma.	City of Naples.	Gujarat.	Melford Hall.
Caledonia.	City of Neucastle.	Hardinge.	Merkara.
Caledonien.	City of Norwich.	Henzada.	Minto.
Canara	City of Paris.	Herefordshire.	Moldavia
Candia.	City of Poona.	Highflyer *	Mongara.
Castalia.	City of Rangoon	Himalaya	Mongolia.
Chakdara.	City of York.	Hymeutts.	Mooltan.
Chakdina	Coconada.	India.	Morea.
Chak la	Colaba.	Isis	Morvada.
Chakrata.	Cordillere.	Ismaila.	Moshobra.
Chanda.	Crofton Hall.	Itonus.	Nagoya.
Chantala.	Culna.	Itria	Namur.
Chili.	Dalhousie.	Japan.	Nankin.
Chilka	Delhi.	Kaisar-I-Hindu.	Natal.
China.	Delta.	Kalyan.	Nearchus.
Chindwara.	Derbyshire.	Karmala.	Nellore.
Chindwin.	Devanha.	Karnak.	Nera.
Chinkoa.	Dmbigh Hall.	Kashgar.	Neuralia

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

** Indian Ports with which radio-telegrams may be exchanged together with the approximate number of hours after departure or before arrival during which the ships can be reached are shown below :—

Port of departure or arrival.	Approximate No. of hours
Bombay	20
Rangoon	30
Calcutta	30
Karachi	36
Madras	20
Table Island	10
Victoria Point	30

List of the ships fitted with radio telegraph apparatus touching at Indian Ports—(*contd*).

Name of ship.	Name of ship.	Name of ship.	Name of ship.
Nils.	Peiho.	Sardegna.	Teesta.
Noro.	Pera.	Sardinia.	Tenasserim.
Northbrook.	Perseus*.	Shirala.	Thongwa
Novara.	Peshawus.	Sicilia.	Trafford Hall.
Nyanza.	Philomel*.	Simla.	Uganda.
Obra.	Plassy.	Sir Harvey Admson.	Ula.
Oceanien.	Polynesien.	Socotra	Umaria.
Odin*.	Poona.	Somali.	Umballa.
Onda.	Portos.	Sontay.	Umeta.
Orénoque.	Proserpine*	Soudan.	Umta.
Ormara.	Queda.	Sphinx*.	Varela.
Orna.	Quilon.	Sumatra.	Varsova'
Osiris.	Rewa.	Sunda.	Ville de la ciotat.
Oxfordshire.	Rohilla.	Sarada.	Vita.
Pacifique.	Roma.	Surat.	Walton Hall.
Palawan.	Rufford Hall.	Sydney.	Warwickshire.
Palermo.	Saghaliru.	Syria.	Yarra.
Palma.	Salamis.	Takada.	Yunnan.
Paul Lecat.	Salsette.	Tara.	
Pegu.	Sandon Hall.	Taroba.	

* His Britannic Majesty's Ship of war.

RATES FOR RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

	Per word. R.	a.
(1) British, Indian or Colonial Government telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of war or Indian Travancore ...	0	2
(2) Private telegrams to or from His Britannic Majesty's Ships of war ...	0	4
(3) All other Government or Private telegrams ...	0	8

TABLE OF COAST STATIONS ABROAD, WITH THEIR CHARGES.

In computing the charges for a radio-telegram intended for transmission *via* any of the undermentioned coast stations, *the wire and ship charges must be added.*

The total charge for a radio-telegram to be sent to a ship through any coast station abroad is made up of :—

(i) The coast station charge given in the following table ;

(ii) The charge for transmission to the coast station given in the table at pages 16 to 108 ;

(iii) The ship charge, which is 4 annas per word unless otherwise notified.

The names of the coast stations as printed below are chargeable as one word in the address, and the addition of the name of a country is unnecessary.

—	Coast charge only. Each word	Coast charge only. Minimum.	—	Coast charge only. Each word	Coast charge only. Minimum
	R. a.	R. a.		R. a.	R. a.
Aden :—			**East Africa (Zanbibar) :**—		
Aden Radio ...	(*b*) 6 0	...	Zanzibar ...	0 4	1 0
Ceylon :—					
Colombo Radio ...	(*a*) 0 3½	...			
Cochin China :—			**Egypt :**—		
Cape Saint Jacques..	0 2½	1 4	Port Said ...	(*c*) 0 6	...
Cocos :—					
Cocos ...	(*b*) 0 6	...			
Dutch East Indies :			**Somaliland British :**—		
Sabang ...	0 4	2 8	Berbera Radio ...	(*b*) 0 6	...

(*a*) In the case of British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged between the Colombo radio station and His Britannic Majesty's ships of war the coast charge is reduced to two annas six pies per word.

(*b*) The British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged with British ships of war are charged for at half the usual rates. There is no ship charge for such telegrams.

(*c*) In the case of British, Indian and Colonial Government radio-telegrams exchanged with British ships of war no coast station or ship charges are made.

31. ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES.

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well known states and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegram Department has to reject words which either in writing or in telegraph symbols so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered,

11) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address, which should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 10 yearly, or Rs. 5 half-yearly payable in advance. When, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same Telegraph Office or at different Telegraph Offices, * the fee for registration is:—

For the first ten abbreviated addresses . .	Rs. 10 each
For the second ten abbreviated addresses .	Rs. 5 „
For each subsequent abbreviated address .	Rs. 3 „

(12) An additional fee, equal to half the registration fee, is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition, 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.†

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

Full Address of the Officer.	Abbreviated (Telegraphic) Address.
Chief Engineer P. W. D. Travancore State, Trivandrum.	Dux, Trivandrum.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore, Trivandrum.	Cheeretary, Trivandrum.
Commissioner of Police, Trivandrum.	Butrev, Trivandrum.
	Police, Do.
Conservator of Forests, Quilon.	Forests, Quilon.
Divisional Officer, Muvattupuzha Division, Travancore P. W. D. Alwaye.	Opera, Alwaye.
Division Officer, Kodayar Project Division, Nagercoil.	Aqua, Nagercoil.
Division Officer, P. W. D. Trivandrum.	Opera, Trivandrum.
Excise Commissioner, Travancore, Trivandrum.	Excise Do.
Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division Kottayam.	Opera, Kottayam.
Executive Engineer, Quilon.	Opera. Quilon.
Irrigation Sub Division Officer, Nagercoil.	Irrigation, Nagercoil.
Officer in charge Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.	Accounts. Trivandrum.
Officer in charge, P. W. D. Workshops and Stores, Trivandrum.	Workshops, Trivandrum.
Port Officer, Alleppey.	Cyclone, Alleppey.

*When more than ten addresses are required to be registered at the same Telegraph Office or at *different* Telegraph Offices application should be made to the Assistant Accountant General, Telegraph Check Officer.

† An Abbreviated Address, registered by a firm for "all time" under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904, cannot be transferred to any other firm as an "all time" address if it is transferred it will have to be registered yearly and paid for as laid down in Condition 11. The fee for changing the word or words selected for an abbreviated address registered for "all time" is Rs. 5.

Full Address.	Abbreviated Telegraphic Address.
Abdul Satar Hajee Moosa, Alleppey.	Sunlight, Alleppey.
Abdurahiman Cooty E., Alleppey.	Cootty, Alleppey.
Abubucker Hajee Mohomed, C., & Co., Quilon.	Hajee, Quilon.
Adam Osman Haji Jackaria, Alleppey.	Adamosman, Alleppey.
Agent, Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ld., Kottayam.	Navigation, Kottayam.
Ahamed Abdul Cader & Bros., Oil Mills, Alleppey.	Kader, Alleppey.
Ana Thana Aiyasami Maistry—General Merchant, Trivandrum.	Ganesher, Trivandrum.
Bank of Madras, Alleppey.	Europa, Alleppey.
Desabhimani (Newspaper) Quilon.	Desabhimani, Quilon.
Dharmji Wagjsi, Alleppey.	Lakshmi, Alleppey.
Dhasanpattar V. K. N., Quilon.	Dhasan, Quilon.
Dickinson John & Co., Ld., Nanthancode, Trivandrum.	Lionbrand, Trivandrum.
Goodacre & Sons, Alleppey.	Goacre, Alleppey.
Gopi Shenoy R., Coir Manufacturer &c., Alleppey.	Shenoy, Alleppey.
Hajee Ahamed Cunjoo Cassim, Alleppey.	Flower, Alleppey.
Hajee Hashim Hajee Esa & Sons, Alleppey.	Hashim, Alleppey.
Haresubber S. R. M. Rice Mill, Alleppey.	Haresuber, Alleppey.
Harrisons & Crosfield, Alleppey.	Crosfield, Alleppey.
Harrisons & Crosfield Ld., Chackay, Trivandrum.	Crosfield, Trivandrum.
Harrison & Crosfield Ld., Quilon.	Crosfield, Heviensis, Nudirand, Ladraknit, Orientated, Rubayalam, Ylpadico, Rupilli, Stonecrop, } Quilon.
Hemraj Jairam & Co., Alleppey.	Amicable, Alleppey.
Itty Abraham K. & Co., Kottayam.	Oopputil, Kottayam.
Iyengar M. M. P. L. Srinivasa, Agent of M. N. P. L. Palaniatha Chettiar Chalai, Trivandrum.	Benign. Trivandrum.
Iyer Sankara The Malabar Navigation and Industrials Ld., Alleppey.	Industrial, Alleppey.
Jevanth Mooljee, Alleppey.	Jain, Alleppey.
John P. & Sons., Oil Mills, Alleppey.	Johnsons, Alleppey.
Kanjee Jadowjee & Co., Alleppey.	Coir, Alleppey.
Kerala Deepika, Muvattupuzha.	Deepika, Muvattupuzha.
Kerala Taraka, Tiruvella.	Kerala, Tiruvella.
Khatawo Purushotham & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents. Alleppey.	Faithful, Alleppey.
Kottayam Mercantile Co., Kottayam.	Varugisa, Kottayam.
Lukmichand Tejsee, Alleppey.	Gulab, Alleppey.
Madura Co., Merchants and Trading Agents, Alleppey.	Maduraco, Alleppey.
Madura Co., Ld., S. I. R., Out Agency, Quilon.	Maduraco, Quilon.
Madura Co., Ld. Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Trivandrum.	Mactaggart, Trivandrum.
Malabar Commercial Corporation Ld., Alleppey.	Malabheim, Alleppey.
Malabar Commercial Corporation Ld., Trivandrum.	Omnibus, Trivandrum.
Malayala Manorama, Kottayam.	Manorama, Kottayam.
Malayali (Newspaper) Quilon.	Malayali, Quilon.
Manager, Travancore Motor Co. Quilon.	Motor, Quilon.
Mani, P. J., Merchant and Agent, Kottayam.	Mani, Kottayam.
Mel, S. P., & Co., Trivandrum.	Mel, Trivandrum.
Mohamed Cunjoo O., Quilon.	Mohamed, Quilon.
Mohamed Ebrahim Mohamed Jaffer Co. A. H. Moosa, Alleppey.	Efficacy, Alleppey.
Mohamed Coonjoo N. A. Coir Merchant & Mat Manufacturer, Alleppey.	Mohamed, Alleppey.
Moidoo O. Coottially, Alleppey.	Moidoo, Alleppey.
Motor Transfort Syndicate Ltd. Kottayam.	Lorries, Kottayam.
Naicker P. K. P. S. Subbia Quilon.	Principal, Quilon.
Nazrani Deepika, Kottayam.	Nazrani, Kottayam.
Nevis R. Mats and Matting Manufacturer, Alleppey.	Ramsey, Alleppey.
P. L. P. R. Oil Mills Co. Alleppey.	Annapurni, Alleppey.
Pereira V. D. & Sons, Quilon.	Pereirason, Quilon.
Premchand Jevarchand, Merchant, Alleppey.	Upright, Alleppey.
Reghunath Jutta & Co., Alleppey.	Brilliant, Alleppey.
Reddiar & Co., Alleppey.	Reddias, Alleppey.
Ratanji, Govindjee, Merchants, Alleppey.	Ratnam, Alleppey.
Rowther Hajee Bava Hajee Ebrahim, Merchants, Alleppey.	Hajibava, Alleppey.
Spaull Sons & Co., Merchants, Alleppey.	Spaull. Alleppey.
Stephen Thomas & Co., Ld., Quilon.	Union, Quilon.
Syed Mahomed Oomer, General Merchant, Alleppey.	Syed, Alleppey.
Tejsey Trikamjee, Alleppey.	Tejsey, Alleppey.
United Planters Association, Southern India, Incorporated, Kottayam.	Upasi, Kottayam.
Arunachalam Pandaram, Hundi Merchant, Trivandrum.	Gomathi, Trivandrum.
Varghese K. P. P. V. & Co., Alleppey.	Justness, Alleppey.
Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy & Co., Quilon.	Lakdawalla, Quilon.
Western Star, Trivandrum.	Star, Trivandrum.

THE FIVE DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND THE TALUKS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Taluks comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the Taluk.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	34,503	139·85	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	1,04,910	93·18	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	1,23,783	99·82	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	76,211	176·65	Padmanabhapuram
		Vilavankod ...	90,680	157·00	Kuzhitturai.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara...	1,78,703	233·35	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	1,55,138	97·26	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	88,147	365·79	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	1,35,877	146·57	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ...	1,63,790	147·41	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	91,390	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli...	1,37,420	88·99	Patanayarkulangara.
		Kartigapalli ...	1,11,570	74·26	Haripad.
		Mavelikara ...	1,30,728	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	1,26,489	925·97	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	1,78,769	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ambalapuzha ...	1,12,868	115·74	Ambalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	90,307	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram...	56,769	425·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,302	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	1,56,580	122·38	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	1,19,824	135·20	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	90,591	123·59	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	1,12,139	172·84	Kottayam.
		Changanachery .	96,241	134·29	Changanachery.
		Minachil ...	78,871	138·46	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha...	1,38,392	454·64	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	38,426	528·44	Thodupuhza.
		Kunnatnad ...	1,18,693	293·88	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	1,08,836	127·34	Alwaye.
		Parur ...	80,508	53 87	Parur.
Devikulam.	Devikulam.	Devikulam ...	23,458	625·53	Devikulam.
		Peermade ...	45,104	660·44	Peermade.
		Total......	34,28,975	7624·83	

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Azhagiapandipuram	10	Azhagiapandipuram	4·79
Anandapuram	11	Anandapuram	4·92
	7	Cheramadam	4·30
	6	Isanyamangalam	2·10
Melpidaka	5	Bhuthappandi	1·14
	9	Arunanallur	2·67
	8	Darisanamkoppu	6·60
Naduvapidaka	4	Tazhakkudi...	3·56
	3	Tiruppadisaram	2·40
Tazhakkudi... ...	2	Chembagaramanpudur ...	5·91
Tovala	1	Tovala	19·33
Hills circuit surveyed... ...		... ...	70·13
Hills not surveyed		... ...	13·00
		Total........	139·85

Agastisvaram Taluk.

	2	Agastisvaram	8·14
	1	Kanniyakumari ...	1·08
Agastisvaram	4	Kulasekarapuram	5·43
	3	Tamarakulam	6·21
	13	Nagercoil	4·80
Kottar	12	Vadivisvaram	4·12
	15	Erachakulam	2·91
Padappattu	14	Vadaseri	7·16
	11	Dharmapuram	4·50
Parakka	9	Parakka	1·70
	10	Temgampudur	10·99
	7	Eravipudur	3·03
Suchindram	8	Suchindram	2·03
	5	Marunkur	8·73
Terur	6	Terur	8·93
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	3·97
		Total......	93·18

Eraniel Taluk.

	3	Eraniel	4·72
Eraniel	4	Talakkulam	8·24
	5	Kadiapattanam	7·43
Kadiapattanam	6	Manavalakurichi	4·72
Kolachel	7	Kolachel	11·39
	11	Kilkulam	4·03
Killiyur	12	Killiyur	8·09
	9	Kilmidalam...	3·65
Midalam	10	Midalam	6·17
Nattalam	13	Nattalam	6·24
	2	Allur	8·21
Nindakara	1	Nindakara	18·90
Tiruvankodu	8	Tiruvankodu	4·59
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	3·44
		Total......	99·82

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8·55
	5	Kalkulam	6·55
Kalculam	4	Thuckalai	5·09
	1	Kappiyara	4·12
Kappiyara	2	Valvatchatottam	5·58
	6	Kothanallur	12·50
Kothanallur	7	Mekkodu	7·01
	11	Ponmana	14·33
Mekkodu	8	Aruvikara	4·13
Ponmana	9	Tiruvattar	6·06
Tiruvattar	10	Triparappu	11·10
Hills circuit surveyed			53·83
Hills not surveyed			37·75
		Total	176·66

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11·61
	4	Arudesapattu	3·35
Arudesapattu	5	Medukummal	7·46
	2	Ezhudesapattu	4·54
Ezhudesapattu	1	Kollankodu	4·91
	13	Kalial	67·18
Kalial	6	Kunnattur	3·72
Kunnattur	7	Nallur	3·60
	11	Idakkodu	8·76
Pakodu	8	Pakodu	5·40
Painkullam	3	Painkulam	3·53
	10	Palukal	4·13
Vilavankod	9	Vilavankod	5·03
Hills unsurveyed			8·79
		Total	137·00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk

	11	Karunkulam	4·90
Kottukal	12	Kottukal	11·31
	13	Tiruvallam	11·36
Kolla	4	Kolla	5·35
	2	Chenkal	7·83
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10·38
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	31·79
	18	Marnallur	9·71
Marukil	17	Marukil	6·31
	14	Nemam	11·89
Nemam	15	Pallichal	6·37
	9	Adiyannur	7·60
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	9·71
	10	Tiruvattur	6·12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7·72
	6	Ottasekaramangalam	50·15
Perunkadavila	7	Perunkadavila	15·22
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12·13
Hills unsurveyed			8·00
		Total	233·53

Trivandrum Taluk.

I roverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Villago.	Area in square miles.
	16	Attapura	6·20
Kulattur	15	Cheruvikkal	3·85
	17	Menamkulam	3·10
	19	Irurpara	4·78
Kazhakuttam	18	Kazhakuttam	3·37
	4	Iranimuttam	2·88
Nellaman	3	Muttattara	3·48
	10	Chittivilagom	3·27
Pattam	11	Madattuvilagom	3·72
	22	Kadinumkulam	4·33
Pallipuram	21	Pallipuram!...	3·58
	20	Andurkonam	3·58
	1	Kadakampalli	4·56
Palkulangara	2	Palkulangara	2.40
	25	Kilattonakkal	3·69
Kilattonnakkal	24	Meltonnakkal	4·74
	23	Veillur	5·06
	14	Pangappara	3·42
Oollur	13	Vulliyalattura	5·75
	12	Oollur	3·15
	6	Chengalacheri	2·13
Vanchiyur	5	Vanchiyur	2·38
	8	Anjamada	5·10
	7	Aramada	3·67
Vatiyurkavu	9	Randamada...	4.73
		Total........	97·2

Nedumangad Taluk.

	2	Arianadu	14.32
Arianadu	1	Mannurkara	6.75
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12.09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8·65
	5	Anadu	42·37
Nedumangad	4	Nedumangad	12·74
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15·20
	7	Nallanadu	20·82
Vamanapuram	6	Vamanapuram	29.05
	8	Manikal	12·88
Vembayam	9	Vembayam	11·76
Uzhamalakkal	3	Uzhamalakkal	29·27
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	119·47
		Total......	305·

Chirayinkil Taluk.

	14	Attangal	1.98
Attangal	19	Kila-Attangal	2·97
	12	Alamkodu	4·14
	13	Avanamchori	2·81
	3	Idakodu	3·32
Idaikkodu	4	Ilamba	2·04
	5	Mudakkal	4·51
Kadakkavur	18	Kadaikkavur	4·04
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7·35
	8	Palayakunnumel	9·63
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1·47
	2	Kilavallam	4·67
	23	Madavur	7·24
Madavur	24	Pallikkal	6·25
	10	Vellalur	4·89

Chirayinkil Taluk—(contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
	31	Cheruniyur	4.20
Manambur	20	Manambur	5.94
	21	Ottur	3.06
	8	Koduvalanur	3.14
Nagarur	11	Nagarur	4.64
	7	Pulimattu	7.32
Navaikkulam	22	Karivarom	5.16
	25	Navaikulam...	10.93
	1	Alur	4.81
	16	Charkkara	2.45
Chirayinkil...	17	Chirayinkil	1.74
	26	Chemmarudi	0.77
	27	Airur	6.87
Varkala	30	Vettur	2.02
	29	Varkala	5.93
	28	Edava	3.62
		Total......	116.57

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Adichanallur	3	Adichanallur	6.53
	4	Nedumpana	10.90
	6	Iravipuram	11.23
Iravipuram	5	Tirukonavattam	8.63
	7	Vadakkevila	3.81
Eastern Kallada	13	Eastern Kallada	9.59
	10	Kilikollur	4.33
Kilikollur	11	Kottangara	9.80
	2	Minadu	27.12
Paravur	1	Paravur	12.72
	9	Trikadavur...	12.83
Perunadu	12	Perunadu	20.71
Quilon	8	Quilon	9.21
		Total... ..	117.41

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Chavara	2	Chavara	4.62
	1	Tekkumbagam	7.82
Karunagapalli	7	Karunagapalli	8.20
Krishnapuram	10	Krishnapuram	9.61
Kulasekarapuram	8	Kulasekarapuram	7.31
Panmana	3	Panmana	6.57
Pudupalli	11	Pudupalli	7.78
	12	Perunadu	6.06
Tazhava	9	Tazhava	9.18
	6	Todi	8.00
Tevalakkara	4	Tevalakkara	6.23
	5	Minagapalli	7.61
		Total	98.09

Kartigapalli Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Haripad	14	Haripad	1.47
	13	Cherutana	5.42
Cheppadu	7	Cheppadu	1.94
	8	Valiakuzhi	2.97
Kartigapalli	15	Kartigapalli	3.37
	6	Singoli	2.81
Kizhakkekkara	11	Kizhakkekkara	2.21
	12	Viyapuram	5.38
Kirikkadu	2	Kirikkadu	3.39
	3	Kandalur	3.77
Kumarapuram	17	Kumarapuram	5.60
	18	Karivatta	5.58
Mudukulam	5	Mudukulam	4.49
	4	Arattupuzha	8.79
Pathiyur	1	Pattiyur	5.83
Pallippadu	10	Pallippadu	4.76
	9	Nanjarkulangara	1.79
Trikunnapuzha	16	Trikunnapuzha	4.70
		Total......	74.26

Kunnattur Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Villages.	Area in sq. miles.
Churanadu	1	Churanadu	15·41
Poruvazhi	3	Poruvazhi	16·91
Kunnattur	4	Kunnattur	17·44
Pallikal	5	Pallikkal	17·52
Adur	6	Adur	14·88
Enadimangalam	7	Enadimangalam	49·09
Kodunnan	8	Kodunnan	13·99
Vallikkadu	9	Vallikkadu	21·03
Western Kallada	2	Western Kallada	5·19
		Total......	171·19

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone	5	Ezhukone	24·70
Kottarakara	3	Kottarakara	15·48
Veliyam	6	Veliyam	20·26
Ummannur	7	Ummannur	23·29
	8	Velunallur	22·16
Chadayamangalam	9	Chadayamangalam	32·69
Kulakkada	4	Kulakkada	11·28
Kummil	10	Kummil	41·07
Vettikkavala	2	Vettikkavala	13·95
	1	Melila	7·15
		Total......	202·03

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi	1	Talavadi	6·06
Kozhimukku	2	Kozhimukku	10·42
Takazhi	3	Takazhi	12·39
Purakkadu	4	Purakkadu	8·86
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	9·05
Nedumudi	6	Nedumudi	8·51
Chambakkulam	7	Chambakkulam	5·50
Palinkunnu	8	Palinkunnu	19·22
Kainagari	9	Kainagari	16·38
Alleppey	10	Alleppey	10·41
		Total......	116·74

Mavelikara Taluk.

Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	8·30
	2	Tamarakulam	8·07
Pallikkal	3	Bharanikavu	9·06
	10	Chunakkara	6·54
Tekkekkara	4	Perungala	4·96
	9	Thekkekkara	8·37
Kannamangalam	5	Kannamangalam	5·58
Mavelikara	8	Mavelikara	2·59
	11	Tazhakkara	9·96
Nuranadu	12	Nuranadu	8·14
	13	Palamel	9·69
Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	14	Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	9·75
	15	Tonnallur	11·54
Chennithala	7	Chennithala	2·44
	6	Tirupperuntrau	6·24
		Total......	111·43

Tiruvalla Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kadapira	3	Kizhakkebagam	4·31
	4	Kadappira	6·50
Nedumpuram	5	Nedumpuram	3·31
	6	Perungur	4·87
Thiruvalla	7	Kavumbagam	4·23
	8	Tiruvalla	9·62
	9	Iraviperur	10·92
Kaviyur	10	Kaviyur	11·72
	12	Ezhamattur	19·91
Aranmula	14	Koippuram	8·63
	16	Aranmula	9·33
	15	Tottappuzhacheri	5·62
	17	Mailappuzhacheri	7·35
Ayirur	18	Cherukol	14·68
	13	Ayirur	9·96
Kalluppara	11	Kalluppara	34·48
	2	Mannaru	3·03
Mannaru	1	Kuratticheri	3·71
		Total...	172·18

Chengannur Taluk.

	1	Tiruvammandur	3·51
Vadakkekkara	8	Puttenkavu	11·45
	7	Vadakkekkara	5·22
	2	Pandanadu	4·09
Omallur	12	Omallur	13·36
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	5.16
	4	Puliyur	4·59
Ranni	14	Ranni	87·66
	11	Ilanthur	6·63
	15	Kumbazha	32·94
Kumbazha	13	Pattanamtitta	5·54
	9	Venmini	7·17
Pandalam' Vadakkekara ...	10	Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	11·66
	5	Cherianadu	5·63
	6	Ala	4·16
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	717·00
		Total......	925·97

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Mailam	2	Mailam	10·71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15·34
Talavur	3	Talavur	8·78
Anjal	7	Anjal	203·54
	6	Idamalakkal	14·03
Vallakkudi	4	Vallakudi	8·20
	5	Punalur	22·50
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram	141·58
		Total......	425·67

Shencottah Taluk.

Shencottah	2	Shencottah	9·25
Karkkudi	3	Karkkudi	2·18
Puliyara	4	Puliyara	4·20
		Pudur	1·93
		Mekkara	3·25
Sivanallur	5	Achenpudur	5·43
Ilattur	6	Ilattur	5·36
Kilangadu	7	Kilangadu	2·14
Ayikkudi	8	Ayikkudi	5·88
Sambur Vadakara	9	Sambur Vadakara	7·06
Hill circuitsurveyed	10	... ...	82·46
		Total......	129·14

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

Changanachery Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4·58
	1	Ramankari	4·39
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7·52
	5	Nilamperur	4.23
Nilemperur	4	Chanankari	4·46
Manjadikara	7	Kurichi	6·02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjarabagam ...	5·66
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam ...	5·92
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6·61
	10	Madappalli	17·25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18·88
	12	Nedunkunnam	17·99
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	21·61
	14	Vellavur	9·17
		Total	134·29

Kottayam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kottayam	1	Tiruvarppu	18·46
	2	Kottayam	4·87
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	9·42
	4	Panichakkadu	8·13
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25·77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	26·59
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37·66
Aimmanam	8	Aimmanam	13·45
Kumaragam	9	Kummanam	2·53
	10	Kumaragam	25·86
		Total	172·84

Shertallay Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arur	14	Arur	11·28
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7·05
	12	Turavur South	7·37
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5·71
	11	Vayalaru West	9·37
Shertalla	7	Kothamangalom	6·23
	8	Shertallay South	6·25
	9	Shertallay North	6·25
Tannirmukkam	5	Tannirmukkam South ...	15·28
	6	Tannirmukkam North ...	9·33
Mararikkulam	3	Mararikkulam South	7·17
	4	Mararikkulam North	6·62
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9·98
	2	Ariyadu North	14·59
		Total......	122·38

Vaikam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Vaikam	1	Vaikam	9·82
	3	Nuduvila	5·12
	2	Pallippuram	6·71
Pall[illegible]ram	5	Tykkaduchery	4·94
	10	Kulasekaramangalam... ...	4·40
Kulasekara[illegible]galam... ..	4	Vadakemuri	3·08
	12	Padinjarakkara	3·09
	6	Panavalli	6·18
Panavalli ...	7	Vadutalamattattilbagam ...	8·68
	8	Manakkunnam ...	11·45
Manakkunnam	9	Chembumuri	8·04
	11	Maravanturuthu	2·41
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16·98
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13·94
Vetchur	15	Talayalam	17·44
	16	Vetchur	12·97
		Total......	135·20

Ettumanur Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	18·54
	2	Kanagary	17·81
Manjur	3	Manjur	11·19
	4	Onanturuttu	4·95
	5	Parambekuddu	2·39
Kaipizha	6	Kodumalur	0·81
	7	Kaipizha	14·51
Kadutturuttu	8	Kadutturuttu	24·21
Kidangur	9	Kidangur	11·48
	10	Ilakkadu	17·70
		Total......	123·59

Minachil Taluk

Minachil	5	Minachil	20·53
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	36·43
Lalam	3	Lalam	10·01
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	12·15
Puliannur	1	Puliannur	16·54
Kondur	6	Kondur	42·80
		Total.....	138·46

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

	2	Vulavur	17·17
Kuthattukulam	3	Kuthattukulam	17·68
	4	Tirumaradi	19·88
Piravam	5	Piravam	18·35
Ramamangalam	6	Ramamangalam	24·47
Muvattupuzha	8	Muvattupuzha	8·33
	7	Arakkuzha	18·78
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	22·11
	1	Varappatti	17·71
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	10·65
	9	Malavur	24·39
Kothamangalam	11	Kothamangalam	36·79
	12	Kuttamangalam	33·33
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	185·00
		Total..... ...	454·64

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Cheranallur	12	Vengoor	29·61
	13	Cheranallur	14·18
Perumbavur	11	Perumbavur	10·78
	10	Vengola	13·74
Asamannur	3	Asamannur	8·28
	14	Rayamangalam	11·53
Malavannur	7	Malavannur	18·98
Aikaranadu	6	Aikaranadu	19·67
	5	Semmannadu	21·67
Kunnatnad	8	Kunnatnad	11·48
	4	Kalukkambalam	11·12
Vazhakkulam	9	Vazhakulam	7·61
	1	Manikkamangalam	8·04
Manjappira	2	Manjappira	28·27
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	79·00
		Total......	293·88

Todupuzha Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manakkadu	3	Manakkadu	18·46
Kumaramangalam	4	Kumaramangalam	27·68
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha	17·44
Karikkodu	1	Karikkodu	75·13
Karumannur	5	Kanny Elam Forest	72·28
		Karumannur	41·19
		Kanny Elam Tract	109·42
Hills unsurveyed			166·84
		Total.. ...	528·44

Alangad Taluk.

Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	10	Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	4·17
Idappalli Vadakumbagam ...	9	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	2·23
Alangad	2	Alangad	8·12
	3	Kodungallur	7·31
Ayirur ...	1	Aiyrur	13·35
Chengamanad	4	Chengamanad	14·82
Kothakulangara	6	Kothakulangara	27·69
Parakkadavu	5	Parakkadavu	9·56
Alwaye	7	Alwaye	19·04
Trikkakkara	8	Trikkakkara	21·05
		Total......	127·34

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha	1	Varapuzha	8·02
Ezhikkara	2	Ezhikkara	2·54
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	8·86
Parur	4	Parur	7·54
Puthenvelikkara	6	Puthenvelikkara	9·84
Vadakkekkara	5	Vadakkekara	8·46
Puthenchira	7	Puthenchira	8·66
		Total.....	53·87

DEVICOLAM DIVISION

Devicolam Taluk.

	1	Natchivayal	5·78
	2	Marayur	35·76
	3	Keolandur	26·25
	4	Kantalur	18·60
	5	Kottakombu	13·86
	6	Vattavadai	12·21
	7	Kannan Devan Hills	214·74
	8	Pooppara	99·36
	9	Odumbanshola	107·40
	10	Pallivasal estate	1·34
	11	Anakulam estate, West ...	·23
		Total......	625·53

Peermade Taluk.

	1	Manimala	13·50
		Cheruvalli	4·34
	3	Chirakkadavu	10·56
	4	Kanjirappalli	101·22
	5	Punjar	80·79
	6	Peruvantanam	49·88
	7	Peermade	124·19
	9	Periar	98·20
	8	Vandamettu	116·34
	10	Millapara	61·40
		Total ...	600·42

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
1	Thovalay	1	Boothapandy	1	Naducany.
		2	Aramboly Frontier.	2	Vellamadam.
		3	Edalakudy	3	Ethamozhi.
2	Agastiswaram	4	Kottar Town	4	Anjugramom.
		5	Cape Comorin	5	Rajakkamangalam.
		6	Eraniel	6	Karungal.
3	Eraniel	7	Colachel	7	Kulasekharam.
		8	Thuckalay	8	Arumana.
4	Kalkulam	9	Thiruvattar	9	Kalikavila.
				10	Vizhinjam.
5	Vilavancode	10	Kuzhithura	11	Parasala.
		11	Neyyattinkara	12	Ottasagara mangalam.
		12	Poovar		
6	Neyyattinkara			13	Vattiyoorkavoo.
		13	Nemom	14	Kulathur.
				15	Thonnakkal.
7	Trivandrum Taluk	14	Kazhacootam	16	Karamana.
				17	Kallattumukku.
				18	Palace Guard Station.
		15	Fort Station	19	Stables Guards.
				20	Pettah.
8	Trivandrum Town.			21	Perukkada.
		16	Puthenchanday	22	Poojapuray.
				23	Beach Station.
		17	Cantonment	24	Vattappara.
				25	Vidura.
		18	Nedumangad	26	Vamanapuram.
9	Nedumangad				
		19	Kattakada		
		20	Attungal		
10	Chirayinkil	21	Chilacore	27	Pallikkal.
		22	Quilon Taluk	28	Chirayinkil.
		23	Quilon Town	29	Cutcherry out Post.
11	Quilon	24	Paravoor	30	Pooyappaly.
		25	Kottarakara	31	Valagom.
		26	Punalur	32	Klankad.
12	Kottarakara			33	Anchal.
13	Pathanapuram				
		27	Shencottah		
14	Shencottah			34	Samboorvadakara.
		28	Adoor	35	Puliyara.
				36	Ilathur.
		29	Sasthancotta	37	Ayikudi.
15	Kunnathur.			38	Atchenpudur.
		30	Karunagapalli	39	Kulangarai.
16	Karunagapally	31	Kayenkulam	40	Chavara.
				41	Trikkunnapuzha.
		32	Haripad	42	Kypattur.
17	Karthigapally	33	Mavelikara	43	Ranni.
18	Mavelikara	34	Chengannur	44	Konni.
19	Chenganoor	35	Pathanamthitta	45	Pandalam.

LIST OF STATIONS. (contd.)

No.	Taluk.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
				46	Arammulai.
20	Thiruvella ...	36	Thiruvella ...	47	Mannar.
				48	Mallappally.
		37	Ambalapuzha ...	49	Edathuva.
21	Ambalapuzha ...	38	Pulincunnu. ...	50	Thottappally.
				51	Mannancherry.
		39	Alleppey Town ...	52	Beach Station.
				53	Pallathuruthy.
22	Kottayam ...	40	Kottayam ...	54	Thiruvarppu.
		41	Kurukachel ..	55	Kumarakam.
23	Changanachery ...	42	Changanachery ...		
		43	Pambady.	56	Ramankari.
		44	Peermade.		
24	Peermade ...	45	Kumily	57	Vandiperiyar.
		46	Mundakayam.		
		47	Kanjirapally ...	58	Manimala.
				59	Poonjar.
25	Ettumanoor ...	48	Ettumanoor ...	60	Kidangur.
				61	Kaduthuruthy.
		49	Muvattupuzha ...	62	Piravam.
26	Muvattupuzha ...	50	Kuthattuculam ...	63	Kurianad.
		51	Kothamangalom.		
27	Thodupuzha ...	52	Thodupuzha ...	64	Vazhaculam.
				65	Nellappara.
		53	Devikulam.		
28	Deviculam ...	54	Oodumbanchola.		
		55	Munnar.		
		56	Minachil ...	66	Ramapuram.
29	Minachil ...	57	Vaikom ...	67	Vetchoor.
		58	Arukutt	68	Vadayar.
30	Vaikom ...	59	Sherthallay ...		
		60	Kuthiathode ...	69	Anthakarahzi.
31	Shertallay ...	61	Parur ...	70	Varapuzha.
		62	Munambam ...	71	Puthenvelikara.
32	Parur ...			72	Puthenchira.
				73	Kothaculangara.
33	Alangad ...	63	Alwaye ...	74	Parakkadavu.
		64	Edapally ...		
34	Kunnatnaud ...	65	Perumbavoor ...	75	Kedanad.
		66	Aikernad ...	76	Kalady.

LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

HOSPITALS.

1.	General Hospital	...	...	Trivandrum.
2.	Ophthalmic Hospital	...	...	Do.
3.	Hospital for Incurables	...	...	Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital	...	...	Do.
5.	Central Prison Hospital	...	...	Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...	Alleppey.
7.	Do. do.	...	...	Alwaye.
8.	Do. do.	...	...	Chirayinkil.
9	Do. do.	...	...	Changanacherry.
10.	Do do.	...	...	Kanjirapally.
11	Do. do.	...	...	Kottayam.
12,	Do. do.	...	...	Kozhencherry.
13.	Do. do.	...	...	Lalom.
14.	Do. do.	...	...	Mavelikara.
15.	Do. do.	...	...	Muvattupuzha.
16.	Do. do.	...	...	Nagercoil.
17.	Do. do.	...	...	Nedumangad.
18.	Do. do.	...	...	Neyyattinkara.
19.	Do. do.	...	...	Padmanabhapuram
20.	Do. do.	...	...	Parassalla.
21.	Do. do.	...	...	Parur.
22.	Do. do.	...	...	Quilon.
23.	Do do.	...	...	Shencottah.
24.	Do. do.	...	...	Shertallay.
25.	Do. do.	...	...	Tiruvalla.
26.	Do. do	...	...	Vaikom.
27.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital	...	...	Quilon.

DISPENSARIES.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	..	Trivandrum.
2.	Sreepadom Dispensary	...	...	Do.
3.	Vadakke Kottaram Dispensary	...	...	Do.
4	Fort Dispensary	...	...	Do.
5	Contagious Disease Ward, Iranimuttom		...	Do.
6.	District Dispensary	...	...	Adoor.
7.	Do do.	...	...	Ambalapuzha.
8.	Do. do.	...	...	Arukutti.
9.	Do do.	...	...	Bhoothapandy.
10.	Do do.	...	...	Chengannur.
11.	Do. do.	...	...	Colachel.
12.	Do. do.	...	...	Devicolam.
13.	Do. do	...	...	Ettumanoor.
14.	Do. do.	..	...	Haripad.

DISPENSARIES.—(*contd*).

15	District Dispensary	...	...	Karunagapalli.
16.	Do. do.	...	...	Kayencolam.
17.	Do. do.	...	...	Konni.
18.	Do. do.	...	...	Kothamangalom.
19.	Do. do.	...	...	Kottarakara.
20.	Do. do.	...	...	Kottaram.
21.	Do. do.	...	...	Kulasekaram.
22.	Do. do.	...	...	Kumaragom.
23.	Do. do.	...	...	Kuthattukulam.
24.	Do. do.	...	...	Mallappalli.
25.	Do. do.	...	...	Marayoor.
26.	Do. do.	...	...	Mundakayam.
27	Do. do.	...	...	Peermade.
28.	Do. do.	...	...	Perumbavoor.
29.	Do do.	...	...	Punalur.
30.	Do. do.	...	...	Thodupuzha.
31.	Do. do.	..	...	Udumbanshola.

ASYLUMS.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	...	Do.

GRANT-IN-AID INSTITUTIONS.

1.	Grant-in-aid Hospital	...	...	Neyoor.
2.	Do. do.	...	...	Martandam.
3.	Do. Dispensary	...	...	Arnakal.
4.	Do. do.	...	...	Bonami.
5.	Do. do.	...	...	Kalthurity.
6.	Do do.	...	...	Munnar.
7.	Do. do.	...	...	Yellapatti.
8.	Do. do.	...	...	Sothapara.
9.	Do. do.	...	...	Ponmudi.
10.	Do. do.	...	...	Ashamboo.
11.	Do. do.	...	...	Nedungolam.
12.	Catherine Booth Hospital, Vadasseri	...	...	Nagercoil.

OFFICE.

1	Durbar Physician's Office	...	...	Trivandrum.

MEDICINE DEPOT.

1.	General Medical Stores	...	...	Trivandrum.

LIST OF AYURVEDA VAIDYASALAS AND AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS.

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks
				Rs.	
1	Thovala ...	Bhuthapandi	N. Achuthan Pillai	12	
2	Agasteeswaram ...	Suchindram	V. Parameswaren Muthathu.	14	
3	Do.	Cape Comorin	K. Parameswaran Pillay.	14	
4	Eraniel ...	Fort	P. M. Kesavan.	14	
5	Kalculam ...	Padmanabhapuram	B. Neelacandan.	14	
6	Do. ...	Ponmana	K. Narayana Pillai.	20	
7	Do. ...	Thiruvattar	V. Padmanabha Pillai.	10	
8	Vilavancode ...	Kuzhithura	K. Krishnan Nair.	10	On probation.
9	Neyyattinkara ...	Town*	K. Krishna Pillai.	10	* (Visha Vydian).
10	Do. ...	Pachallur	K. Krishna Pillai.	25	
11	Do ...	Nemom	Kochumminy Pillai.	10	
12	Trivandrum ...	Fort	Kutten Unni.	30	
13	Do. ...	Fort (For women and children) ...	G. Chellama.	9	
14	Do. ...	Srikanteswaram	A. K. Vasudevan Unni	10	
15	Do. ...	Puthenchantha	P. Madhavan.	20	
16	Do.	Uruvathilkottah	Aiyana Madan.	7	
17	Do. ...	Palkulangara	K. Kochukrishna Pillai.	12	
18	Do. ...	Perunthani*	Gopala Kaimal.	10	* (Visha Vydian).
19	Do. ...	Kunnukuzhi*	Kutty Kesavan.	10	* (Visha Vydian).
20	Do. ...	Kazhakuttom	V. S. Ramaiyer	10	
21	Nedumangaud ...	Pirappankoad	Kesava Pillai	12	
22	Chirayinki ...	Attungal	V. S. Krishnan.	14	
23	Do. ...	Kilimanur	Ravivarman Thirumulpadu.	10	On leave.
			Sankaran Potti.		Acting.

LIST OF AYURVEDA VAIDYASALAS AND AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
24	Chirayinkil ...	Warkalay ...	A. Padmanabha Sastry.	10	
25	Do ...	Kappil ...	K. Madhavan.	10	
26	Kottarakara ...	Neduvathoor ...	Kunjen Thirumulpaud.	14	
27	Pathanapuram ...	Punalore ...	K. V. Narayanan	12	
28	Quilon ...	Quilon, Town ...	Kannan Kunchen.	12	
29	Do ...	Quilon, West ...	Govinda Pillai.	10	
30	Do. ...	Paravur ...	A. K. Kesavan.	14	
31	Do. ...	Kottamkara ...	K. N. Govinda Pillai.	14	
32	Kunnathur ...	Mannady ...	K. Keralavarma Sastry	14	
33	Do. ...	Kallada, West ...	J. Padmanabha Pillai.	14	
34	Karunagapally ...	Chavara ...	Sankara Pillai.	20	
35	Do. ...	Changamkulangarm ...	Rama Varyar.	12	
36	Kartigapally ...	Haripad ...	R. Chakrapani Warrier,	20	
37	Do. ...	Kayankulam ...	Govinda Panikker.	14	
38	Do. ..	Keerikaud ...	S Ravi Varma Thampan.	14	On leave.
			K. Govinda Pillai.	14	Acting.
39	Mavelikara ...	Mavelikara ...	K. Kochuraman.		
40	Do. ...	Panthalam ...	Kesava Pillai.	12	
41	Chengannur ...	Chengannur * ...	K. Govinda Pillai.	10	* (Visha Vydian)
42	Do. ...	Vadakkakara ..	Kochuraman Pillai.	14	
43	Chengannoor ...	Ranni ...	K. Kunjan Koil.	12	

LIST OF AYURVEDA VAIDYASALAS AND AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
44	Chengannoor ...	Konni ...	R. Madhavan Pillai.	14	On probation.
45	Do. ...	Pathanamthittai ...	G. Krishna Pillai.	14	
46	Thiruvellah ...	Mannar ...	Raman Pillai.	15	
47	Do. ...	Nedumpram ...	Mathavan Pillai	14	(On leave).
			M. Kesavan Nayar.		(Acting).
48	Do. ...	Kallupara ...	Kumara Pillai.	14	
49	Do. ...	Arammula ...	Vasudevan Muthathu	14	
50	Do. ...	Do. * ...	Govinda Pillai.	14	*(Visha Vydian.)
51	Do. ...	Iraviperoor* ...	Sankaran.	10	Do.
52	Amphalapuzha ...	Amphalapuzha ...	K. Kesava Kurup.	15	On probation.
53	Do. ...	Thalavadi ...	Kochukunjunni Pillai.	10	
54	Do. ...	Kavalam ..	Raman Kesavan.	10	
55	Do. ...	Alleppey ...	E. P. Govinda Pillai.	14	
56	Shertalay ..	Thuravur ..	Kumaroo Thampan.	18	
57	Vaikom ..	Vechur ...	Rama Variar.	14	
58	Do. ..	Perumpalam ..	Ravi Varma Thampan.	14	
59	Do. ...	Vaikom Town. ...	N. Vello Pillai.	10	
60	Ettumanoor ..	Ettumanoor ...	Kesava Pillai.	14	
61	Do. ...	Kidangoor ...	Bhaskaran Muthathu.	14	
62	Kottayam ..	Vijayapuram ..	Paramaswaran Muthathu.	14	
63	Do. ..	Chingavanam ...	Punnoos Kora.	15	
64	Changanacherry ..	Perunna	Subramanian Moothathu.	15	

LIST OF AYURVEDA VAIDYASALAS AND AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas	Name of Vaidyans.	Monthly grant sanctioned.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
65	Meenachil ...	Ramapuram ...	Parmeswaren Pillai	14	
66	Muvattupuzha ..	Thrikkariyur ...	Venkitachalam Iyer.	14	
67	Do ..	Piravam ...	A. R. Kerala Varma Thampan	10	
68	Thodupuzha ...	Kumaramangalam ...	Kunjan Tampan.	14	
69	Vaikom. ...	Udayamperur ...	Kunjunni Thirumulpad.	14	
70	Do. ...	Perumpavur ...	Sankaran Nambyar.	12	
71	Do ...	Kalady ...	Eravikumaren Karthavu.	12	
72	Alengaud ...	Ayirur ...	C. Madhavan Pillai.	16	(On leave),
			C. Chandrasakara Pillai		(Acting).
73	Do. ...	Thrikkakara ...	Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.	14	
74	Parur ...	Parur ...	Ananthanarayana Iyer.	10	

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE.

Rules for Travellers.

These bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.

2. No person is permitted to remain in a bungalow more than one day (unless, compelled to do so by sickness) if any other traveller requires accommodations or if not required by any other traveller, for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.

3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a family of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, they must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another traveller.

4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.

5. A list of the furniture, etc., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the traveller in the bungalow book.

6. A book is kept at the bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the conduct of the servants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the bungalow and compound, etc.

7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the bungalows be occupied by any one not a *bonafide* traveller.

8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these rules either on the part of travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.

9. Every occupier of a travellers' bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.

10. Every traveller halting at a first class bungalow, *i. e.*, a bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of one rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

11. Every traveller halting at a second class bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours, a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the bungalow half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

12. At 2nd class travellers' bungalows, servants are not provided by Government. Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.

13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at the latest.

14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound: they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stable horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately with horses or luggages, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para. 10 or 11 according as the bungalow is a 1st or 2nd class one.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

NOTE.—"The day" in paras 10 & 11 means a day of 24 hours reckoned from the hour of arrival of a traveller at a Bungalow. If however in any one halt there falls a fraction of a day (over and above the full day of 24 hours) whose duration does not exceed 6 hours then for such fraction of the day only a fee of 8 or 4 annas as the case requires need be paid as if for the first six hours.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANCORE

With Distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1	Road from	Trivandrum to northern frontier (Main central road)
2	Do.	Do. Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly.
3	Do.	Do. Shencottah.
4	Do.	Do. Quilon.
5	Do.	Nedumangad to Shorlacode.
6	Do.	Anand to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi.
7	Do.	Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor.
8	Do.	Nagercoil to Balamore.
9	Do.	Shorlacode to Aramboly.
9(a)	Do.	Do. *via* Ananthanar.
10	Do.	Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
10(a)	Do.	Suchindram to Vellamada
11	Do.	Nagercoil to Colachel Port
11(a)	Do.	Do. *Via* Rajakamangalam and Manavalakurichi.
12	Do.	Kuzhittura 24th mile (main southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13	Do.	Martandam or Thoduvetty (27th mile of main southern road to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney.)
14	Do.	Eraviputhooreaday (27th mile main southern road) to Colachel *via* Karingal.
15	Do.	Thackalay (33rd mile main southern road) Thadicaranconom *via* Shorlacode.

N. B.—These roads are shown in the route map of Travancore published at the beginning of the volume.

16 Road from Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karinga.
17 Do. Eraniel to Muttam.
18 Do. Mulagumood to Colachel.
19 Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road.
20 Road from Monday market to Thiruvattar road.
21 Do. Kuzhithura to Alencholay road.
22 Panagudy road, from Cape Comorin to Panagudy frontier.
23 Road, from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel—Rajakamangalam road *via* Friday market.
24 Dharmapuram road (Kottar) 43rd mile Cape road to Dharmapuram.
25 Parakai road, from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi *via* Parakai.
26 Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road.
27 Anjugramom road from 47th mile Cape road.
28 Eathenkattumadam road.
29 Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road.
30 Do. Do. to Kattacaday road.
31 Do. Do. to Vizhinjam.
32 Do. Nemom to Vizhinjam.
33 Do. Trivandrum to Thiruvallam and thence to Vizhinjam.
34 Do. Vizhinjam to Puvar.
35 Do. Puvar to Chunguritty.
36 Do. Neyyattinkara to Puvar.
37 Do. Amaravila to Anaparai ambalam.
38 Do Quilon to Shencottah
39 Do. Kayankulam to Punalur.
40 Do Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
41 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
42 Do. Konyur to Rani.
43 Do. Kumbazha to Kozhencherry.
43 (a) Do. Road from Avaneeswaram to Pohanapuram.
44 Do Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta.
45 Do Elankolam to Kaipattur.
46 Do Sastankotta to 8th mile, Kayankulam to Punalur.

47 Road from Sastankotta to Pattakadavu.
48 Do. Adur to Sastankotta.
49 Do. Kozhithottam to Sasthancottah.
50 Do. Mavelikara to Thirukunnapuzha.
51 Do. Mavelikara to Pandalam.
52 Do. Kayankulam to Chettikulangara.
53 Do. Paripalli to Madathora.
54 Do. Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthankottah *via* Kunnattur.
55 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
56 Do. Alwaye to Parur.
57 Do. Vaikam to Oodayamperur.
58 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier and thence to Ernacolam.
59 Do. Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha
60 Do Ettumanur to Lalem
61 Do. Kottayam *via* Peermade to Kumili and thence to Ammanaikancor.
61 (a) Do. Puliyannur Wazhur Road,
61 (b) Do. Kanjirappalli Kunnumbhagom road.
61 (c) Do. Church Hill Road (formerly known as Cardamom Hill road).
61 (d) Do. Road from 3rd mile Church Hill road to Pambanar *via* Granby.
62 Do. Changanacherry to Vazhur.
62 (a) Do. Karugachal Kunnumbhagom road
62 (b) Do. Manimalai Banni Road.
62 (c) Road from Perumbavur to Kothamangalam.
63 High Range road from Kothamangalam to Munnar and thence to Devicolam.
64 Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore.
65 Bridle Path from 2nd mile Munnar-Devicolam road to Bodimettu and thence to Ammayanaikanur.
66 Road from Munnar to top station (Kannen Devan Hill Produce Company's Light Railway) and thence to Ammayanaikanur
67 Cardamom hill road bridle path.
68 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam.
6c (a) Thiruvallah Kozhencherry Road,
(b) Road from 80th main Central Road to Pulikeel Landing.
(c) Kallupara road to Puramattam,
(d) 7th mile Changanacherry Wazhur Road to Mallapally
(e) Krishna Vilas Road,
(f) Bastow Road,
69 Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta.

70 Lalam-Poonjar road.
71 Ettumanur-Vaikam road.
71 (a) Road from Kuravilangad to Kuruppanthora.
71 (b) Road from Alleppey to Ambalapuzha.
72 Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu
73 Lalam-Thodupuzha Road.
74 Kuthattukulom-Ramapurom Road.
75 Palcozha-Thodupuzha road.
76 Palcozha-Piravom road.
77 Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalom road.
78 Kuthattukulom market to 2nd mile Palcozha Piravomr oa .
78 (a) Road from Perumbavur to Puthencruz.
78 (b) Road from Thodupuzha to Karimannur.
78 (c) Road from Kalliar Estate to join Karimannur.
79 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore
80 (Canal) Do. Kalpalakadavu to Thiruvallam and Kovilam
81 along the western bank of the backwater from Thanneermukkam to Arukutty.
82 Vaikom to Kandanad by backwater and canal.
83 Vaikam to Muvattupuzha by river.
84 Ernakulam to Alwaye by river.
85 Do. to Kottayam by canal.
86 Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam
87 Arookotty Canal from Puthenthodu to the Kottayam or Minachi River in Kottayam.

1. Main Central Road Trivandrum to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 miles

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum (East Fort Gate Road to Nagercoil takes off ..	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph offices Anchal Office, Railway terminus etc.
Road to Nedumangad takes off ...	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Quilon branches off ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Ool parai takes of ...	4	
Road to Per adai takes off ...	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Kazhanad Road to Nedumangad joins ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins...	13	
Parappancode	15	Village Anchal office. Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry.

1. Main Central Road—(contd.)

Venjaramood road from Attungal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum-Shencottah road from right side joins	$16\frac{7}{8}$	
Vamanapuram	$19\frac{5}{8}$	Approach road P. W. D. camp shed, Anchal office, Police Station, Proverthy Cutcherry Chuthram.
Do.	$19\frac{7}{8}$	
Do.	$20\frac{1}{4}$	
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ..	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Kilimanoor river (bridged) road to Alangode joins	$24\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Paripally to Madathoray crosses in $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nelamail	29	Inspection shed $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from here.
Chadayamangalam	32	Anchal office.
Ayur river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins.	$35\frac{1}{2}$	Ayur Inspection shed $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from here.
Ayur	36	
*Kottarakara—Quilon-Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile	$46\frac{1}{3}$	2nd class T. B. & P. O. 2 miles to Railway station & Anchal office.
Yenathimangalom—The Kallada river (bridged) ...	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
*Adur—Road to Sastankottah joins ..	$57\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Punalur joins	$58\frac{3}{4}$	2nd class T. B., Anchal office.
Do. to Kayangulam joins ...	60	
Pandalam	$64\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mavelikara joins	$65\frac{1}{4}$	
Village road to Kaipattoor joins ..	$65\frac{1}{4}$	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pandalam river (bridged)	66	
Pandalam Inspection Shed	$66\frac{7}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	$71\frac{7}{8}$	
Chengannur	74	Anchal office.
Road to Puthenkavu ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) joins ...	$74\frac{1}{8}$	
Ranni river ferry	$75\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Kallupara joins	76	
Varattar crosses ferry	$76\frac{5}{8}$	
Manimala river bridged	$77\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to Thiruvellah Kozhenchery starts	$78\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pulikal joins	$79\frac{1}{2}$	Thiruvellah Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from here.
Road to Kozhencherry joins ...	$79\frac{3}{4}$	
Approach road to Thiruvellah P. W. D. Inspection shed joins ...	$79\frac{7}{8}$	
Thiruvellah road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river bridged	84	
*Changanacherry road to Wazhur crosses	$84\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow and Post and Telegraph office. Travellers Bungalow is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from here & Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are 1 mile from here.
Cannamparoor river bridged ...	$86\frac{1}{2}$	

1. Main Central Road.—(contd)

Lekshmipuram market ...	$90\frac{1}{2}$	Landing ¼th mile from here.
Village road to Panachikad joins ...		
Pallam loop road joins	$90\frac{3}{4}$	
Village road from Pallam Landing to Velluthuru hy Joins	$91\frac{1}{2}$	
Village road from Pallam to Pudupally Joins ...	$92\frac{5}{8}$	
Pallam Loop road rejoins ...	$93\frac{1}{2}$	This portion is metalled.
Kodimatha river bridged ...	$94\frac{7}{8}$	
Kottayam-Kumili road starts ...	$95\frac{1}{4}$	
	$95\frac{3}{8}$	1st class Travellers' Bungalow
Executive Engineer's Office ...	$95\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kumili joins ...	$95\frac{7}{8}$	
Motor transport Company's office ...	96	Post and Telegraph office and Anchal office and Chatram.
Nagapadam river bridged	97	
Road to Kodamalloor joins... ..	$98\frac{3}{4}$	
Neelamangalam river bridged ...	99	
Road to Mannanam convent joins ...	$100\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins / Road to Lallom joins ... / Ettumanoor	103	Ettumanur P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile from here, Ettumanur Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here, Anchal office and Satram.
Road to Vaikam joins	104	
Pattithanum Hill Scenery	105	
Vempully Stream bridged	$106\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Koravalangad to Kurupunthora joins	$109\frac{3}{4}$	Satrom, Village Anchal office.
Kczhai	$110\frac{1}{4}$	
Trace to Lalam Joins	$110\frac{3}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged	$110\frac{5}{8}$	P. W. D. Inspection, Shed, Proverthy Cutcherry 3 miles from here.
Koshai Inspection Shed	$110\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kattampakal branch ...	$111\frac{1}{2}$	
El vur Market Road branches ...	112	
Kuthattukulam	$119\frac{3}{8}$	Inspection Shed ¼ mile.
Road to Ramapuram branches .	$119\frac{1}{2}$	
Loop road to Piravom branches ...	$119\frac{3}{4}$	
Kuthattukulam Market	$119\frac{3}{4}$	Sathrom, Police Station and Anchal office.
Road to Piravom branches	$121\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Thodupuzha and Kolani branches	$122\frac{1}{8}$	
Arur ridge	$125\frac{5}{8}$	
Marady Church road branches ..	$127\frac{7}{8}$	
Muvattupuzha—Road to Vazhakulam and Thodupuzha branches ...	$130\frac{5}{8}$	Anchal office.
Muvattupuzha river bridged ...	131	P. W. D. Inspection Shed Taluk. Cutchery and M insiff's Cour',

1. *Main Central Road*—(contd.

Road to Kothamangalam branches ...	131⅜	
Western frontier road to Ernakulam branches	131½	
Perambavur—Road to Alwaye branches	142⅝	Taluq Cutcherry, Munsift's Court, Anchal Office & P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Road to Vallam branches ... ... Road to Kodanad branches... ...	144⅜	
Thanipuzha ferry Periyar river unbridged	147	
Road to Kalady and Pallipot Thodu branches	147½	
Angamali—Road to Alwaye branches ...	151⅜	Anchal office Railway Station ¾ mile and P. W. D. Inspection Shed ¼ mile.
Kothakulangara stream (bridged) ...	152⅝	
Karukutty	154	Railway Station.
Northern frontier—Road continues in Cochin territory	155	

2. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly 93 miles.*

*Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency. 1st class T. B. Post and Telegraph offices. and Anchal office.
Killiar river (bridged)	¾	Anchal Office, Railway terminus.
Karamanay river (do.)	1⅜	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	2⅛	
Do. Cottoor joins	2⅝	
Nemom	4½	Anchal office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram	8¼	Police station and Anchal office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	8¼	
Do. Cattacaday joins	8¼	
Puvar Road joins	9	
*Neyyattinkara	11½	2nd class T. B., Taluk Cutcherry and Police station & Ancha office.
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post office and Telegraph office.
Road to Puvar joins	12⅛	
Neyyar river (bridged)	13⅛	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ..	13½	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	Anchal office.
Road to Culathurchavady joins ...	15	
Oothianeulangara	15	
Parassala	18⅜	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Kollencode joins	18⅝	
Do. Panichamude do.	18¾	Camp shed.
Kallakavelay	20	Anchal office.
Kuzhittura to Alencholay road joins ...	22⅝	Taluk Cutcherry, Police station and Anchal office.

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly Via Aramboly—93 miles. (contd.)

*Kuzhittura ...	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class T. B.
Thengapattanam road joins ..	$23\frac{2}{5}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Toduvetty (Martandam)	$24\frac{1}{6}$	Telegraph & Post Office & Village Anchal Office.
Road to Karingal joins	$24\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	$24\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Payanam joins	$26\frac{1}{6}$	
Do. Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumudu—Road to Colachel joins ..	30	Anchal office.
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market joins	$30\frac{1}{2}$	
Thackalay	$32\frac{7}{8}$	Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	$32\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins...	$32\frac{7}{8}$	
*Udyagiri	$33\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class T. B. 300 feet from here.
Thuvalar stream bridged	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Villukeeri Erattakarakal Subway } Road to Rajakamangalam joins } ...	$35\frac{1}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Colachel joins	$37\frac{1}{8}$	Police station.
Do. Kalliancaud road joins ...	$38\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Alampara joins on left ..	40	
Do. Peruvilay on right	40	
Do. to Kottar joins on right ...	40	
Road from Vettoornimadam to clock tower Nagercoil joins	$41\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	$42\frac{3}{8}$	
Nagercoil (Vadasseri)	$42\frac{3}{8}$	1st class T. B. 528 feet from here Post & Telegraph office, half a mile from here.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins ...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	
Oluganacherry road joins	$42\frac{1}{2}$	Olugunacherry Chuthram one furlong distant.
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$42\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Theroor ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long) joins ...	$42\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	$43\frac{5}{8}$	
Therakal (bridged)	$43\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Tirupatisaram joins ..	$44\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	$44\frac{5}{8}$	
Cross road (Joining Suchindrum to Vellamadom road at its 3 mile) Joins ...	$44\frac{7}{8}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) Road to Suchindram *via* Therur $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles long joins	45	Vellamadam.
Road to Chembagaramanputhur *via* Layam joins	$45\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Eathencaud Madum joins ...	$47\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	48	
Tovala Channel	48	Bridged.
Tovala	$48\frac{1}{4}$	Chathram Police station and Anchal office.

Arambely	$50\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Inspection shed Police station, Anchal office and Chowkey.
Road to Thittavilay joins... ...	$50\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Kumarapuram (3miles long) joins	$50\frac{3}{4}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{5}{8}$	
Panagoody	$56\frac{1}{4}$	British territory.
Vulliyur	62	
Nangunery	72	
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly Bridge (Railway Station) ..	$91\frac{1}{2}$	
Tinnevelly Town	93	

3. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah—57 miles.*

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office, Railway terminous.
Karakulam	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Pillar letter box
Karakulam river (bridged)	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Vattiyoorcavoo joins ...	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Arivikara do. ...	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kazhanad do. ...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Ariyanad & thence to Coviloor joins	11	Anchal office.
12 mile stream (bridged) R. C. platform		
13 mile stream (bridged) Do.		
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins *Nedumangaud T. B.	11	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Chathram, Anchal office, Police station & Post Office, &c.
Do. do. ..	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Vembayaconam joins ..	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Venjaramood joins (Branch) ..	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch to Kallar joins ...	$14\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Venjaramood joins (branch) ..	$15\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins ...	$20\frac{1}{8}$	
Patcha	$20\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged) R. C. platform	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed and Chathram.
Road to Braemore Estate joins ...	$21\frac{1}{2}$	
Chittar river (bridged)	24	
Road Quilon joins	$30\frac{1}{3}$	
Radathoray	$31\frac{1}{6}$	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Seenakala and Invercaud joins...	$31\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins ...	$39\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulattupuza—Road to Ayur joins ...	$39\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class T. B & Anchal office.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins...	$41\frac{3}{4}$	
Meenmootty	$42\frac{1}{2}$	
Parapar river Bridged.	$44\frac{5}{8}$	
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles	46	

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45½ miles.

Trivandrum Road to Nagercoil takes off ...	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph Office, Anchal Office, Railway terminus, etc.
Road to Nedumangad takes off ...	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Main Central road branches off ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Oolloor river (bridged) ...	4	
Road to Fort takes off ...	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Pothencode and to Aukulam takes off ...	6	
Road to Thiruppapur takes off ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach Road to Kazhakuttom Railway Station joins ...	$9\frac{5}{8}$	
Kazhakuttam ...	10	Police Station, Anchal office
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Vembayam joins ...	$11\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch Road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins ...	13	
	$13\frac{1}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Thonakal road from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses ...	$14\frac{1}{8}$	Police station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram market.
Thonakal ...	$15\frac{1}{4}$	British Sub-Post office.
Mamam river (bridged) ...	$18\frac{7}{8}$	Market.
Road from Venjaramood joins and Approach road to Attengal Hill Bungalow Joins ...	$19\frac{7}{8}$	
Road from Avanavancherry to Attungal Palace crosses ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayinkil joins ...	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal office, Police station, &c.
Attengal ...	$20\frac{7}{8}$	Post Office & Telegraph Office and Taluk Cutcherry.
Attengal ...	$21\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow. (100 yards from here).
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	$21\frac{3}{4}$	
Alancode road to Nelakamukoo and Meerankadavoo joins ...	$22\frac{1}{2}$	Market.

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon - 45½ miles contd.

Road to Kilimanoor joins	...	22⅝	
Road to Varkalay joins	...	25⅞	
Road to Pallical joins	...	26⅞	Anchal Office.
Navaikulam	...	27¾	
Road to Varkalay joins	...	30¼	
Do. to Madathoray Do. to Paravur 7 miles } Parapalli	...	30½	Camp Shed P. W. D.
Kalluvathukalpara	...	33¼	Anchal office and Chathram.
Chathanoor	...	35½	
Road to Paravur 6 miles joins	...	35⅞	
Ithikara river bridged Road to Ayur joins	...	36⅝	
Vadakkakkara Road to Kundara 7¼ miles	...	38½	
Road to Eravipuram 1¾ miles joins	...	41⅞	Residency, Post and T. Office Anchal office, 1st class T. B., Chathram and etc.
Quilon	...	45½	

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles.

Nedumangad	...	0	2nd class Traveller's Bungalow, Police Station Anchal office, Chathram and Post office, etc.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins	...	⅜	
Road to Vellanand joins	...	1⅝	
Nocothamangalam	...	2	
Oeduneely stream (bridged)	...	4	
Ozhamalakal	...	5¼	
Aryanad	...	6⅞	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Palode joins	...	6⅞	
Aryanad Karamanay river (ferry and Junghar)	...	7⅜	
Road from Vellanad joins	...	8⅝	
Road from Pappanamcode to Kottoor crosses	...	9⅝	
Paruthipally	...	9⅞	
Do.	...	10	Camp Shed P. W. D.
Road from Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	...	12½	
Moonaray Neyyar river (ferry and junghar)	...	12⅞	
Coviloor	...	20	Camp Shed P. W. D.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles (contd).

Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay and Kuzhittura joins ...	$21\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Alencholay joins ...	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Cullial Kothayar river (ferry) ...	$28\frac{1}{5}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Colasagaram Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses ...	$32\frac{2}{8}$	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices and Mission Dispensary and 2nd class T. B.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins ...	$35\frac{1}{4}$	Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Caligasem road joins ...	$35\frac{3}{4}$	
Ponmana Paralayar (causeway) ...	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikarankonam) ...	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22½ miles.

Road to Aryanad joins ...	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Palode joins ...	$20\frac{5}{8}$	
Vithurai ...	$21\frac{7}{8}$	Police Station and Anchal office.
Branch Road from Pallode joins ...	22	
	$22\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road to Bonacord Estate joins ...	$23\frac{1}{8}$	
Chittar river (bridged) ...	$23\frac{3}{4}$	
Kallar river (bridged) ...	$27\frac{5}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed Chuthram
Road from Frontier joins ...	$27\frac{5}{8}$	Post Office and Market.
Merchiston river (bridged) ...	28	
Erattapalam (bridged) ...	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
	$36\frac{1}{2}$	New Sanitarium
	$37\frac{1}{4}$	Bungalow H. H. the Maharajah's Palace and Nalukettu.
	$37\frac{1}{2}$	Old Sanitarium
New Sanitarium under construction ...	$37\frac{3}{4}$	Bungalow.

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile Main Southern road) to Cottoor—18 miles.

Papanamcode ...	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do....	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Soolattoocottah ...	3	
Vilappoo ...	4	
Malayingkeel road from Cundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins.	5	
Marukil ...	6	
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Kulathummal ...	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins ...	9	
Forest Watch Station ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Moonaray to Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Kattacaday market ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	Police Station and P. W. D, Section Office and Anchal Office.
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Paruthipally ...	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses ...	14	
Cottoor ...	18	

7. (a) Venjaramoodu $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves 14th mile T. S. Road ...	0	
Venjaramoodu Branch road from T. S. Road 16th mile joins ...	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Venjaramoodu ...	11	Venjaramoodu Market 16 miles of M. C. Road.

7. (b) Vembayam Neduvangaud Road—5 miles.

Vembayam begins from 13 mile M. C. Road ...	0	
Road Pallipuram begins ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	R. C. Platform bridge.
	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Ends with T. S. Road $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles at Nedumangad ...	5	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal office, Chuthram and Post Office &c.

7. *(c) Vembayam Pallipuram Road—8 miles.*

Starts from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile Vembayam Nedumangad Road ...	0	
Crosses M. C. Road at 12 miles ...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Kanniacolumkarai ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Market.
Trace to 16th mile M. C. Road joins	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Pothencode ...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	Market.
Trace to Parappnencode starts ...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Murukumpuzha starts ...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Shearam starts ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Ends with T. Q. Road $11\frac{7}{8}$ miles at Pallippuram ...	8	P. W. D. Camp Shed $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from here.

7. *(d) Pothencode Murukampuzha Road—7 miles including branch.*

Starts from $3\frac{7}{8}$ miles of Vembayam Pallippuram ...	0	Pothencode Market.
Road to Searam starts ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Branch Road to T. Q. Road 13 miles ...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Mangalapuram ...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	Market.
Crosses T. Q. Road ...	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Murukumpuzha Railway Station joins ...	$5\frac{3}{8}$	
Murukumpuzha landing (12th mile) of canal from Trivandrum to Quilon ...	$6\frac{7}{8}$	

7. *(e) Kilimanoor to Allencode Road—$6\frac{3}{4}$ miles.*

Starts from $24\frac{1}{8}$ miles M. C. Road at Kilimanur ...	0	Anchal office, Mission Hospital and Market.
Kilimanoor ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Trace to Madavoor starts ...	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
	$3\frac{5}{8}$	Kilimanoor Palace.
Trace to Vamanapuram starts at Nagaroor	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Trace to Kallambalam begins ...		
Ends with T. Q. Road $22\frac{5}{8}$ miles at Allencode ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Market.

7. *(f) Attengal to Chirayinkeel Road $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

Starts from 21 miles T. Q. Road ...	0	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police Station, etc., at Attingal.
Road to Kollampuzha landing crosses ...	$\frac{8}{8}$	
Paravoor ...	$2\frac{1}{8}$	R. C. Bridge.
Road to Kozhimadai Village starts ...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	Kunthaloor Pakuthy Cutcherary and Valiacadai Market.
	$3\frac{5}{8}$	Government Hospital.
Approach road to Chirayinkil Railway Station joins ...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Ends with Pulimutto Kadavoo in Vamanapuram River ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office, Police Station.

7. *(g) Road from Vamanapuram to Attengal—7 miles.*

Starts from M C. Road 16$\frac{7}{8}$ mile at Venjaramoodu ...	0	
Chamboor ...	2$\frac{3}{8}$	
Trace to 16th mile T. Q Road starts ...	3$\frac{5}{8}$	
Ends with T. Q. Road 19$\frac{7}{8}$ miles ...	7	Valia Kunnoo site for proposed Palace.

7. *(h) Allencode to Nelacamuku & thence Meerankadavoo via Kadakavur 6 miles.*

Starts from 22$\frac{1}{2}$ miles T. Q. Road at Allencode ...	0	Market.
Trace from Attengal to Dalavapuram crosses ...	2$\frac{3}{4}$	
Nelakamukku ...	3$\frac{1}{2}$	
Kadacavoor ...	4$\frac{1}{2}$	
Approach road to Kadakavoor Railway Station joins ...	4$\frac{3}{4}$	
Ends with Anjengo channel ...	6	

7 *(i) Road from Warkalay to Kallambalam—7$\frac{1}{4}$ miles.*

Warkalay ...	0	Palace.
Road to Arattoo Kadavoo starts ...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road Chellakure landing starts ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to Chellakure landing starts ...	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Roads to Vettoor anding and Parippally start ...	1$\frac{1}{4}$	Magistrates Cutcherry Railway Station is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Warkala Magistrate's Cutcherry.
Road to Rest house ...	1$\frac{1}{2}$ 1$\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Aryattookunnoo Bungalow starts ...	2	
Trace to Dhalavapuram joins ...	2$\frac{3}{8}$	
Roads to Chirunee-kadavoo and Nadayara join ...	2$\frac{7}{8}$	
Nekkadu ...	5$\frac{3}{8}$	Market.
Ends with T. Q, Road 25$\frac{7}{8}$ miles at Kallambalam ...	7$\frac{1}{4}$	

7. *(j) Neduvancaud Kazhanad Road—4$\frac{1}{4}$ miles*

Starts from Trivandrum---Shencottah Road 10$\frac{3}{4}$ miles ...	0	Arch Bridge.
Ends with M. C. Road 9$\frac{1}{8}$ miles at Kazhanad ...	4$\frac{1}{4}$	

8. *Road from Nagercoil to Balamore 23$\frac{5}{8}$ miles.*

Nagercoil Town ...	0	P. and T. Offices 1st class T. B., Anchal Office.
Vadaseri ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Puthery tank ...	{1$\frac{1}{4}$ 2	
Road to Culliencad joins ...	3$\frac{1}{8}$	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore $23\frac{2}{3}$ miles—(contd)

Arasayarakal (bridged)	...	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	...	6	
Tittivila	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Road to Bhuthapandi joins	...	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	...	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	...	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Alagiapandipuram	...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Thovala joins & Road to Thuvachi Dam joins	...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Olakkayaruviaur (bridged) R. C, platform	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Erappayaur (bridged) R. C. platform	...	11	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins	...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed
Road to Oliver's Estate joins	...	$13\frac{1}{8}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins	...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligesam river (causeway)	...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
*Balamore	...	$23\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B. 1 mile from here.
Muthuculy Vayal	...	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly $15\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Shorlacode	...	0	
Road to Thirusonemcope joins	...	0	
Anantanar head works	...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
*Thadicarenconem	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	...	7	
Tittivila	...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Post Office.
Leaves road to Nagercoil	...	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasayar head works	...	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanar head works	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
*Seethapal	...	10	2nd class T. B.
Thovala Channel (bridged)	...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
Layum Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins	...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly (M. S. Road $50\frac{1}{2}$ mile)	...	$15\frac{1}{3}$	Anchal Office, P. W, D. Inspection Shed Chowkey, Police Station.

9 (a) Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly via Ananthanar $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves Shorlacode in Thackala Thadikarenconam Road in $10\frac{3}{8}$ miles ...	0	
Meets Balamore Road in $7\frac{3}{8}$ at Darsanamcope	$6\frac{3}{5}$	
Thittivila	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Post office.
Leaves Road to Nagercoil	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Arasayar Headworks	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Nanjanad Puthanar Headworks ...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. to Thiruppathisaram joins...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
* Seethapal	$9\frac{1}{4}$	2nd Class T. B.
Thovala channel Bridge	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Layam Road to 46th mile M. S. Road joins	12	Anchal office, P. W. D Inspection shed, Chowkey and Police station.
Aramboli M. S. Road $50\frac{1}{2}$ miles ...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—$11\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. Offices, Anchal Office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachery joins... ...	$\frac{2}{5}$	Police Station.
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins ...	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Parakay Caul Bridged	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Agastiswaram Taluk Cutcherry ...	2	Anchal office.
Suchindram tank	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Anchal Office	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Suchindram Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins...	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Thamarakulam joins ...	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	$6\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Alwakara Chowkey (Mahadanapuram road joins ($2\frac{3}{8}$ miles) ...	8	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{3}$	
Road from 52nd mile Cape to Panagudi road (Mahadanapuram road joins $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles)	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{4}{5}$	Anchal Office & Travellers' Bungalow $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here.
Cape Comorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

10. (a) Road from Suchindram to Vellamadam—via Therur and Kulasekharampudur—$5\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Leaves Suchindram $45\frac{3}{8}$ miles Cape road	0	
Branch to Marungoor	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Therur village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
R. C. culvert across Theroulam ...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Meets N. B. channel ...	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Meets M. S. Road 45th mile ...	$5\frac{3}{4}$	

11. Road from 37th mile M. S. Road to Colachel Seaport—$9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves main southern road at $37\frac{1}{8}$ miles (Thottyode) ...	0	
Villukiri-Rajakamangalam road joins ...	$\frac{6}{8}$	
Erattakareikal (Bridged) ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	
Vulliar (bridged) ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Muttom joins ...	$3\frac{3}{8}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal office, Taluk Cutcherry & Police Station.
Monday Market—Roads to Poothucaday and Thiruvattar joins ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Monday Market Road to Mankuzhi joins	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Neyoor village joins ...	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Mandakaud road ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to 14th mile Colachel Rajakamangalam road	8	
Road to Mulakumud joins	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins.	9	
Road ends at Colachel Sea Port ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	A. V. M. Canal bridged.

11. (a) Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport—via Rajakamangalam and Manavalakurichi—$16\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road joins ...	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Pillathope joins	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Nagercoil *via* Santhapuram joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel-Muttom road crosses ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Valliar River (bridged)	$9\frac{7}{8}$	
Manavalakurichi trace and Manakuzhi road joins	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Mandakad village	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Branch road to Colachel Hospital ...	$14\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Monday market joins ...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanom · $6\frac{4}{5}$ miles.

*Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B. Anchal Office.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{2}{5}$	
Kunnattur Village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Monday Market via Karingal joins	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station and Anchal Office.
Pyncolum Do.	$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Amasy Do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	$6\frac{4}{5}$	Anchal Office,
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	$6\frac{4}{5}$	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonamvileycaday Village	$\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal Office.
Payanam road joins	...	
Trace from Theckurichy joins ...	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Arumanay joins ...	$2\frac{5}{6}$	
Road from Anayady joins	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Paralayar river (bridged)	$3\frac{2}{5}$	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins ...	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c. joins	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Thiruvattar Village	$3\frac{4}{5}$	Post office, Anchal Office and Police Station.
Puthencaday Village	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Serupalay Village	6	
* Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station, Post and Anchal Offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow & 2nd class T.B.
Road to Maycode joins	$7\frac{1}{9}$	
Road from Colasagaram to Shorlacode meets	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Nedumangad to Colasagaram joins	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Thoombode Village	$8\frac{1}{6}$	
Veuloor Do.	$8\frac{1}{6}$	
Thirunanthikaray Village	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Kothayar left bank channel--crosses (bridged)	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Muliyacode Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Six feet Trace from Vannamparray joins	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadombamood) ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Pachipparay - Kodayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam and Head Works	$13\frac{1}{3}$	Kothayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal Office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Hillside	$13\frac{5}{8}$	

13. (a) Marthandam Karingal road 4¼ miles.

Leaves Main Southern Road 25th Mile 4th furlong at Marthandam ..	0	Marthandam Market.
Kanjiracode Village	1	
Nattalam Village	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Thippramala Village	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Meets Eraviputhucaday Colachell road 3rd mile stone ...	$4\frac{1}{4}$	Road ends.

14. Road from Eraviputhur caday (27th mile Main Southern road) via Karingal—8½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 27th mile ...	0	
Village road from Thiruvancode joins ...	2	
Palliyadi Village	$2\frac{1}{10}$	Anchal Office.
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Martandam joins	3	
Thittaramalai Village	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineers' camp joins.	4	Police Station
Karingal Market	$4\frac{7}{10}$	Anchal Office.
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road from Monday market to Puthencaday joins	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Village road to Karumparai joins ...	8	Anchal Office.
*Colachel	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow and Sea port.

15. Road from Thuckalay 33rd mile Southern road to Thadicaranconum via Shorlacode—14⅛ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	$\frac{2}{3}$	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village	$\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Tiruvattar joins	$1\frac{1}{6}$	
Muttacaud Village	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Cumarapuram Village	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Perumchelamboo joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Elanthambalam (28th mile southern road)...	$5\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Colasagaram joins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Approach road to Engineer's camp joins (Maycode)	$5\frac{3}{4}$	P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Maycode Aqueduct	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusanemcope joins ...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to Alagiapandipuram ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	$13\frac{7}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore	$14\frac{1}{8}$	

16. *Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday via Karingal 11½ miles*

Monday Market, Neyyoor... ...	0	Mission Hospital, Ancha' Office and Police Station
Maycode Village	$1\frac{1}{7}$	
Thickenencode Do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses ...	$2\frac{5}{8}$	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market ...	$5\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Eraviputhooreaday and Karingal market joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pootaty Village...	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineer's Camp (Karingal) .	$6\frac{1}{8}$	D. P. W. Camp Shed & Anchal Office.
Palloor Village	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Mincharay Village	$7\frac{2}{3}$	
Killyur Do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
Chadayankuly Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothucaday Do.	$11\frac{1}{7}$	Anchal Office.
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road ...	$11\frac{1}{4}$	

17. *Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles.*

Leaves 9th mile Parasseri to Colachel road at Eraniel	0	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from Nagercoil to Colachel *via* Rajakamangalam	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Ends at Muttom Light House ...	6	

18. *Road from Mulagumood to Colachel—7 miles.*

Leaves 30th mile M. S. Road at Mulagumood	0	Anchal Office.
Crosses Monday market to Puducaday road at Thickanancode Village ...	4	
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road *via* Eraniel at 14th mile ...	7	

19 *Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road—7¾ miles.*

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road in the 1st furlong of 9th mile ...	0	
Erattakarakal bridged	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday market road *via* Santhapuram	4	
Santhapuram	$5\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed. ¼ mile from here.
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road *via* Rajakamangalam	6	
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam Salt pans	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
Ends near the sea	$7\frac{3}{4}$	

20. *Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road—10½ miles*

Leaves Monday market 10th mile of Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road ...	0	
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road ...	4⅜	
Padmanabhapuram to Mekamandapam road joins	5⅝	
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses	6⅝	
Upper crossing Paraliyar (Ferry) ...	9½	
Thiruvettar village	10	
Joins Hill side road 4th mile ...	10½	

21. *Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai road—12¾ miles,*

Leaves M. S. Road at 24th mile ...	0	
Chambarapaini river	¼	
Meets Kuzhithurai village road ...	¾	
Meets Arumanai village road ...	5¾	Arumanai Village road joining 3rd mile of Marthandam-Pachipara road *via* Kulasekaram unbridged.
Cross. Nedumangad-Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kallial village ...	8	
Alencholay market	12¾	

22. *Panagudi road from Cape Comorin, Panagudi frontier—5 miles.*

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road... ...	0	
Road to Mahadanapuram joins ...	1$\frac{3}{16}$	(Mahadanapuram road 1½ miles long.)
Do. Srimulapuram Chowkey joins ...	1¼	(Sreemulapuram road ½ mile long).
Do. to Kottaram do.	2½	(Maharajapuram road 2⅜ miles long).
Travancore old frontier lines ...	2½	
Road to Vattakotta Fort (⅝ mile) ...	3⅛	
Do. to Variyur Allam road joins ...	4¼	
Road to Punnarkolam (Anjugramam Road) joins...	4¾	
Panagudi frontier	5	

23. *Road from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel-Rajakamangalam Road via Friday market—7¾ miles.*

Leaves Parvathiyagaram road 3rd mile ...	0	
Ananthancolam caul	1⅓	Bridged.
Punnivoikal	4$\frac{1}{10}$	Bridged.
Villukiri—Rajakamangalam road joins ...	4⅓	
Santhapuram	5¼	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Eraniel to Rajakamangalam road joins...	5⅓	
Rajakamangalam Branch Channel ...	5⅜	Bridged.
Friday Market	7	
Joins road from Nagercoil to Colachel *via* Rajakamangalam ...		

24. Dharmapuram road Kottar 43rd mile. Cape road Dharmapuram—5½ miles.

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road ...		
Dharmapuram village ...	5½	
Sea beach Puthenthurai	6⅛	

25. Parakai road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi via Parakai—7 miles.

Leaves Kottar 44th mile Cape road ...	0	
Parakai village	2¾	Anchal Office.
Manakudi Granary	7	

25. (a) Thovala Thazhacudy road (from 48th mile M. S. Road to Thazhacudy 3½).

Main Southern Road 48th mile ..	0	
Road from Layam to Chembakaramanputhur crosses ...	1½	
N. P. Channel	3	(Bridged).
Thazhacudy	3½	Anchal Office.

25. (b) Veeranamangalam Road (from 44th mile M. S. Road to Boothapandy Via Thirupathisaram 5 miles).

Main Southern Road .. .	0	
Thirupathisaram road from 45th mile M. S. Road joins	⅝	
Veeranamangalam	2⅜	
Theraykaul	2⅜	Bridged.
Road to 45th mile M. S. Road Via Bheemanagary joins	2¾	
Road to Thovala joins	3	
Thazhacudy	3¼	Anchal Office.
Thazhacudy Periaculam	{ 3⅜ 4	
Joins Thittuvilai Aramboly road ...	5	

25. (c) 47th Mile Cape road to Thamaraculam 3½ miles.

Branches from 8th Fg. 47th mile Cape road ..	0	
Thamaraculam Village	⅝	
Do. Salt Pans & Circle office ...	3½	

26. Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road 3 miles.

Leaves 46th mile Cape road at Suchindram Bridge .	0	
Joins 4th mile Eathencattumadam Road Marungur ...	3	

27. Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road—6⅝ miles.

Leaves 46⅞ mile Cape road ...	0	
Crosses Eathenkattumadam road ..	2	
Maruthuvamalay main Branch Sub-way..	3	
Joins Anjugramam Chowkey ...	6	

28. *Eathenoattumadam road—7⅝ miles.*

Leaves 48th mile M. S. Road ...	0	
Marungur road joins	4	
Mylaudy village	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed
Crosses Anjugramam road	5¾	
Puthanar (bridged)	5¾	
Joins 48th mile Cape road	7⅝	

29. *Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road—8¼ miles.*

Leaves Balaramapuram 8¾ mile M. S. road	0	
Trace from Olathani to Avanaculyumpalam meets	1¾	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai crosses	4½	
Trace 3 miles long from Arumanai to Pulluvilai crosses	5¾	
Road to P. W. D. Camp Shed joins ...	7½	P. W. D. Camp Shed ½ mile.
Puvar	8¼	Anchal Office.

30. *Road from Balaramapuram to Kattakaday road -7 miles*

Leaves 9th mile M. S. Road at Balaramapuram	0	
Trace from Neyyattinkara to Mulaikonom joins Ooruttambalam ..	3¼	
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooruttambalam and thence to Colacherry joins	3½	
Kulathummel	6	
Kattakaday	7	Anchal Office.

31. *Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam—5½ miles.*

Leaves Balaramapuram at 9th mile M. S. Road	0
Vizhinjam	5½

32. *Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam—5½ miles.*

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road ..	0
Meets Thiruvellam Vizhinjam road in miles 8 and fur. 4	5½

33. *Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam and thence to Vizhinjam - 9 miles.*

Trivandrum	0	Anchal Office.
Thiruvellam Karamanai (bridged) ...	3	
Karamanai to Thiruvellam road joins ...	3¼	
Branch road to Kovalam joins ...	7¼	Camp Shed in 5th furlong of Kovalam branch road.
Junction with Balaramapuram Vizihinjam road...	9½	
Road from 6th mile M. S. Road joins ...	8½	
Police Station	8½	
Vizhinjan.	9	

34. *Road from Vizhinjam to Puvar—7¾ miles.*

Leaves 5th mile Balaramapuram Vizhinjam road...	0	
Karichal Backwater	4	Causeway provided.
Road from Thiruvarathur to Pulluvilai joins	5	
Puvar	7¾	

35. *Road from Puvar to Shenguritty—4 miles.*

Leaves Puvar	0	Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar ...	½	
Trace to Palayar branches	1⅞	
Shenguritty (joins Kollencode road) ..	4	

36. *Road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar—6⅞ miles.*

Leaves Neyyattinkara 12¼ miles M. S. Road	0	Post Office.
Panangattukarai channel (bridged) ...	1	
Trace from 11th mile M. S. Road joins	2¾	
Thiruvarathur	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai (4 miles long) branches	3¼	
Trace from Arumanur to Pulluvilai (3 miles long) branch	4½	
Puvar	6⅞	Chowkey, P.W.D. Camp Shed (1½ miles from here) & Anchal Office.

37. *Road from Amaravilai to Anaparaiambalam—10 miles.*

Leaves Amaravilai 14th mile M. S. Road	0	
Road from 19th mile M. S. Road joins at Ravananchera	4⅛	
Panachamudu market	8¼	
Vellaradai	9	
Kovillur	10	Camp Shed.
Anaparaiambalam joins road to Colasagaram	10	

38. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah 59¾ miles.*

Quilon	0	Residency, 1st class Bungalow Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus, Chuthram &c.
Level crossing S. I. R.	3⅝	
Elamballoor	7½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road to Karikode Backwater (¾ mile) joins	7⅝	
Kundara	8	Railway Station
Vadakekara Road 7¼ mile joins ...	8⅜	
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins.	9	
Kundara Village		Anchal Office
Over bridge	10⅜	
Level crossing	11⅛	

38. Road from Quilon to Shencottah—$59\frac{3}{4}$ miles (contd).

Level crossing	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Over bridge	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Level crossing	$13\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. do	$15\frac{1}{6}$	Railway Station, Kottarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$15\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class T. B., Post and Anchal Offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to 10th mile Adur Sastankotta road *via.* Kunnattur joins... ...	$15\frac{7}{8}$	
Main Central Road crosses in 47th mile...	$16\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Kunnikode Railway Station joins	$22\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Avaneeswaram to Pathanapuram joins...	23	P. W. D. Camp Shed within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
Punalur Road to Nedungam and paper mill road joins ..	$27\frac{1}{4}$	Taluk Cutcherry $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from here.
*Punalur Road to Railway Station joins...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Railway Station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (8 miles) and Punalur Temple road ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladay river and road to Kayanculam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	$33\frac{1}{8}$	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins ...	$34\frac{1}{4}$	
Ottakal	$38\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
Thenmala $46\frac{1}{2}$ mile Trivandrum-Shencottah road joins	$41\frac{1}{2}$	Railway Station, Post Office & Anchal Office Camp Shed.
Camp George	$42\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	$44\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	$44\frac{1}{4}$	
Anachady stream (bridged) ...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. estate road joins	$44\frac{5}{8}$	
Mulyapanjam river bridged ...	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	48	
Kalrutty estate road joins	$49\frac{3}{4}$	
Aryankavu	$49\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Do. Pass	$51\frac{1}{4}$	
Under bridge S. I. R.	$52\frac{7}{8}$	
Puliyara Village-Road to Thekkumoode joins...	$54\frac{1}{4}$	Chowkey & Anchal Office.
Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles) joins ...	$55\frac{1}{2}$	
Pulankudiyeruppu road ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins ...	$56\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins ...	$58\frac{3}{4}$	
Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B., Post & Telegraph Offices & Anchal Office, Railway Station, &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey 4 miles joins ...	$59\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	$59\frac{5}{8}$	
Travancore frontier	$59\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Courtallum.

39. Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—35½ miles

*Kayankulam ...	0	Post Office, Anchal Office, Magt. Court and 2nd class T. B.
Road to Mavelikara joins ...	1⅘	
*Pallikal ...	4⅓	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Joins road from Sasthancottah (11¾ miles)	7¾	
Joins Main central road ...	15⅗	
Leaves do. ...	16⅙	
*Adur ...	18	2nd Class T. B., Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins ...	19¼	
Do, Koniyur do, ...	26½	
Kalanjur stream (bridged) ...	26⅗	
Road Avaneeswaram joins ...	27½	
*Pattanapuram ...	27⅘	Anchal Office and 2nd Class T. B.
Nedungam road joins ...	33⅛	
Shaliakara stream (bridged) ...	33⅖	
*Punalur junction with Quilon-Shencottah road 28th mile ...	35½	2nd Class T. B. Post Office, Anchal Office, Chathram, Railway Station &c.

40. Road from Ayur to Kulathupuzha—16 miles.

Ayur—(35 mile, Main Central road) ...	0	Chathram.
Ayur P. W. D. Inspection Shed ...	½	
Anchal Police Station ...	4	
Road to Punalur joins ...	4⅜	
Yaroor road to Edamannur joins ...	7	
Kulathupuzha meets 40th mile Trivandrum-Shencottah road ...	16	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chathram, &c

41. Road from Pattanapuram to Koniyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village ...	0	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Leaves Kayankulam-Punalur road in 26½ miles ...	0	
Kalanjur ...	3	
Kudalore ...	4	Divisional Forest Office ¾ mile from here. Anchal Office
Konni (Koikal ferry) ...	9½	
Road to Koniyur river joins ...	9¾	
Road to Rani do. ...	11	

42. Road from Koniyur to Ranni—14 miles,

Koniyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram.	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry ...	3¾	
Road to Kozhencherry joins ...	4	
Mylappura ...	6	
Ranni Inspection Shed ...	13	Anchal Office.
Ranni river ferry ...	14	

43. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Leaves 4th mile of Koniyur Ranni road.	0	
Road to Kaipathur do. ...	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Pathanamthitta Magistrate's Court ..	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Pattanamtitta ...	2	Anchal Office.
Kozhencheiry ...	10	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Ranni river crosses ...	10	

43 (a). Road from Avaneeswaram 22nd mile (Quilon-Shencottah Road) to Pathanapuram—$5\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Avaneeswaram ...	0	
Do. Railway Station ...	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Camp Shed ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Camp Shed.
Yenadi river crosses ...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	Junghar and ferry.
Pathanapuram—Junction with Kayankulam Punalore road ...	$5\frac{1}{8}$	

44. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry ...	0	
Omallur Mandagam ...	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ...	4	Magistrate's Court $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from here.

45. Road from Elamkolam to Kaipathur—7 miles.

Leaves road from Kayankulam to Punalur in $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles ...	0	
Elankolam village ...	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road ...	7	Anchal Office.

46. Road from Sasthancottah to 8th mile Kayankulam Punalur road—10 miles.

Shasthancottah ...	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Road to Adur joins ..	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu ...	0	
Poruvazhi ...	3	
Anayady bridge ...	5	
Kayenkulam to Punalur joins ...	10	

47. Road from Sasthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.

Shasthancottah ...	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Road to Adur joins ...	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayenkulam to Punalur road joins ...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Astamudy lake ...	4	

48. Road from Adur to Sasthancottah—$11\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

*Adur---leaves Main Central road $57\frac{1}{4}$ mile ...	0	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Kadambanad Syriad Church ...	6	
Road to Kottarakara *via* Kunnatur joins.	10	
Shasthancottah	11	P. W. D. Camp Shed $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from here and Anchal Office.

49. Road from Kozhithottam (49⅝ miles Trivandrum-Shoranur Canal) to Sastancotta Pattakadavu Road—6½ miles.

Kozhithottam (49⅝ miles on the Main Central route from Trivandrum to Shoranur) ...	0	
Chavara---road from Neendakara joins ...	⅝	
Joins at 3¼ miles of Sasthancottah--Pattakadavu road ...	6½	

50. Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnapuzha—10½ miles.

Mavelikara ...	0	
Do. to Thazhakara ...	⅛	Hospital.
Do. Puthiakavu Market ...	⅝	
Do. Kuttitheruvu Road Junction ...	1	
Do. Inspection shed ...	1¼	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Thattarambalam. Junction with Chettikulangara Road	2½	
Karipuzha bridge across the Krishnapuram Canal ...	3⅜	
Muttom ...	5	
Nangayarkulangara Karthigapalli--Haripaud Road Junction with 4⅞ miles ...	6½	
Karthigapalli (Junction with Haripaud Road) Market ...	7¾	
Karthigapalli Bridge across the Danapadical Canal ...	7⅞	
Thrikunnapuzha 69th mile Main Canal Route ...	10	Police Station.

51. Road from Mavelikara to Pandalam—10¼ miles.

Mavelikara-Thazhakara, Junction with Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha road and Savarimala Village road ...	0	Hospital.
Vettiaur bridged ...	5¼	
Aryankudi bridge ...	7¼	
Muttar bridge ...	9½	
Pandalam. Junction with 65¼ mile Main Central road ...	10¼	

52. Road from Kayankulam to Chettikulangara—2½ miles Mavelikara—Thrikunnapuzha Road 5½ miles.

Kayankulam ...	0	Post Office, Anchal Office, Magistrate's Court&2nd class TB.
Chettikulangara Bhagavathi Temple ...	4	
Thattarambalam Junction with 2½ miles Mavelikara-Thrikunnapuzha Road...	5½	

53. Road from Paripalli (30½ miles Trivandrum—Quilon) to Madathora 21¾ miles.

Paripalli. Leaves 30½ miles Trivandrum-Quilon Road ...	0	
Road to Varkalai Joins ...	½	
Road to 26⅞ miles of (Trivandrum-Quilon) Road Joins ...	3½	
Pallikal ...	4	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Nellamail ...	9	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses M. C. Road 28¾ miles ...	10½	
Kadakkal ...	14	Police Station, Forest Timber Depot & Anchal Office.
Madathorai-Joins 31½ miles Trivandrum Shencottah Road ...	21¾	

54. Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthancottah via Kunnathur—11½ miles.

Kottarakara road from Quilon to Shencottah 17 miles joins ...	0
Kunnathur Inspection Shed ...	7¼
Kallada River Ferry ...	7¾
Kunnathur ...	8
Sasthancotta to Adoor 10 miles road joins ...	11½

55. Road from Perumbavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumbavur-Main Central Road, 142⅛ miles ...	0	Inspection shed. Branch Post Office.
Road to Puthencruz joins ...	⅛	
Alwaye ...	9⅞	Anchal Office and P. W. D. Division Office. Residency Railway Station, Sub-post Office & Telegraph Office P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Do. road to Paravur joins ...	10	
Do. road to Edapally joins ...	10	
Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)	10	

56. Road from Alwaye to Parur—9⅛ miles.

Alwaye ...	0	Alwaye river and Anchal Office.
Alangad ...	1⅞	
Parur ...	9⅛	Zillah Court, Camp Shed, Anchal Office and Post Office P. W. D. Inspection-shed.
Landing in Chakrakadavu Canal ...	10¼	

57. Road from Vaikom to Udiamperur—12 miles.

Vaikam ...	0	Temple and Anchal Office.
Ithipuzha river (bridged) ...	3	
Murinjapuzha river ...	6	Unbridged Ferry.
Puthetta ferry ...	7	Anchal office, Police Station & Chowkey.
Udiamper. ...	12	Anchal Office, Cochin boundary Kandanad. P. W. D. Inspection shed.

58. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—$16\frac{1}{8}$ miles and thence to Ernacolam.

Muvattupuzha ...	0	Sub-post Office, Inspection shed, Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Kozhencherry ...	8	
Road to Perumbavur joins ...	10	
Puthencruz	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Inspection shed.
Mamalay—(Western frontier) ..	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
*Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory) ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	P. and T. Office.
Ernakulam ...	$24\frac{1}{2}$	T. B. Post Office. Telegraph Office. Railway station.

59. Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha 22 miles.

Muvattupuzha starts from $130\frac{5}{8}$ miles Main Central Road ...	0	Inspection shed. Sub-Post Office and Anchal Office. Telegraph Office.
Todupuzha river (bridged) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vazhakulam ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Village Anchal Office.
Thodupuzha road to Palacozhi and Latam, branches ...	$11\frac{7}{8}$	Taluk Cutcherry, Sathrom and Anchal Office.
Karikode—Road to Karimannoor joins...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Cart road ends ...	13	Karicode Forest Bungalow.

60. Road from Athirampuzha to Lalam $12\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Athirampuzha ...	0	Market, Dispensary and Anchal Office.
Road to Mannanam joins ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Ettumanur taluk Cutcherry ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
103rd mile M. C. Road joins ...	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Village road to Arattukadavu ...	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Kattrachira Bridge ...	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Village road to Punnathara joins ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Kidangur ...	6	Anchal Office.

60. Road from Athirampuzha to Lalam 12⅝ miles.—(contd).

Jungle stream Bridged ...	7	
Trace to Marangattu Palli joins ...	7¾	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	8¼	
Cherpungal ...	8½	Anchal Office, Market.
Jungle stream Bridged ...	9	
Puliannur Wazhoor Road joins ...	10	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	10½	
Puliannur Inspection shed ...	10⅝	P. W. D. Campshed ⅛ mile from here.
Trace to Elakad joins ...	11½	
Lalam Road to Ponkunnam joins ...	12¼	Taluk Cutcherry Post and Anchal Office; and Hospital.
Village road to Ramapuram joins ...	12⅜	
Ends at Bridge across Lalam Stream ...	12⅝	

61. Kottayam Kumily Road 69¾ and thence to Ammanaickanoor 143 miles.

* Kottayam starts from M. C. road 95¼ ...	0	1st class Traveller's Bungalow ⅛ mile from here.
Kottayam Taluk Cutcherry ...	⅝	Post, Anchal and Telegraph Office.
Meets Main Central road 95⅞ ...	¾	Motor Transport Co's Office.
Kanjikuzhi road to Karukachal joins ...	2¼	
Do. Canal (bridged) ...	2⅝	
Road to Vadavathur joins ...	3¾	
Jungle Stream (Bridged) ...	4½	
Trace to Kidangoor and Thiruvangur joins ...	5⅛	
Manarcaud road to Thenganal joins ...	5¼	
Jungle stream (Bridged) ...	8	
Do. Do. ...	8¾	
Pampady ...	10⅜	Anchal Office, Sathrom and Police Station.
Do. Inspection shed ...	10⅞	P. W. D. Campshed ⅛ mile from here.
Nedungam road joins ...	10⅞	
Changanachery to Wazhoor road joins ...	13⅞	
Pannagom Thodu (Bridged) ...	14⅛	
Pulianur Wazhoor Road joins ...	16⅜	
* Kodungur trace from Kadaincaud joins.	16½	Anchal Office.
Wazhoor Travellers' Bungalow ...	17⅜	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow ⅛ mile from here.
Jungle Stream (Bridged) ...	18	
Jungle Stream Bridged ...	18⅝	

61. Kottayam Kumily Road 69¾ and thence to Ammanaickanoor—143 miles (contd.)

Toll-gate ...	18¾	
Jungle stream Bridged ...	19¼	
Peermade Taluk Boundary ...	19¾	
Ponkunnam Road to Lallam joins ...	21 1/16	Anchal Office and Sathrom.
Trace to Chorakadavu joins ...	21⅛	P. W. D. Inspection shed ¼ mile from here.
Road to Cheruvalli joins } Kanjirapally Inspection Shed } ...	23⅛	
Road to Manimalai joins ...	24⅛	
Thambalacaud trace joins ...	24⅛	Post and Anchal Offices, Police Station.
Kanjirapally ...	24¼	
Kanjirapally river (bridged) ...	24¾	
Road to Erattupettah joins ...	24¾	
	26¼	
Jungle stream bridged ...	27½	
Road to Edakunnam joins ...	27¾	
Jungle stream bridged ...	31⅛	1st class Travellers' Bungalow and P. W. D. Camp Shed ⅛ mile from here.
Do. Do. ...	32½	
*Mundakayam ...	33¼	
Trace to Kuttical joins ...	33¼	Anchal Office and Police Station.
	33⅜	
Mundakayam river (bridged) ...	33⅝	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office.
Mundakayam ...	35	
Peruvanthanam ...	38⅝	
Road to Peruvanthanam Village joins ...	38⅝	
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	43	
Bridle path to Arudai joins ...	44½	
Road to Peermade Residency joins ...	45¾	
Travellers' Bungalow ...	46½	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.
Carriage road to Residency joins ...	46⅝	Ropeway Top Station about 7 furlongs.
Church road joins ...	46¾	Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal Office and Sathrom.
Arudai ...	49½	
Arudai river (bridged) ...	49⅝	
Granby roads joins ...	51¼	
Pambanar river (bridged) ...	51⅜	
Glenmary road joins ...	51⅝	

61. *Kottayam Kumili Road* $69\frac{3}{4}$ *miles*—(contd.)

Paykanam Estate road joins ...	$56\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Arnakal estate joins ...	60	
Periyar river bridged ...	$60\frac{3}{8}$	Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
*Road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$60\frac{1}{8}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Wallardy estate joins ...	62	
Road to Chenkara estate joins ...	$68\frac{3}{8}$	
Muliyapanjan Thodu ...	$69\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to (British)Thekady ...	$69\frac{5}{8}$	Post and Telegraph office.
Approach road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$69\frac{7}{8}$	2nd Class Travellers Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins ...	$69\frac{7}{8}$	
Kumily ...	70	Anchal Office Customs house and frontier gate and Police Station and Satrom.
Cumbom ...	82	British territory. To Pulni hills turning off at Periakulam.
Periakolam ..	11	
Thavathamputhy ...	12	
Batlagoondoo ...	13	
*Ammanaickanoor ..	141	
°Krishna Naik's tope ...	120	
Kodaikanal (by bridle path) ...	13	

61 (*a*) *Puliyannur Wazhur Road—12 miles.*

Leaves Kodungur $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles Kottayam Kumili road ...	0	Village Anchal Office 2nd class Travellers' Bungalow one mile from here.
Jungle stream bridged Anikaud ...	$3\frac{1}{8}$	Proverthy Cutcherry
Mevado ...	7	
Jungle-stream bridged ...	10	
Mutholi convent and Church ...	$10\frac{3}{4}$	Unbridged, Junghar
Meenachil river ...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	and Ferry maintained
Puliyannur, Joins 10th mile of Athirampuzha-Lalam road ...	$11\frac{7}{8}$	Puliyannur Inspection shed $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from here.

61, (b) Kanjirappalli Kunnumbhagom road—$9\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Leaves Kanjirapalli $24\frac{1}{8}$ miles Kottayam Kumili road ...	0	
Cheruvalli road *via* Inspection shed joins ...	$\frac{5}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
Village road to Cherupady Estate ...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Chirakadavu trace joins ...	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Jungle stream unbridged ...	$5\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Do. ...	$6\frac{1}{8}$	
Kunnumbhagom Inspection Shed ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
Wazhur Straam unbridged ...	$6\frac{7}{8}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Ranni joins ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Jungle stream bridged Manimala road to Karugachal joins } ...	$7\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal Office and Police Station.
Jungle stream unbridged ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Do. ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Do. ...	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Ends at Manimalai river ...	$9\frac{1}{8}$	

61 (c) Church Hills Road (formerly known as Cardamom Hills Road) $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Leaves $46\frac{3}{4}$ miles of Kottayam Kumili Road ...	0	
Road to Ashley and Bison Valley Estates joins ...	1	
Estate road to Staybrook Bungalow joins ...	1	
Road to Pambanar joins ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Estate road to Twyford Vembanad &c. joins ...	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Estate road to Kolikanam and Cheenthalar joins ...	5	The road is metalled up to this. The Penshurst Estate road which is in continuation is an earth road.
Road to Bonami and Penshurst Estate joins ...	5	

61. (d) Road from 3rd mile Church Hill road to Pambanar via Granby—$5\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Leaves $\frac{3}{8}$ Church Hill road ...	3
Ladram-Kaduvakanam road joins ...	$3\frac{5}{8}$
Pambanar Factory ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
joins K. K. road ...	$5\frac{5}{8}$

62. Road from Changanacherry to Wazhur-19½ miles.

Changanacherry ...	0	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices Anchal Office.
Main Central road 84⅞ crosses ...	¾	
Road to Chettipuzha Convent joins ...	2⅛	
Road to Puthupalli joins ...	4⅛	
Do. Mallapalli joins	6¼	
Karugachal Camp Shed approach road joins	9¼	Inspection shed 3 furlongs from here, Anchal office and Police station,
Do. Kunnumbagom road joins	9¼	
Road to Puthupalli joins	9¾	
Jungle stream Bridged	10¼	
Do. Do.	11	
Road to Nedungam Joins	11⅛	
Road to Pambady joins	11¼	
Jungle stream Bridged	12½	
Do. Do.	13⅞	
13⅞ mile of Kottayam Kumili road joins.	15⅞	
Wazhur on 17¾ mile of Kottayam Kumili road	19½	

62(a). Karugachal Kunnumbhagom Road—9¾ miles.

Leaves Karugachal 9¼ miles Changanaseri Vazhur road ...	0	P. W. D. camp shed, Anchal Office and Police Station.
Nedungam ...	1¼	Trigonometrical. Station ½ a mile to the south.
Nedungam trace joins ...	1⅞	
Jungle stream bridged ...	3½	
Kangala Village and School ...	5	
Jungle stream bridged ...	6¼	
Kadanikad trace joins ...	7¼	
Ends at Manimala 7⅞ miles of Kanjirappalli Kunnumbhagom road ...	9¾	

62 (b) Manimala-Ranni Road—10⅜ miles.

Leaves Manimala 7⅝ miles of Kanjirappalli Kunnumbagom road ...	0	
Submersible bridge ...	⅛	
Plachery ...	5½	
Jungle stream Luten's Archbridge ...	8¾	
Ends at Parambuzha Kadavu in Ranni river ...	10⅜	Junghar and ferry.

62. (c) Road from Perumbavur to Kothamangalam—11½ miles

Perumbavur---starts from 142⅝ mile M. C. road ...	0	
Road to Thirkaryur branches ...	10	
Road from Muvattupuzha joins ...	11⅛	
Thirkaryur Stream bridged ...	11¼	
Kothamangalam ...	11⅜	P. W. D. Inspection shed ¼ mile.
High Range Road commences ...	11½	

63. High Range bridle path from Kothamangalam to Munnar 59 miles, & to Devikolam —34¼ miles.

Kothamangalam ...	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed Anchal Office and Dispensary. Experimental Post Office.
Chellad-two Streams bridged ...	3	
Thattacad Periyar river ferry and Jung-har ...	7	P. W. D. Camp Shed, on the left bank of the river. Road metalled up to this.
Kuttenpuzha ...	11½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Kuttenpuzha river bridged ...	12	
Puyancutty camp shed ...	17½	Do. do. ¼ of a mile from here.
Thoduppayar river bridged ...	22	
Kunjiyar camp shed ...	24½	P. W. D.
Kunjiyar river bridged ...	26	
Karinthiyi ...	32	Temporary Camp Shed.
Uraliyar stream Bridged ...	32	
Perumbankuthu Camp Shed ...	34½	
Nadayar river bridged ...	34½	Road cartable up to here.
Mankolam Rubber Estate ...	37½	
Pesga ...	49	Temporary P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Kallar Tea Estate ...	53	Cart-road commences Brahmin, non-Brahmin and cooly Sathram.
*Munnar ...	59	Chief Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, and First Class T. B. Post Office and Telegraph } mile
*Devicolam Cutcherry ...	64¼	Post and Telegraph Office Magistrate's Court and First Class T. B. and Anchal Office and Government Hospital.

64. Northern outlet road—Metalled cart road 36¾ miles from Munnar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.

*Munnar ...	0	Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club Post and Telegraph Offices and Chief Engineer's Bungalow and First Class T. B. and Anchal Office, Sathram.
Perrivarray Tea factory (river bridged)...	2	
Kannimallai Tea factory (river bridged)...	4	P. W. D. cooly lines.
Naymacad Estate ...	6	
Naymacad Saddle ...	8	
Thalliar (river bridged) ...	13	Post Office.
Vagavarai bazaar and Lakkam Estate ...	14½	
Chapplekad ...	15	P. W. D. Camp Shed
Karpur Odai ...	22	
Marayoor ...	26	P. W. D. Camp Shed ½ mile from here. Anchal Office and Dispensary.
Chinnar (river bridged) ...	36¾	Frontier Chowkey office P. W.D. Camp Shed ½ mile.
†Manpatty ...	47¼	Travellers' Bungalow.
†Udamalpet ...	54½	
†Pollachie ...	72¾	P. W. D. Shed, Post and Telegraph Office and Travellers' Bungalow.
Pollachie Railway Station ...	73½	
†Coimbatore ...	97¾	S. I. Railway Station.

65. Bridle path from Second mile Munnar-Devicolam road to Bodimettu 19 miles & thence to Ammayanaikanur.

Munnar Devicolam road 2nd mile stone...	0	
*Devikolam Cutcherry ...	3	District Magistrate's Court Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Offices 1st classT. B. & Government Hospital ¼ Mile.
Manaly Estate ...	4	
Old Devikolam factory ...	6	
Chinnakanal Estate ...	9	
Cardamom Hill road branches ...	10½	
Panniar Stream (bridged) ...	11	
*Bodimettu ...	19	Frontier chowkey, and 2nd Class T. B.
†Bodinaikkanur ...	30	Cart road commences
†Periakolam ...	49	
†Ammayanaikanur ...	77	S.I.Railway Station.

† British Territory.

66. *Road from Munnar to top station 21 miles Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company's Light Railway & thence to Ammayanaikanur.*

*Munnar Light Railway starts ...	0	Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Office Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters Club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow, 1st class T. B, and Hospital Sathram ½ a mile.
Nettikudi Bridge ...	5½	
Mattupatti ...	7	Post Office.
Palar Salt Bankshall ...	11	
Kavangulam ...	18½	Post Office.
Ellapatty Chowkey ...	20	Frontier Chowkey.
Ellapatty frontier ...	20½	
Top station Light Railway ends ...	21	Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.
Bottom station Koranganу (Cart road commences) ...	28	
†Bodinaikkanur ...	40	
†Periakolam ...	59	
†Ammayanaikkanur ...	87	S. I. Railway Station.

67. *Cardamom Hill road Bridlepath 51 miles.*

Starting point at 10½ miles of bridle path to Bodimettu viz. 12½ miles from Munnar & 7 miles from Devicolam Cutcherry ...	0	
Anairangal ...	2½	
Santhampara Road to Uchili Kuthumettu ...	7½	Poopara Revenue Camp Shed and Anchal Office.
Road from Pathinettampadi joins ...	12	
Road to Kuthirapanjan Mettu Joins ...	15	
Udambansholla ...	18	Cardamom Office Anchal Office.
Road to Thevarametttu joins ...	18½	
Kalcundal ...	25	Cardamom Office.
Kallar Crossing ...	28	
Cart road from Ramakkalmettu to Erattayar Road joins ...		P W. D. Camp Shed about 500 ft. from here.
Do. Do. leaves ...	29¼	
Road to Ramakalmettu to Rattayar Road joins ...	32	
Pambadumparai Estate ...	32½	
Road from Cumbamettu joins ...	37½	Cardamom Office.
Vandamettu ...	39	Anchal Office.
Kumili Chowkey meets Kottayam Kumili road ...	51	

†British Territory.

68. Road from Ponkunnam to Lallam—13 miles.

Leaves $21\frac{1}{16}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road ...	0	
Elankulam ...	3	
Jungle stream bridged ...	$5\frac{7}{8}$	Elikolam
Thambalakad Trace Joins ...	6	
Trace from Vazhamattom to Vilangapara Kadavu Joins ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Poovurni Pagoda ...	10	
Meenachal river (unbridged) Junghar and Ferry ...		
$12\frac{1}{4}$th mile Athirampuzha-Lalam road ...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	

68 (a). Thiruvellah Kozhencherry road—$10\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Starts from M. C. road $79\frac{3}{4}$ ...	0	
Branch road to Thiruvellah Kozhencherry road meets ...	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaviyur Village road meets ...	3	
Vallancolam river crosses ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Ferry.
Padathodu Stream bridged ...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
Kallupara road meets ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Puramattam Mallapally road meets ...	$4\frac{3}{4}$	
Krishnavilas road joins ...	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Kozhencherry River ...	$10\frac{1}{4}$	Ferry.

68 (b). Road from 80th mile Main Central road to Pulikeel Landing $\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

Starts from M. C. Road $79\frac{1}{2}$ ...	0	
Approach road to Thiruvella Taluk Cutcherry	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Thiruvellah—Hospital		
Post Office and Road to Taluk Cutcherry	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Pallipalam Stream bridged... ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Moothoor road starts	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thiruvella Temple starts ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Edingillam road starts	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Manipuzha River-ferry	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Podiyadi River-ferry	3	No Junghar.
Pulikeel River-ferry	$3\frac{3}{8}$	

68 (c). Kallupara road to Parumattam $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Starts from M. C. road 76th mile ...	0	
Varattar River-ferry	$1\frac{3}{8}$	No Junghar.
Thiruvalla Kozhencherry Road meets ...	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. Do. Do. leaves ...	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Puramattam Market ...	$6\frac{1}{8}$	

68 (d). 7th mile Changanacherry Wazhur Road to Mallapally—6 miles.

Starts from Changanacherry Wazhur Road $6\frac{1}{8}$ mile ...	0	
Mallapally ferry ...	6	

68 (e). *Krishnavilas Road—3⅜ miles.*

Starts from 2nd mile of Puramattam Mallapally road or Vennikulam ...	0	
8th mile 7th furlong of Thiruvalla Kozhencherry road joins at Pullad ...	3⅜	

68 (f). *Bastow Road—3⅜ miles.*

Starts from 3rd mile Puramattam Mallapally road ...	0	
7th mile of Poovanakadavu--Cherukolpuzha road joins at Ezhumattur ...	3⅜	

69. *Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta 10 miles.*

Leaves 24¾th mile Kottayam-Kumili road ...	0	
Jungle stream bridged ...	⅛	
do. do. ...	1¼	
do. do. ...	2⅞	
do. do. ...	6½	
Thidanad ...	7	
Chittar River bridged ...	7⅜	River unbridged. Junga and Ferry maintained.
Meenachil river crossing Erattupetah meets 7¼ miles Lalam Punjar Road ...	10⅛	

70. *Lalam Poonjar road—10 miles.*

Lalam. Leaves end of Ettumanur-Lalam road ...		
Road to Thodupuzha Joins ...	0	
Jungle stream bridged ...	1¼	
Jungle stream (Bridged) ...	1⅞	
Bharananganam ...	3	Anchal Office.
Jungle stream bridged ...	3⅝	
Ambara Village ...	4¾	
Panakal Thodu (bridged) ...	5⅜	
Road to Mankombu leaves ...	5⅜	
Kondur Pakuthy Cutcherry ...	5½	
Jungle stream (bridged) ...	5¾	
Approach road to Erattupetta Inspection Shed ...	7	Inspection Shed, one furlong from here.
Meenachil river unbridged Erattupetta Crossing ...	7¼	Junghar and ferry.
Poonjar ...	9¼	Anchal Office.
Ends at Poonjar river ...	10	

71. *Ettumanur-Vaikam road—17½ miles.*

Leaves 104th mile main Central Road ...	0	
Kanakari temple ...	1¼	
Srimularangam Market ...	3½	Anchal Office.
Koravalangad to Kurupanthora road crosses ...	5¼	
Jungle stream unbridged ...	6⅞	
Village road to Muttuchira Joins ...	7⅛	
Kaduthurithi ...	8¼	Anchal Office.
Jungle Stream bridged ...	8½	
Appanchira bridge ...	9¾	
Vadayar stream ...	14⅛	Bridged.
Vaikam ...	17½	Anchal Office.

71 (a). Road from Kuravilangad to Kurupanthura—$4\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Kuruvilangad $109\frac{3}{4}$ miles M. C. Road ...	0	Anchal Office.
Village road to Muttuchira and Kaduthuruthi Joins ...	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Vaikam road Joins ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Ends in Kurappanthura landing ...	$4\frac{5}{8}$	

71 (b). Road from Alleppey to Ambalapuzha—9 miles.

Alleppey Commercial Canal Iron Girder bridge ...	0	T. B. 1st class, Post and Tel. Offices, Anchal Office and Sathram.
Branch road to Kallercode Village 1 furlong Joins ...	2	
Poracaud Village road joins ...	8	Taluq Cutcherry Kandukrishi Cutcherry Police Station and Sub-Registrar's Office.
Village road to Thakazhi 4 miles long Joins ...	9	

72. Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu—$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ramapuram Church ...	0	
Pizhagu—Joins 7th Lalam to Todupuzha Road ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

73. Lalam-Thodupuzha road—13 miles

Begins 1st mile Lalam Punjar road ...	0	
Anthinad...Road Melkavu branches ...	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Stream bridged ...	5	
Stream bridged ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	Pizhagu P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Nelapara ridge ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Karikunnam ...	$13\frac{1}{4}$	Police Station.
Kolani bridge Palacozha Thodupuzha-road joins ...	$15\frac{3}{4}$	
Thodupuzha River ferry ...	$17\frac{7}{8}$	
Thodupuzha ...	18	Sathram Taluk Cutcherry Anchal Office & Post Office.

74. Kuthattukulam-Ramapuram road—$6\frac{5}{8}$ miles.

Kuthattukulam ...	0	$119\frac{1}{2}$ mile M. C. road Church, Anchal Office and Police Station.
Ramapuram ...	$6\frac{5}{8}$	

75. Palacozha-Thodupuzha road—$12\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Palacozha ...	0	$122\frac{1}{8}$ mile M. C. road.
Marial bridge ...	4	
Porapuzha ...	6	
Joins Lallam Thodupuzha road at Kolani bridge ...	$9\frac{7}{8}$	Sathram, Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office and Post Office,
Thodupuzha ...	$12\frac{1}{8}$	

76. Palacozha-Piravom road—10 miles.

Palacozha	...	0	121⅞ M. C. Road.
Vadakara, Kuthattukulam Market road joins	...	1½	
Anchal box near Pambakuda	...	5⅞	Anchal box village road.
Onakur	...	6¾	Bridge.
Piravom	...	9½	P. W. D. Camp Shed market and Police Station.
Piravom landing	...	10	Excise Circle Office Anchal Office and Preventive Station.

77. Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalom road—3 miles.

Muvattupuzha ...	...	0	32nd mile M. C. road.
Perumattam bridge	...	1	
Karakunnam ...	...	2	
Mathirapally	...	5½	Stream bridge.
Kothamangalam joins Perumbavur to Kothamangalam road 12th mile	...	7⅜	

78. Kuthattukulam market 2nd mile Palacozha Piravom road—2½ miles.

Kuthattukolam	...	0	120th mile M. C. road.
Vadakara	...	2½	Joins 2nd mile Palacozha Piravam road.

78 (a) Road from Perumbavur to Puthencruz—11½ miles.

Perumbavur starts from Alwaye Perumbavur Road	...	0	Inspection shed. Branch P. O.
Puthencruz...Joins Western frontier Road 10th mile	...		Puthencruz 2 miles off.

78 (b). Road from Thodupuzha to Karimannur—6 miles.

Thodupuzha Starts from 13th mile Moovattupuzha Thodupuzha Road	...	0	
Road to Kaliar Estate branches	...	2⅞	
Karimannur	...	6	Proverthy Cutcherry.

78 (c). Road to Kaliar Estate from Karimannur road 6 miles.

Starts from 3rd mile Karimannur road	...	0	
Kaliyar Estate commences	...	4	
Ends in Kalliar Estate	...	6	

79. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranoor via Cochin—198 miles.

Trivandrum { Vallakadavu ...	0	Canal Anchal Office
Trivandrum { Chakay ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Veli back-water begins ...	$3\frac{1}{5}$	Backwater.
Do. ends and Channankaray canal begins	4	
Channankaray Canal ends and back-water begins ...	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins ...	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater.
Crosses Vamanapuram river ...	16	Canal.
Canal ends ...	$16\frac{7}{8}$	
Anjengo Fort ...	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Backwater. Post and Telegraph Office.
Kozhithottam Warkkalay Canal begins	$20\frac{3}{5}$	Canal. P. W. D. Camp shed.
Vetoor landing place ...	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 1 Tunnel begins ...	$22\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. ends ...	$22\frac{7}{8}$	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkkalay ...	$23\frac{1}{4}$	
No. 2 Tunnel begins ...	$24\frac{1}{4}$	Post Office
Do. ends ...	$24\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office and
Nadayara Road to Warkkalay crosses	$26\frac{3}{8}$	Police Station.
Iroor ...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins,	28	Backwater.
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins ...	$31\frac{1}{8}$	
Paravur Anchal and transit boat office...	$32\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
Maniyankulam bridge ...	$32\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. canal ends and backwater begins,	$32\frac{5}{8}$	
Opposite Paravur Bar ...	$33\frac{1}{2}$	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins,	36	Canal.
Quilon small bridge ...	$39\frac{1}{8}$	Do.
*Do. big Do. ...	$40\frac{1}{8}$	First class Travellers Bungalow Post and Telegraph Office, S. I. Railway Station and Anchal Office.
Do. Iron Girder Bridge ..	$40\frac{1}{2}$	
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins, ...	$40\frac{3}{4}$	
Quilon Residency ...	41	
Thavally Palace ...	$41\frac{1}{4}$	Backwater.
Cpposite Neendakaray ...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins ...	$46\frac{5}{8}$	Caral.
Chavaray bridge ...	$47\frac{1}{4}$	
Kozithottam Bridge Road to Sasthancotta ...	$49\frac{1}{8}$	
Panmana canal ends and backwater begins ...	$50\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater 2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
Clawpanay ...	$56\frac{1}{4}$	
* Ayiramthengoo ...	$58\frac{5}{8}$	
Opposite Kayenkulam bar ...	$59\frac{3}{4}$	

79. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranoor via Cochin—198 miles—contd.

Canal to Kayankulam branches ...	$60\frac{1}{4}$	
Backwater ends and river begin ...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzhay ...	69	
Thottapalli Chira and lock ...	$73\frac{7}{8}$	
River ends and Karumady canal begins.	78	
Karumady bridge—Road from Ambalapuzha to Thagazhi crosses ...	$78\frac{1}{8}$	
* Karumady ...	$78\frac{1}{4}$	2nd class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins ...	$79\frac{1}{8}$	Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	86	River Commercial Office, 1st class T. B. at Alleppey are 3 miles away.
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins ...	88	
* Alleppey ...	88	
Separates from Vembanad Lake via Vattakkayal ...	91	Post and Telegraph Office near T. B. and Commercial Office and T. B. at Alleppey are 6 miles away.
Thannirmukkam ...	105	
Vaikam ...	111	Inspection shed and Police station and Post and Anchal Office.
Arukutty ...	123	Chowkey.
* Cochin ...	132	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph Office.
Ernakulam ...	132	Railway Station.
Chakkarakadavoo ...	145	
Parur ...	148	Inspection shed Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal office.
Karurupadana ...	161	Cochin.
Trichur ...	178	
Shoranore Ry. Station ...	198	Road British Territory.

80 Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam via Tiruvellum $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Trivandrum.—Vallakadavu ...	0	Anchal Office.
Srivaragham bridge ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge.	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Canal ends ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
Thiruvellam bridge ...	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Kovilam ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Karamanay River.

81. Along the western bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arukutty.

Thannirmukkam ...	105	
Shertallay ...	111	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal office.
Arukutty ...	123	

82. *Valkam to Kandanad by backwater and canal miles 15.*

Vaikom Jetty	...	0	Main backwater.
Poothotta Ferry	...	9	Watch station.
Kandanad Bridge	...	15	Camp Shed.

82. *Vaikam to Muvattupuzhay by river.*

Vaikam	...	111	Post Office and Inspection Shed and Anchal Office.
Murinjapuzha	...	118	
Vetticotmukku	...	124	
Piravam	...	132	Anchal Office Inspection Shed ½ mile away.
Muvattupuzhay	...	152	Branch Post office and Inspection shed and Anchal office.

84. *Ernakulam to Alwaye by river.*

*Ernaculam on Main water route	...	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office.
Varapuzha	...	141	Do. Do. S. I. R. Station and Anchal Office.
Alwaye	...	152	

84. *Vaikam to Kottayam by canal.*

Vaikam	...	0	Post office and Inspection Shed and Anchal office.
Kottayam Seminary Landing	...	16½	
* Kottayam Town and Taluk Cutcherry	...	1	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.

86. *Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam—8 miles.*

Puvar	...	16	
Poliyur bridge	...	18¼	Anchal Office.
Collencode Village	...	19	These distances are
Marthandamthurai bridge	...	19½	the old A. V. M.
Do. village	...	20	Canal distances from
Authichanthoray	...	22	Trivandrum.
Poonthurai	...	23	
Thengapatnam	...	25¼	

87. *Aroothooty Canal from Puthenthodu near Kottayam Division Cutcherry Landing to the Meenachil River (Kottayam river) near Kottayam Seminary Landing (where Vaikam canal begins)*

Leaves Puthenthodu or Vetticaud Canal	...	0
Joins the Meenachil or Kottayam River.		2¹

Travancore.

Read Up.

From Madras Beach.			No. 133 P.	No. 150 P.	N. 76 P.	No. 60 P.	No. 148 P.	No. 152 S.	
Miles.			H. M.	H. M	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
427					18—50	15—50	8—57	7—10	A
432					18—33	15—37	8—41	6—54	
436					18—14	15—19	8—22	6—36	
441					17—51	15— 1	7—55	6—17	
445					17—33	14—45	7—37	6— 0	D
...					17— 5	14—25	7— 7	...	A
447					16—58	14—18	6—59	...	
449					16—47	14— 7	6—45	...	
454					16—30	13—50	6—20	..	
457					16—16	18—35	6— 1	..	
461					16— 1	13—20	5—37	...	
464					15—46	13— 5	5—14	...	
467					15—34	12—53	4—53	...	D
...					15—26	12—45	4—33	...	A
471					15—11	12—30	4—17	...	
473					15— 2	12—21	4— 6	...	
475					14—53	12—13	3—56	...	
476					14 46	12— 4	3—45	...	
481					14—30	11—45	3—23	...	
484					14—17	11—32	3— 5	...	
490					13—54	11— 8	2—37	...	
Sheucot- 495 tah					13—35	10—49	2—10	...	D A
499				18— 5	13—10	10—29		...	
...				17—49	12—53	10—12		...	
504				17—27	12—31	9—50		...	
512				16—50	11—56	9—15		...	D
520				16—10	11—19	8—35		...	A
526				15—39	10—54	8— 5		...	
...				15—19	10—34	7—45		...	
531				15— 2	10—17	7—28		...	
538				14—36	9—51	6—59		...	
546				14— 8	9—21	6—30		...	
554				13—40	8—55	6— 0		...	D
...			18—50		8—40				A
5 9			18—30		8—21				
561			18—18		8—10				
564			18— 3		7—56				
568			17—45		7—39				
574			17—22		7—17				
576			17— 2		7— 0				
581			16—43		6—41				
586			16—23		6—22				
591			16— 0		6— 0				D

(ER) European Refreshment-room.
(a) Station where Boat available for Trivandrum.

RAILWAY,

Branch,

Stations.		Read Down. No. 149 P.	No. 75 P.	No. 59 P.	No. 137 P.	No. 185 P.	No. 147 P.	0 51 P.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Maniyacni J. (E. R.)	D.	...		7—40		10— 0	17—40	19—15
Naraikkinar	,,	...		7—58		10—18	17—57	19—33
Gangaikondan	,,	.		8—19		10—37	18—18	19—52
Talaiyuthu	,,	...		8—37		10—55	18—35	20—10
Tinnevelly Bridge	A	...		8—52		11—10	18—50	20—25
(E. R.)	D	...	3—50	9—22		...	19—20	...
Tinnevelly Town	,,	...	3—59	9—35		...	19—31	...
Pettai	,,	...	4—10	9—48		...	19—46	...
Melakallur	,,	...	4—27	10— 5		...	20—10	...
Sermadevi	,,	...	4—42	10—22		...	20—35	...
Viravanallur	,,	..	4—57	10—37		...	20—58	...
Kallidaikurichi	,,	...	5—15	10—53		...	21—20	...
Ambasamudram	A	...	5—25	11— 5		...	21—31	...
	D	...	5—35	11—17		...	21—53	...
Kizha Ambur	,,	...	5—52	11—34		...	22—11	...
Azhwarkurichi	,,	...	6— 2	11—46		...	22—30	...
Ravanasamudram	,,	...	6—11	11—55		...	22—43	—
Kila Kadaiyam	,,	...	6—22	12— 7		...	23— 4	...
Mettur	,,	...	6—40	12—26		...	23—30	...
Pavur Chutram		...	6—53	12—41		..	23—49	...
Tenkasi (for Courtalam)	,,	..	7—17	13— 8		...	0—27	...
Ghat Section. Shencottah	A	...	7—34	13—25		...	0—45	...
(E. R.)	D	5—25	7—59	14— 5		...	...	...
Bhagavathipuram.		5—42	8—16	14—22		...	...	...
Aryankavu		6—12	8—40	14—46		...	...	...
Tenmalai		6—48	9—2[illegible]	15—24		...	...	...
Edamann		7—27	10— 1	16— 5		...	...	...
Punalur	A	7—50	10—24	16—28		...	...	...
	D	8—10	10—44	16—48		...	...	...
Auvaneeswarem	,,	8—30	11— 4	17— 9		...	...	...
Kottarakara	,,	8—58	11—31	17—37		...	...	...
Kundara	,,	9—29	11—59	18— 4		...	...	...
Quilon (E. R.) (a)	A	9—55	12—25	18—30		...	...	...
	D		12—50	...	19—10	...	...	...
Mayyanad	,,		13—12		19—32	...	...	...
Paravar	,,		13—25		19—45	...	...	...
Kappil	,,		13—39		19—59	...	...	...
Varkala	,,		13—58		20—18	...	...	...
Kadakavur	,,		14—29		20—49	..	...	...
Chirayinkil	,,		14—40		21— 0	...	...	...
Murukkampuzha	,,		14—59		21—19	...	...	...
Kazhakuttam	,,		15—20		21—40	...	...	...
Trivandrum	A		15—40		22— 0	...	...	...

SHORANUR - COCHIN STATE RAILWAY.

From Madras (Central).	Read Up.							Stations.		Read Down.					
	No. 97 P.		No. 95 P.		No. 15 P.					No. 96 P.		No. 98 P.		No. 16 P.	
Miles.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.				H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
360	21	50	14	13	9	20	A.	Shoranur J. (E. R.)	(*a*)D	4	0	11	40	14	50
361	21	45	14	8	9	15	"	Cheruthuruthi	"	4	8	11	50	14	58
365	21	33	13	56	9	5	"	Mullurcarai	"	4	20	12	3	15	10
370	21	15	13	38	8	50	"	Wadakancheri	"	4	44	12	27	15	34
374	20	56	13	19	8	36	"	Mulagunnathukavu	"	5	1	12	43	15	50
380	20	35	12	58	8	21	D.	Trichur	A.	5	15	12	57	16	4
...	20	23	12	48	8	13	A.		D.	5	25	13	12	16	12
384	20	11	12	36	8	3	"	Ollur	"	5	40	13	30	16	27
389	19	54	12	19	7	50		Pudukad	"	5	56	13	46	16	43
395	19	35	11	59	7	33	"	Irinjalakuda	"	6	16	14	6	17	3
399	19	22	11	46	7	23	"	Chalakudi	"	6	34	14	26	17	21
403	19	2	11	26	7	5	"	Adoor	"	6	47	14	40	17	33
405	18	52	11	16	6	57	"	Karukutty	"	7	1	14	54	17	44
408	18	40	11	4	6	45	"	Angamali	"	7	12	15	7	17	55
412	18	30	10	54	6	35	"	Chewarra		7	22	15	19	18	5
414	18	22	10	46	6	28	"	Alwaye	"	7	31	15	30	18	16
421	17	57	10	27	6	11	"	Idappalli	"	7	49	15	49	18	34
425	17	45	10	15	6	0	D.	Ernakulam (E R) (*b*)	A.	8	0	16	0	18	45

(E. R.) Euro pean Refreshment-room.
(*a*) Junction for the main line.
(*b*) For Cochin.

PASSENGER FARES.

Miles.	FARES. First Class. Rs.	A.	Second Class. Rs.	A.	P.	Third Class. A.	P.	Miles.	FARES. First Class. Rs.	A.	Second Class. Rs.	A.	P.	Third Class. A.	P.
1	..	3	...	1	6	...	9	36	2	4	1	2	...	7	6
2		3	...	1	6	...	9	37	2	5	1	3		7	9
3	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	38	2	6	1	3	..	8	...
4	.	4	..	2	..	1	...	39	2	7	1	4	.	8	3
5	...	5	...	2	6	1	3	40	2	8	1	4	.	8	6
6	..	6	...	3		1	3	41	2	9	1	5	.	8	9
7	..	7	...	3	6	1	6	42	2	10	1	5	.	8	9
8	...	8	..	4		1	9	43	2	11	1	6		9	...
9	..	9	..	4	6	2	..	44	2	12	1	6		9	3
10	..	10	.	5	..	2	3	45	2	13	1	7		9	6
11		11	...	5	6	2	6	46	2	14	1	7		9	9
12	..	12	..	6		2	6	47	2	15	1	8		10	...
13	..	13	...	6	6	2	9	48	3	...	1	8		10	
14	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	49	3	1	1	9		10	3
15	...	15	...	7	6	3	3	50	3	2	1	9	...	10	6
16	1	..	.	8	..	3	6	51	3	3	1	10		10	9
17	1	1	..	8	6	3	9	52	3	4	1	10	.	11	...
18	1	2	..	9		3	9	53	3	5	1	11	.	11	3
19	1	3	...	9	6	4	...	54	3	6	1	11	.	11	3
20	1	4	..	10	..	4	3	55	3	7	1	12		11	6
21	1	5	..	11	..	4	6	56	3	8	1	12		11	9
22	1	6	.	11		4	9	57	3	9	1	13		12	...
23	1	7	..	12	...	5	...	58	3	10	1	13		12	3
24	1	8		12		5	..	59	3	11	1	14		12	6
25	1	9		13	...	5	3	60	3	12	1	14		12	6
26	1	10	..	13	...	5	6	61	3	13	1	15		12	9
27	1	11	...	14		5	9	62	3	14	1	15		13	...
28	1	12	..	14	...	6	...	63	3	15	2		.	13	3
29	1	13	...	15	...	6	3	64	4	..	2	...	...	13	6
30	1	14	..	15		6	3	65	4	1	2	1		13	6
31	1	15	1	..	...	6	6	66	4	2	2	1		13	9
32	2		1		...	6	9	67	4	3	2	2	..	14	...
33	2	1	1	1	...	7	...	68	4	4	2	2	.	14	3
34	2	2	1	1	...	7	3	69	4	5	2	3	.	14	6
35	2	3	1	2	...	7	6	70	4	6	2	3	.	14	9

PASSENGER FARES—*contd.*

Miles.	FARES.							Miles.	FARES.						
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.				First Class.		Second Class		Third Class.		
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.
71	4	7	2	4	...	15	0	118	7	6	3	11	1	8	9
72	4	8	2	4	...	15	0	119	7	7	3	12	1	9	0
73	4	9	2	5	...	15	3	120	7	8	3	12	1	9	0
74	4	10	2	5	...	15	6	121	7	9	3	13	1	9	3
75	4	11	2	6	...	15	9	122	7	10	3	13	1	9	6
76	4	12	2	6	1	0	0	123	7	11	3	14	1	9	9
77	4	13	2	7	1	0	3	124	7	12	3	14	1	10	0
78	4	14	2	7	1	0	3	125	7	13	3	15	1	10	3
79	4	15	2	8	1	0	6	126	7	14	3	15	1	10	3
80	5	..	2	8	1	0	9	127	7	15	4	..	1	10	6
81	5	1	2	9	1	1	0	128	8	...	4	...	1	10	9
82	5	2	2	9	1	1	3	129	8	1	4	1	1	11	0
83	5	3	2	10	1	1	6	130	8	2	4	1	1	11	3
84	5	4	2	10	1	1	6	131	8	3	4	2	1	11	6
85	5	6	2	11	1	1	9	132	8	4	4	2	1	11	6
86	5	6	2	11	1	2	0	133	8	5	4	3	1	11	9
87	5	7	2	12	1	2	3	134	8	6	4	3	1	12	..
88	5	8	2	12	1	2	6	135	8	7	4	4	1	12	3
89	5	9	2	13	1	2	9	136	8	8	4	4	1	12	6
90	5	10	2	13	1	2	9	137	8	9	4	5	1	12	9
91	5	11	2	14	1	3	0	138	8	10	4	5	1	12	9
92	5	12	2	14	1	3	3	139	8	11	4	6	1	13	..
93	5	13	2	15	1	3	6	140	8	12	4	6	1	13	3
94	5	14	2	15	1	3	9	141	8	13	4	7	1	13	6
95	5	15	3	..	1	4	0	142	8	14	4	7	1	13	9
96	6	...	3	..	1	4	0	143	8	15	4	8	1	14	...
97	6	1	3	1	1	4	3	144	9	..	4	8	1	14	..
98	6	2	3	1	1	4	6	145	9	1	4	9	1	14	3
99	6	3	3	2	1	4	9	146	9	2	4	9	1	14	6
100	6	4	3	2	1	5	0	147	9	3	4	10	1	14	9
101	6	5	3	3	1	5	3	148	9	4	4	10	1	15	...
102	6	6	3	3	1	5	3	149	9	5	4	11	1	15	3
103	6	7	3	4	1	5	6	150	9	6	4	11	1	15	3
104	6	8	3	4	1	5	9	151	9	7	4	12	1	15	6
105	6	9	3	5	1	6	0	152	9	8	4	12	1	15	9
106	6	10	3	5	1	6	6	153	9	9	4	13	2	..	...
107	6	11	3	6	1	6	9	154	9	10	4	13	2	..	3
108	6	12	3	6	1	6	3	155	9	11	4	14	2	...	6
109	6	13	3	7	1	6	6	156	9	12	4	14	2	...	6
110	6	14	3	7	1	7	0	157	9	13	4	15	2	...	9
111	6	15	3	8	1	7	3	158	9	14	4	15	2	1	...
112	7	...	3	8	1	7	6	159	9	15	5	...	2	1	3
113	7	1	3	9	1	7	9	160	10	...	5	...	2	1	6
114	7	2	3	9	1	7	9	161	10	1	5	1	2	1	9
115	7	3	3	10	1	8	0	162	10	2	5	1	2	1	9
116	7	4	3	10	1	8	3	163	10	3	5	2	2	2	...
117	7	5	3	11	1	8	6	164	10	4	5	2	2	2	3

NOTE. The above fares are chargeable between any two stations on the Travancore branch or between any two stations on the Shoranur Cochin State Railway.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Ltd).

COLACHEL, AGENTS, MADURA CO., Ltd.

Throughout the year, including the period of the South West-Monsoon provided sea is not too rough for boats to work, the fortnightly coasting steamers of the Company *going northward only* call at Colachel.

Cargo can be booked through, via Bombay, or Colombo to London, Liverpool and also to the chief American, Australian and European ports.

Residents in Travancore and South Travancore desirous of importing any goods from the United Kingdom or the Continent should instruct their friends at home to ask for, and procure, a through Bill of Lading to Colachel optional port Alleppey, (transhipment at Colombo) and to confine their booking as far as possible entirely to the British India Steamers from Home, as this procedure saves consignees from having to pay transhipment and other agency charges in Colombo which are heavy and always incurred when goods destined for Colachel arrives in Colombo by steamers other than those of British India line, unless they happen to be on a through Bill of Lading. There are no direct steamers from Europe to Colachel, so all goods must be transhipped at Colombo.

Consignees are strongly advised to arrange their shipments from Europe so that they may arrive at Colachel in the fine weather season viz, October to May inclusive. There is then little risk of overcarriage owing to rough sea preventing boats at Colachel working, and boat hire charges are less during these months than in the Monsoon months of June to September.

Passengers can be booked to Bombay or intermediate ports at the following rates ;

	First Class.	Second Class.	Deck.
Alleppey	Rs. 15-0-0	7-8-0	3-0-0
Cochin	30-0-0	15-0-0	5-0-0
Calicut	38-0-0	19-0-0	8-0-0
Tellicherry } Cannanore }	49-0-0	24-8-0	10-0-0
Mangalore	60-0-0	30-0-0	12-0-0
Bombay	90-0-0	45-0-0	13-0-0

Passengers from South Travancore proceeding to Europe between October and May inclusive can have their heavy baggage shipped from Colachel as cargo thus saving themselves much trouble and obviating the expense of cart and railage to Tuticorin and Colombo or other ports of departure of the various passenger liners. Cases may be securely hooped and marked at Colachel at slight cost and every precaution will be taken for their safe delivery on board.

Adequate marine insurance if desired can be effected through Madura Co., Ltd at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to

Madura Co., Ld.

Colachel.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2078.

It is herbey notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the list of medicines containing opium enumerated in Rule XXI of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, dated 15th August 1907, is revised as described below.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd August 1917.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

1. Acidum meconicm ...
2. Antispasmin ...
3. Apomorphine ..
4. Chlorodyne (Liquor chloroformi composita) ...
5. Codena ...
6. Codeonal ..
7. Confectio opii ...
8. Diacetyl-morphinae (Heroin ...
9. Diamorphinae Hydrochloridum. B P. Syn Diacetyl-morphinae Hydrochloride. No. Syn Heron Hydrochloride (Diaphorm).
10. Diarrhœa and Cholera mixture.
11. Elixir Heroin cum Terpene ...
12. Emplastrum opii ...
13. Extractum opii (pure) ...
14. Do. (Liquidum)
15. Glycaphorm syn Glycerole of Diacetylmorphinae Hydrochloride ...
16. Guttae Rosae ...
17. Laudano Vino Opiato composito ...
18. Daudanon ...
19. Laudanum Tincture Thebaica) ...
20. Linstus Heroin ...
21. Linimentum opii ...
22. Liquor opii sedativus Battleys).
23. Lodal
24. Mistura Anodyne ..
25. Mistura Anti cholerica ...
26. Mistura Tussl Rubra ...
27. Mono-Ethyl-morphine Hydrochloride (Dionin) ...
28. Morphine-Methyl Bromide (syn) Morphosan ...
29. Morphia (Hydrochloride, acetas, Sulphas ...
30. Morphine Narcotine Meconade (syn) Narcophine ...
31. Nepenthe and its preparations
32. Olem Papaveris ...
33. Omnopon (syn) Pantopan ...
34. Pastilli Heroin ..
35. Pavimol (syn) Emulsio Olei Papaveris ...
36. Pilula Ipecaccum Ccilla ...
37. Pilula Plumbicum opio ...
38. Pilula Saponis Composita ...
39. Pleistopon ...
40. Pulvis cretae Aromaticus cum opio ...
41. Pulvis Compositus cum opio ...
42. Pulvis Ipecac compositus ...
43. Pulvis Kino Compositus ...
44. Pulvis opii ...
45. Pulvis opii compositus ...
46. Suppositoria Plumbi composita ...
47. Tabaico (opium) ...
48. Tincture Anti cholera Conradi (Conrad's Kolera draaber) ...
49. Tinctura Camphora Composita ...
50. Tincture opii
51. Tincture opii Ammoniata ...
52. Trochisci Sedative ...
53. Unguentum Galta ecum Opio ...
54. Vinum opii ...

NOTIFICATION.

No. S R. 196.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 250, dated 25th August 1913, published on page 258 Part I of the Government Gazette dated 4th February 1913, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the officers in charge of chowkeys are authorised to verify preparations of opium and ganja imported through their respective chowkeys.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 28th January 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on good or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The Railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Custom, officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco bought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys
	Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles
	Exports.		*Exports.*
1	Copra.	28	Timber—Thembavu.
2	Cocoanut	29	Do. Agil.
3	Coir.	30	Do. Thevatharam.
4	Cables tarred and untarred.	31	Do. Irul.
5	Coir fibre.	32	Do. Venteak.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).	33	Do. Kole teak.
7	Arecanut without husk.	34	Do. Elavu.
8	Do. in husk.	35	Do. All other kind.
9	Jaggery.	36	Planks of above timber.
10	Cocoanut oil.	37	Mango-wood planks.
11	Laurel oil.	38	Knees and ribs used in ship building
12	Lemon grass oil.		
13	Hides tanned and untanned, country buffalo.	39	Do. Do. for small vessels
		40	Do. Do. for boats.
14	Do. cow.	41	Bamboos.
15	Elk skin.	42	Palmyra rafters.
16	Goat skin.	43	Boats of Anjili.
17	Sheep. Do.	44	Do. of all other kinds of timber.
18	Deer. Do.		
19	Kid.	45	Poonay masts.
20	Squirrel skin.	46	Logs for catamaran vamboo.
21	All other hides or skin.	47	All other kinds.
22	Timber—Blackwood.	48	Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
23	Do. Teak.	49	Dry Ginger.
24	Do. Thambagom.	50	Fish.
25	Do. Anjili.	51	Tamarind.
26	Do. Jack.	52	Molasses.
27	Do. Venga.	53	Turmeric (Finger).

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles.
54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61	Pepper. Opium. Timber--Sandalwood. Do. Ebony. Firewood. Charcoal. Fuel. Palmyra fibre, raw. NOTE. Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported		without a rahadary from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner or the Conservator of Forests. 2. Duty on all kinds of timber firewood and charcoal items 22 to 49 and 56 to 59 was tentatively abolished for a further period of 5 years. The tentative period expires on the 11th February 1923 in the case of timber and on the 13th March 1923 in the case of firewood and charcoal.

(No. P. D. 1530, dated 4th November, 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds of other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of ostriches and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural History is prohibited P. D. No. 1680, dated 26th November 1902.)

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2½ yds. and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224, dated 17th February 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material (No. P. D. 370, dated 15th March 1903)

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the $\frac{\text{1st April 1903.}}{\text{19th Panguni 1078.}}$ is sanctioned (No. P. D., dated 28th March 1903).

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copra imported into the State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all Customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem* (No. P. D. 506, dated 10th April 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 620, dated 7th May 1903.)

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 887, dated 4th July 1903).

It is hereby notified that box, backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to Customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped* as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909, dated 9th July 1903).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887, dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022, dated 30th July 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores," of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11th February 1903, as in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Verniers or sight elevators.
Ventometers or wind gauges.
Reflectors.
Barret coolers.
Sight covers.
Sliding bars for sights.
Cleaning rods.
Brushes jags, mops.
Recoil pads or heal pads.
Aim Reflectors.
Barrel cleaners or pulls through.
Turn screws.
Sight for guns.

(No. P. D. 1043, dated 3rd August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from Customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067, dated 6th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198, dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1100 of 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches, &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair provided that the Customs officer is satisfied;

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of draw back not more than two years previous to the date of re-import;

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101, dated 12th August 1903)

It is hereby notified that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool,

closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated the 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1183, dated 25th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad-valorem* under No. 5 "General duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11th February 1903, and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor, &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200, dated 28th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211, dated 29th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198, dated 11th February, 1903 (No. P. D. 1576, dated 5th October 1903).

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native passenger ships are sanctioned.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely.—

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Custom officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A. (hereto annexed if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.)

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermitically sealed iron or steel drums.

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset, no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life belt sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (J) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows:—

presented for the shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place *Shippers.*

Date.

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated . from the Commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

(No. P. D. 1509, dated 7th November 1903).

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10 per cent. of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent. in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent. in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent. shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9, dated 5th January 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135, dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit:—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords) and parts and appurtenances thereof.

Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range binders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.
(No. P. D. 385, dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 185, dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use; provided that under the Regulation and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition for ditto-
Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations.
(No. P. D. 386, dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No. 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135, dated 28th January 1904, "Cranes, water-cranes, water-tanks and standards, wire and other materials" for fencing are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158, dated, 6th July 1904).

It is hereby notified that the following diary appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General Duties" of the Tariff notification P. D. 135, dated 28th January 1904 when constructed

It is hereby notified that all Piravagay Notifications regarding the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657,— dated 1st June 1906, No. P. D. 1169, dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 823, dated 6th May 1905, countervailing duties under which still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 168, dated 2-8-04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740, dated the 2nd November 1905. (No. P. D. 1741, dated 2-11-05.)

In supersession of the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1763, dated 6th December 1902, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November 1902.

1. For the purposes of these rules :—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Ware-house*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what country such sugar was produced and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfage fees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar has not been furnished be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with a certificate in form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar:—

(a) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any port in the same or another bottom; or

(b) Which has been imported into any port from any country other than the United Kingdom;

the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely:—

(i) Where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the exporter in form G.

(ii) Where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any port the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular Officer so desires, the certficate shall have been approved and communicated to him by local Chamber of Commerce.

*(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 a certificate granted by a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin (No. 5493/S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.)

9. (a) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the articles chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production, or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(b) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (a) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar net

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*Vide Notification No. 5493/S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.

produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six franks per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(*b*) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purpose of sub-section (a)

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar' and what kind of sugar shall be deemed refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively.

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(*c*) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (a) shall be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(RULE 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designed below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar is the product of (*d*)

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt in cwt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of — Collector of Customs.

Date — (in the United Kingdom)

Official Stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.
(*d*) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar

has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of
Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom)

Official stamp.

(a) Port to which shipped.
(b) Country of final destination.
(c) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Declaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the origin of sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

Rule 7, sub-head (1)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows :— and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b)

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert name of country of export.

Exporter's signature.........

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

FORM H.

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the origin of sugar produced elsewhere than the country of export.

(Rule 7, sub-head (ii)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on , per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in (b) and exported thence on bond on the for transit through (c) to (d) for shipment to India.

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert country of production.
(c) Insert name of country.
(d) Port of shipment
(e) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(f) Port of shipment.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of landing and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (e) and at (f).

Shipper's signature.

Certified that I have examined the document mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

38. Under Section 16 of Regulation VI of 1063, all the Second Class Magistrates in the States are authorised to issue warrants for searching any place in which there is reason to believe that opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed. (No. P. D. 1969, dated 30th November 1906).

It is hereby notified that "continuous galvanised iron roofing" shall be assessed to customs duty at 1 per cent *ad valorem* as "iron plates, sheets (other than corrugated) and strips other kinds galvanised etc. under item, "15 general duties" of the import Tariff No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906 (10th March 1906).

It is hereby notified that "Condenser and Evaporator Coils" imported for use in connection with Hall Steam driven refrigerator plant are exempt from duty as they are "component parts of Machinery" as defined in the proviso to item No. 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906, inasmuch as they are indispensable for the working of the Steam refrigerator plant and are not adapted for any other purpose. (19th March 1916)..

It is hereby notified for general information that the rules passed for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty dated 22nd December 1905 and published on page 1304 of the Government Gazette dated the 26th December 1905, applies only to imports by sea and *not by land*. No. $\frac{11511}{\text{S. R. 1502}}$ dated 7th July 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of America or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer is strictly prohibited. (14065/S. R. 1890 dated 22-8-06.)

It is hereby notified that sub-target aiming apparatus imported by a regiment for regimental purpose will be admitted free of duty under the heading "Drawing, Surveying and Educational and Gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof" in Notification No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February. (No. 15096/S. R. 2008 dated 6-9-06.)

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned articles used for printing and lithographing purposes are exempt from customs duty *viz*.

Roller Moulds,
Roller Frames and Stock,
Roller Composition,
Standing Screw and Hot Presses,
Perforating Machines,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Stereo typing Apparatus,
Metal Furniture,
Paper Folding Machines,
Paging and Numbering Machines,

so far as they are liable to duty under the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31 January 1906. (No. 15211/S. R. 2025 dated 11-9-06.)

No. S. R. 4714 dated 17th September 1907.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that stereo-typing metal is liable to import duty under Article 15 'General Duties' of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 400, dated the 6th February 1907, and not exempt from duty under Article 57 of the schedule.

No. S. R. 1158 dated 15th February 1908.

In modification of Article X of the Export Tariff, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a uniform duty of two and a half per cent, calculated on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwt. is fixed on all exports of fish—raw or dried—salted or unsalted—with effect from 15th Kumbhom 1083.

No. S. R. 5033 dated 27th June 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the rule regarding payment of extra half-hire to boatmen working on Sundays as per schedule (c) annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon passed under date the 21st November 1878, is cancelled in respect of the Port of Quilon.

Rules for the levy of customs duty at the Arukutty frontier on goods carried by passengers steam launches, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 29th August 1908 corresponding to the 14th Chingom 1084.

1. All steam launches entering or leaving Travancore territory through the Arukutty frontier shall anchor for about 30 minutes close to the shore in front of the Kottapuram preventive station.

2. Prior to the arrival of the steam launch off Kottapuram, the master in charge of the launch shall cause the passengers to have their boxes, bundles, packages, etc., ready for the inspection of the Excise Officers on duty.

3. At Kottapuram, the Excise Officers on duty will board the launch for examining baggage and levying duty.

4. In the case of baggage belonging to respectable passengers, the Senior Excise Officer on duty may, if he thinks fit, pass without formal search such packages as are declared by the owner to contain nothing dutiable. But no passenger can claim this procedure as a matter of right.

5. Passengers are allowed to carry *free*, for immediate personal use:—

(1) salt		not exceeding	¼ seer
(2) cigars		Do.	24 in number
(3) cigarette		Do.	Do.
(4) tobacco (unmanufactured)		Do.	2 tola weight
(5) snuff		Do.	½ tola Do.
(6) foreign liquor		Do.	1 quart
(7) country liquor	Arrack	Do.	⅙ Imperial gallon
	Toddy	Do.	½ Do.
(8) opium or ganja		Do.	1 tola weight

6. Passengers shall not be allowed to carry with them *any* salt opium or ganja except as provided for in the preceding rule; nor shall they have in their possession, without a valid permit, any arms, ammunition, military stores or liquor exceeding one quart.

7. Duty will be levied *on board the launch* only on the following goods provided that the quantity carried by each passenger does not exceed the limit shown against each article:—

Imports.

Cigars	...		... 5 lbs.
Cigarettes	...	...	... 5 Do.
Beedi	...	...	... 5 Do.
Goodak	...	...	... 5 Do.
Snuff	...	...	... 1 bottle for 54 tolas.

Exports.

Cocoanuts	...	...	... 5 in number.
Arecanut without husk		...	... 2 lbs.
Do. with husk		...	... 2 Do.
Jaggery	...	...	... 2 Do.
Coffee	...	...	... 2 Do.
Molasses	...	...	... 2 Do.
Tamarind	...	...	.. 2 Do.
Pepper	...	...	... 2 Do.
Turmeric	..	...	... 2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 7 and in the case of all dutiable articles other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid *at the customs house at Arukutty*, and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey, who will deal with them under the customs rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs house but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty *on board the launch* shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11. Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under these rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No. S. R. 7143, dated 4th September 1908.

In modification of Notification No. P. D. 947, dated the 3rd June 1901 published at page 702 of the Government Gazette dated 13th June 1905 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the export duty now levied on prepared palmyra fibre is abolished with effect from 1st Kanni 1084.

No. S. R. 818, dated 10-10-08.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the duties leviable in respect of sugar produced in Russia, are remitted with effect from the 1st September 1908, provided that such sugar is imported into Travancore,

(a) direct from the country of production; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 without having been transhipped at or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said convention, and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. S. R. 9281, dated 26-11-08.

In continuation of Notification Nos. P. D. 567 and P. D. 568, dated 1st June 1896, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the substances known as "Dressalin" and "Velvet pulp," are exempt from Customs duty when they are imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to be intended for use in the seizing of cotton goods.

No. S. R. 9439, dated 2-12-08.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Clause (b) of exception II in item No. 10 under "arms, ammunition and military stores" of the import tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1519, dated 29-2-08, under which a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols, are exempted from customs duty when imported by an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, applies, up to date of their retirement, to all Military Officers whether in Military or Civil employ.

No. S. R. 91, dated 9-1-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in future, duty will be levied during nights on dutiable articles carried through the Chowkeys of Arukutty and Aramboly by *bona fide* travellers for their immediate personal consumption.

Revised Rules for the regulation of boat service at the Port of Trivandrum, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 8th February 1909/27th Makarom 1084.

1. The Excise Inspector in charge of the port for the time being shall have control over all boats and crew plying in the port and he shall also be styled 'Port Officer'.

2. No boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner herein-after mentioned.

3. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Port Officer an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

4. The Port Officer shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boats and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he understands and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to Form A annexed.

5. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for registering every boat.

6. The owner of each registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to Form (B) annexed.

7. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam.

8. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, are at liberty to make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for shipping and landing and for passengers. They may also apply to the Port Officer for boats, in which case the latter shall arrange for the same.

9. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, may settle with boat-owners direct the rates of boat hire for shipping and landing cargo and for passengers. The annexed Schedule C lays down the maximum rates of boat hire allowable, which may however be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan. When boats are obtained through the intervention of the Port Officer, the maximum rates of boat hire shall be paid.

10. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. No plying of boats shall be allowed at other times without the special permission of the Port Officer.

11. No boat shall be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port.

12. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it may carry; and the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale, *viz.*, boats carrying one or two tons 6 passengers; boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 passengers.

13. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Port Officer's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and three rowers and boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, one additional rower.

14. There shall be a general descriptive register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crew of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Port Officer with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

15. No boat shall carry more than the number of passengers of such quantity of cargo specified in Rule 12.

16. All owners of boats shall submit their boats for the inspection of the Port Officer whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered by him. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner at the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn, should such refusal be continued for one month.

17. Whenever a boat becomes, in the opinion of the Port Officer unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

18. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Port Officer shall obliterate the number on the boat.

19. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Port Officer's office within one week of such transfer.

20. Boat-owners refusing without reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or, acting contumaciously or unreasonably, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of their licenses, as the gravity of the offence and circumstances of each case might, in the discretion of the Port officer require and they shall further be subject to any penalty to which they may be liable under the provisions of the Penal Code.

21. These rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats, taking off or landing passengers or their luggage or ships' stores all of which, however, must be embarked or disembarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

22 Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Port Officer who shall on expiry of the term, cause the register number to be obliterated, and enter the cancelment in the register book.

23. All disputes regarding boat hire, or any other matter connected with the boat service, between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Port Officer.

24. These revised rules shall come into operation on the 1st Kumbhom 1084.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Trivandrum.

No. of boat in the register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Trivandrum under the restriction, and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 8th February 1909.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM C.

Schedule of boat hire for the Port of Trivandrum.

No.	Articles.	Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
1	Coffee ...	...	1	8	
2	Fish ...	...	1	8	
3	Other grains ...	...	1	8	
4	Laurel nuts ... per bag.	...	1	8	
5	Copra ...	...	1	8	
6	Arecanuts ...	...	1	8	
7	Salt ... per 100 bags.	5	...	...	
8	Paddy ...	5	...	...	
9	Tamarind ...	...	2	...	
10	Fish ... per bundle.	...	2	...	
11	Jaggery ...	...	2	...	
12	Hides ...	...	5	...	
13	Cotton twist ..	...	5	.	
14	Long cloth ...	...	5	...	
15	Paper and gunnies ...	..	5	...	
16	Copra ...	...	5	...	
17	Turmeric ... per bale, case	...	5	...	
18	European twist ... or chest.	...	5	...	
19	Silk ...	...	5	...	
20	Provisions and oilmanstores ...	...	5	...	
21	Liquors ...	...	5	...	
22	Tea ...	...	5	...	
23	Ginger ...	...	5	...	
24	Coir ...	...	5	...	
25	Crockery ...	...	4	...	
26	Umbrella ... per box, crate	...	4	...	
27	Crackers ... or chest.	...	4	...	
28	Preserves ...	...	4	...	
29	Spice ...	...	4	...	
30	General cargo ...	...	2	.	
31	Metals ... per cwt.	...	2	...	
32	Ballast ...	...	2	...	
33	Planks ... per candy.	...	4	...	
34	Timber ...	...	4	...	
35	Cocoanuts without husks ... per 100.	...	2	...	
36	Do. with husk ...	...	2	...	
37	Passengers per head.	...	10	...	

Two-thirds the above rates for all vessels other than steamers.

Half-hire to be added when a boat is used on Holidays or beyond the hours specified in Rule 10 during ordinary days.

RULES OF HIRE FOR BOAT.

						chs.
Single Boat with 4 oars in fair weather to steamers					...	28
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	...	21
Do.	do.	4 oars	do.	to other vessels	...	21
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	...	14

Day, foul weather half hire to be added to the above rates.

Night, fair-weather double the above rates, and night, foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained along side after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the Port of Trivandrum.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

No. S. R. 5900, dated 25-8-09.

It is hereby notified for general information that pictures imported from abroad for the purposes of being bound up in books to be printed in Travancore would be admitted free of customs duty and not treated as "works of art" under item 18 General duties of the Customs Notification No. S. R. 758, dated the 30th January 1909.

No. S. R. 6252, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, for general information that His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any apparatus of wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparauts is imported by person to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted.

No. S. R. 6253, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that dried cassava roots should be classed as farinaceous foods "other sorts" and assessed to an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem.*

No. S. R. 6419, dated 18-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja our additional chowkeys will be established in the following stations in the Shencottah taluk, *viz.*, Poolancudiyiruppu, Elathur, Ayicudi and Samburvadakara tentatively for one year with effect from the 1st Thulam 1085 and that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience to the inhabitants of that taluk who have to take articles subject to customs duty from one part of the taluk to another through intervening British territory.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Shencottah to another through intervening British territary shall deposit in the Chowkey nearest to the place of export the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited will be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the chowkey in which the money is deposited will grant a certificate to the exporter giving a full description of the article, the quantity exported and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey nearest to the place of import: and such officer shall after satisfying himself as to the identity of the article, make an entry in the certificate stating that the identical articles have been imported and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey through which the article was exported within 48 hours from the time of export and such officer shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the exporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate as required by clause 5 *supra*, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of his deposit which will then be credited to Government under customs receipts.

No. S. R. 8491, dated 8th December, 1909.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience for the transport of articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another, past the Arukkutty chowkey, with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another, past the Arukutty chowkey, shall deposit in the Arukutty chowkey the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited shall be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey will grant to the transporter a certificate giving a full description of the article, the quantity transported, its destination and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted and the article transported shall be produced within twelve hours before the Preventive Petty Officer having jurisdiction at the place of destination and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the articles make an entry in the certificate that the identical articles have been transported to their destination and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under Rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey within 24 hours from the time of issue and he shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the transporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate within 12 hours before the Preventive Petty Officer as required by clause 4 or within 24 hours before the officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey as required by clause 5, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of the deposit which will then be credited to Government under Customs receipts.

No. S. R. 4388, dated 10-8-10.

Under Section 6 of Regulation VII of 1063, it is hereby notified that the tentative arrangement sanctioned under Notification No. S. R. 2531, dated 11-5-1908, and No. S. R. 5580, dated 12-8-1909, for two years from the

1st Vaikasi 1083/14th May 1908, permitting the import of salt into the High Ranges, through routes where the Chowkeys have been established, on payment of the duty of one British Rupee per maund at such Chowkeys, is made permanent.

No. S. R. 5123.

REVISED RULES TO REGULATE THE EXEMPTION OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE FROM CUSTOMS DUTY, PASSED UNDER SANCTION OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

(1) When the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger accompanies him it does not form part of the cargo of the ship nor is it included in the ship's manifest; such baggage will be exempt from the payment of customs duty.

(2) *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases :—

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated under "Arms. Ammunition and Military Stores" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 24 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco exceeding half a lb. in weight.

(*d*) All other articles enumerated under "Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted fish and Tobacco" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*e*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, and motor cycles.

(*f*) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets glass, crockery, cutlery and silver and plated ware except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any customs port, within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in Travancore may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Customs Officer.

No. S. R. 6810, dated 8th December 1910.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 15th August 1905 published on page (1006) (*a*) of the Gazette dated 22nd August 1905, it is hereby notified that all Officers in charge of Excise Circles are also invested with the powers conferred upon the Excise Commissioner with respect to Customs, Marine, Opium, Salt and Tobacco, under the Regulations and the Rules relating thereto, within their respective Circles, as defined for the purposes of the Excise Administration of the State.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 513.

In supersession of the tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 825, dated the 25th March 1917, it is hereby notified, under Sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, and Sections 10 and 11 of the Land Customs Regulation, II of 1091, that the tariff values stated in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed have been fixed for the articles specified in column 2 thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd February 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

As amended by Notification No. S. R. 1806 dated 25th July 1918.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State.

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore back-waters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself. *

Proviso—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per Nos. 25 to 27 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

(*b*) Salt Do. Nos. 22 & 23 do. do.

(*c*) Opium { can be imported only by Government or its contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government † }

(*d*) Spirits as per Nos. 7 to 13 in the 1st column of do.

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* Vide Notification No. 265 dated 4th Vycasy 1040--26th May 1865, published at page 125 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 1st Avany 1040--13th June 1865.

† Vide Proclamation dated 30th Karkadagam 1059--13th August 1884, published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884--12th Auvany 1060.

Schedule.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.			Duty.
			Rs.	As.	P.	
	I—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.					
	FISH.					
1	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois weight.	..			Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe. (Present rate 7½ as. per maund.)
2	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins	..	*ad valorem.*			7½ per cent.
3	Fish, excluding salted fish (see No. 1)	...	,,			7½ ,,
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.					
4	Fruits and vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved—					
	Almonds without shell	cwt.	87	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, in the shell	,,	24	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, (Kagazi) Persian	,,	85	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, (Kagazi) European	,,	48	0	0	7½ ,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	cwt.	16	0	0	7½ ,,
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand.	75	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, other	,,	54	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, kernel (kopra)	cwt.	15	0	0	7½ ,,
	Currants	,,	50	0	0	7½ ,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	9	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, wet, ,, baskets and bundles	,,	6	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates	,,	10	0	0	7½ ,,

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*contd.*			
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—*contd.*		Rs. As. P.	
	Figs, Persian, dried	cwt.	22 0 0	7½ per cent
	Garlic	,,	7 0 0	7½ ,,
	Pistachio nuts	,,	60 0 0	7½ ,,
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Raisins, black...	...	,, ,,	7½ ,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	,, ,,	7½ ,,
	,, Munakka	cwt.	20 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, other sorts...	,,	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	,,	7½ ,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables, fresh, dried, salted or preserved ...	...	,,	7½ ,,
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.			
5	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grain and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 6)	...	*ad valorem.*	2½ per cent
6	Flour	..	,,	7½ ,,
	LIQUORS *—			Rs. As. P.
7	Ale, beer and porter...	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	...	0 4 6
8	Cider and other fermented liquors	,,	...	0 4 6

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. (*Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040, published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040/8th August 1865.)

(2) Country liquors imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempted from duty. (*Vide* Notification No. 806, dated 31st Karkadagom 1040.)

No.	I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*contd.*		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	LIQUORS.—*contd.*			
9	Liquors, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containin spirit—			
	(*a*) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	,,	...	14 10 0
	(*b*) If tested	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
10	Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	...	18 12 0
11	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
12	All other sorts of Spirit	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	...	11 4 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less t h a n London proof.
13	Wines—			Rs. As. P.
	Champaigne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	,,	...	4 6 0
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit ...	,,	...	1 12 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit"			

General Duties.—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	PROVISIONS, AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
14	Vinegar, in casks —	...	*ad valorem.*	2½ per cent.
15	Provisions, Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 14)—			
	Bacon	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Beche de mer	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Butter	lb.	2 0 0	7½ ,,
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	14 0 0	7½ ,,
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	China preserves in syrup	Box of six large or twelve small jars.	7 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, dry, candied	lb.	0 6 0	7½ ,,
	Cocum	cwt.	8 0 0	7½ ,,
	Ghi	,,	100 0 0	7½ ,,
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	Vinegar not in casks—			
	Persian	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Indian	...	,,	7½ ,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	...	,,	7½ ,,
	SPICES.			
16	Spices all sorts.—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa...	cwt.	11 8 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Straits	,,	10 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, boiled	,,	20 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, whole, from Ceylon	,,	12 8 0	7½ ,,
	,, raw, split, (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	30 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	15 0 0	7½ ,,
	Cloves	,,	46 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, exhausted	,,	14 0 0	7½ ,,

	Cloves Stems and heads	cwt.	6	0	7½ per cent.
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	13	0	7½ ,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	21	0	7½ ,,
	Mace	lb.	1	2	7½ ,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0	8	7½ ,,
	,, in shell	,,	0	4	7½ ,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	46	0	7½ ,,
	,, white	,,	60	0	7½ ,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem.*		7½ ,,
	SUGAR.				
17	Confectionery	...	*ad valorem.*		7½ per cent.
18	Sugar, all sorts, including Molasses and Saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No. 17)—				
	Sugar, crystallised, beet	cwt.	18	8	10 per cent.
	,, ,, and soft, refined in China	,,	19	8	10 ,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, from Egypt	,,	16	0	10 ,,
	All other sorts of sugar—				
	Sugar crystallised, and soft, from Java or Japan 23 Dutch standard and above. ...	cwt.	17	8	10 ,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java, or Japan 16 to 22 Dutch standard.... ...	,,	15	12	10
	,, ,, and soft ,, 15 Dutch standard and under	,,	13	12	10 ,,
	,, ,, and soft from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over ...	,,	17	4	10 ,,
	Molasses from Java	,,	2	8	10 ,,
	,, ,, other countries	,,	2	8	10 ,,
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds	,,	*ad valorem.*		10 ,,
	TEA				
19	Tea—				
	Tea, black	lb.	0	12	7½ ,,
	,, green	...	0	11	7½ ,,
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.				
20	Coffee	cwt	55	0	7½ ,,
21	Hops	...	...		Free.

General Duties.—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*contd.*			
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.—*contd.*		Rs. As. P.	
22	SALT— *N. B.*—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government. (*a*)			
23	Induppu	Indian maund of 3200 tolas	1 4 0	
24	All other sorts of food and drink not otherwise specified	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	1. TOBACCO—RAW AND MANUFACTURED—IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA.			Rs. As. P.
25	Tobacco, unmanufactured. (*b*)	lb.	...	1 0 0
26	Cigars and Cigarettes	...	*ad valorem.*	50 per cent.
27	All other sorts of tobacco, manufactured...	lb.	...	Rs. As. P. 0

(*a*) The import of salt for consumption in the High Range is permitted through routes where chowkeys have been established on payment of the prescribed duty at such chowkeys.

(*b*) In the case of Jaffna tobacco, (unmanufactured), import duty will be levied at the reduced rate of Rs. 90 per candy under the conditions specified in Notification No. 5932 S. R., dated 15th October 1910, subject to the modification that any quantities imported through the Alleppey and Quilon ports in excess of the maxima therein prescribed will be liable to duty at the rate of Re. 1 per pound.

	2. Tobacco Imported from British India whether by Sea or Land.			
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 tolas.	2 2 0	8 per cent.
	English tobacco used or smoking	lb.	3 8 0	8 "
	Cigars		3 8 0	8 "
	Goodak	"	0 8 0	8 "
	Cigarettes (c)		*ad valorem.*	8 "
	Other kinds of manufactured Indian tobacco (d)		2 0 0	8 "
	Unmanufactured, raw and confected, dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.			
	II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED			
	Coal, etc.			
28				Rs. As. P.
	Coal, coke and patent fuel	ton.	...	0 8 0
	Gums, resins, and Lac.			
	Gums, resins and Lac, all sorts—			
	Copal	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
29	Cutch	"		
	Gambier b'ock	cwt.	27 8 0	
	" cube	"	42 0 0	7½ "
	" other sorts	"	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Gamboge	lb.	1 12 0	7½ "
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	25 0 0	7½ "
	" Arabic	"	23 0 0	7½ "
	" Bdellium	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt.	42 0 0	7½ "
	" " cowrie	"	80 0 0	7½ "
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	36 0 0	7½ "
	" Olibanum or frankincense	...	12 0 0	7½ "
	" Persian (false)	cwt.	11 0 0	7½ "
	Myrrh	"	40 0 0	7½ "
	Rosin	"	20 0 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin ...	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "

(c) No. P. D. 880 dated 25th June 1903 :—It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a duty of 8 per cent on a tariff valuation of Rs. 3 as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedies (allowing one-half of the total weighment as tare and one-half net

(d) Vide Notification No. S. R. 137 dated 19th January 1918.

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*contd*.		Rs. As. P.	
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.			
30	Hides and skins, raw or salted	...	...	Free.
	METALLIC ORES, AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.			
31	Iron or steel, old	cwt.	3 0 0	2½ per cent.
32	Metallic ores, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	
	OILS.			
33	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum, but excluding the following classes of petroleum	Imperial gallon.	...	Rs. As. P. 0 1 6
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
34	All other sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils—			
	Cocoanut oil	cwt.	26 0 0	7½ "
	All other sorts of oils	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "

No.	Articles	Unit	Tariff value			Rate of duty
	Seeds.					
35	Oil-seeds imported into Travancore by sea from British India or the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India	...	...			Free.
36	Seeds, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds specified in No. 35	,,	*ad valorem.*			7½ per cent.
	Tallow, Stearine and Wax.					
37	Tallow and stearine, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*ad valorem.*			7½ ,,
	Textile Materials.					
38	Cotton, raw	...	...			Free.
39	Wool, raw	...	...			Free.
40	Textile Materials, the following:—					
	Silk waste and raw silk including cocoons:—					
	Bokhara	lb.	7	0	0	7½ per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem.*			7½ ,,
	Raw silk—yellow Shanghai, including re-reeled	lb.	[illegible]	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, from Indo-China and places in China, other than Shanghai, including re-reeled	,,	6	0	0	7½ ,,
	Mathow	,,	4	0	0	7½ ,,
	Panjam	,,	3	4	0	7½ ,,
	Persian	,,	4	8	0	7½ ,,
	Siam	,,	4	0	0	7½ ,,
	White Shanghai, Thonkoon or Duppion	,,	4	0	0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, other kinds, including re-reeled	,,	6	8	0	7½ ,,
	,, Other kinds of China, including re-reeled	,,	8	0	0	7½ ,,
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem*			7½ ,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	,,			7½ ,,
	Raw Flax, Hemp, Jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	...	,,			7½ ,,
	Wood and Timber.					
41	Firewood.	...	...			2½ ,,
42	Wood and timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	...	...			7½ ,,

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duties.
	II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
43	Canes and rattans	..	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
44	Cowries and shells, including Tortoise shell—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	,,	7½ per cent.
	,, white, live	...	,,	7½ ,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Cowras	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Cowries, bazaar, common	cwt.	4 0 0	7½ ,,
	yellow, superior quality	,,	5 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, Maldive	,,	7 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, Sankhli	,,	110 0 0	7½ ,,
	Mother of pearl, nacre	...	24 0 0	7½ ,,
	Nakhla	cwt.	145 0 0	7½ ,,
	Tortoise shell	lb.	9 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, nakh	,,	5 0 0	7½ ,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
45	Ivory, unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres and points), each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over.	,,	850 0 0	7½ ,,
	Elephant tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.		750 0 0	7½ ,,
	Elephants' tusks each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	,,	450 0 0	7½ ,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	,,	200 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	,,	170 0 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, ,, less than 3 lbs.	,,	120 0 0	7½ ,,

	All other sorts, unmanufactured not otherwise specified	,,	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
46	Manures, all sorts including animal bones and the following chemical manures:— Basic slag, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates*.	...	...	Free.
47	Precious stones and pearls, unset†	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
48	Pulp of wood, rags, and other paper-making materials	...	...	Free.
49	All other raw materials, and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	III*—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.			
	APPAREL.			
50	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes and military, and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty (No. 51) and silver thread (No. 90)	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
51	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	...	...	Free.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
	[including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 52 to 56 of this schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and any articles which the Dewan may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "Military Stores"]			
52	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, that is to say,—			Rs. As.
	(1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles. ...	Each	...	50 0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	...	30 0 } or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.
	(3) Pistols	,,	...	15 0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double	,,	...	10 0
	(5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles	,,	...	8 0
	(6) Gun stocks and breach blocks	,,	...	5 0
	(7) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	,,	...	2 8
	(8) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks (for muzzle-loading arms)	,,	...	1 8
	(9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms ...	,,	...	10 0
	(10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	,,	...	2 8

* Sulphate of ammonia and mineral superphosphates have been exempted from payment of duty.

† Pearls unset and unset precious stones uncut have been exempted from payment of duty *vide* notification No. S. R. 1487 dated 2d June 1916 & No. S. R. 2727 dated 22nd October 1916.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*Contd.*			
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.—*contd.*			
	Proviso 1—No duty in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles specified in items Nos. 1 to 10 of this entry when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			
	Proviso 2—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under items Nos. 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
53	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	...	*ad valorem.*	20 per cent.
54	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 55 all articles, other than those specified in entry No. 52, which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware, under No. 68), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the *Gazette of India* declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.	...	"	"
55	The following classes of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—	...	...	Free.
	(*a*) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th items of No. 52			

No.	Description	Per	Tariff valuation	Duty
	when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm;			
	(b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform;			
	(c) A sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;			
	(d) Swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police in British India to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge.			
	(e) Swords forming part of the equipment of Indian commissioned officers of His Majesty's army;			
	(f) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;			
	(g) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;			
	(h) Marris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.			
56	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting robnrite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.			
57	Carrirges and carts including motor-cars, motor cycles and motor-waggons, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators trucks, wheel-barrows, and other sorts of conveyances and component parts thereof...	..	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.			
58	Anti-plague serum	...	...	Free.
59	Copperas, green...	...	*ad valorem.*	2½ per cent.
60	Opium* and its alkaloids	Seer of 80 tolas.	...	Rs. 24 As. 0

* Opium cannot be imported except on account of Government.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES—			
61	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...	Free.
62	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts not otherwise specified	...		
	Acid, sulphuric	,,	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	6 8	7½ ,,
	Alum	,,	13 0	7½ ,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	...	22 0	7½ ,,
	,, other sorts	,,	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Salammoniac	,,		7½ ,,
	Soda Ash	cwt.	6 0	7½ ,,
	Soda bicarbonate...	,,	7 8	7½ ,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	42 0	7½ ,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	11 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, , roll	...	11 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, , rough	..	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, not otherwise specified ...	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Aloes, black	...	,,	7½ ,,
	,, Socotra	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Aloe-wood	,,	,,	7½
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	125 0	7½ ,,
	,, coarse (hingra)	...	37 0	7½ ,,
	Atary, Persian	lb.	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	...	0 9	7½ ,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	lb.	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Calumba root	cwt.	12 0	7½ ,,
	Camphor, refined, other than powder	...	2 0	7½ ,,
	,, in powder	,,	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	26 0	7½ ,,

	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	12	0	7½	,,
	,, ,, , scraped	,,	25	0	7½	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	100	0	7½	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	16	0	7½	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	,,
	Peppermint, crystals	...	,,		7½	,,
	Salep	cwt.	250	0	7½	,,
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)..	cwt.	124	0	7½	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics...	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	,,
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.					
63	The following Agricultural Implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power namely winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seedcrushers, chaff-cutters, root cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders and rakes.	...	..			Free.
64	Clocks and watches, and parts thereof	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	per cent.
65	Cutlery	...	,,			,,
66	The following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers.	...	...			Free.
67	Electroplated ware	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	per cent.
68	Hardware, iron mongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified	...	,,		7½	,,
69	Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	...	...			Free.
70	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, imported by or under the orders of a railway company	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	per cent.
71	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.	...	..			Free.
72	All other sorts of implements, instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof, not otherwise specified	...	*ad valorem.*		7½	pent.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
	DYES AND COLOURS.			
73	Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, and paints and colours and painters' materials all sorts—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent.	lb.	26 0	7½ per cent.
	" " " 50 "	"	30 0	7½ "
	" " " 60 "	"	35 0	7½ "
	" " " 70 "	"	39 0	7½ "
	" " " 80 "	"	42 0	7½ "
	" " " 100 "	"	45 0	7½ "
	" " moist, 10 "	"	4 0	7½ "
	" " " 16 "	"	8 0	7½ "
	" " " 20 "	"	10 0	7½ "
	Aniline " moist.	"	3 8	7½ "
	" " dry	"	5 8	7½ "
	" salts	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Avar bark	cwt.	5 0	7½ "
	Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Cochineal	lb.	1 12	7½ "
	Galnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	" Persian	cwt.	100 0	7½ "
	Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	Orchilla weed	...	"	7½ "
	Sappan wood and root	...	"	7½ "
	Turmeric	...	"	7½ "
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	"	7½ "
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	45 0	7½ "
	" white, dry	"	45 0	7½ "
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	1 8	7½ "
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ "
	" patent driers	...	"	7½ "

No.	Article	Unit	Tariff value	Rate
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	4 8	7½ ,,
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	345 0	7½ ,,
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	All other sorts, of paints, colours and painter's materials not otherwise specified, including glue and putty....	...	,,	7½ ,,
	FURNITURE CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.			
74	Furniture, cabinetware, and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified ...	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.			
75	Glass and glassware, all sorts, Chinese and Japanese ware lacquered ware, earthenware, China and porcelain.	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.			
76	Hides and skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ ,,
	MACHINERY.			
77	Machinery, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.		*ad valorem.*	2½ ,,
	Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.	...		2½ ,,
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note—This entry includes Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal, but excludes the articles exempted under Nos. 78, 79 and 80.			

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
	MACHINERY—*contd.*			
78	Machinery and component parts thereof as defined in No. 77 imported by the owner of a cotton spinning or weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use in a cotton spinning or weaving mill ...	...	...	Free.
79	The following articles used in the manufacture of cotton namely, bobbins (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cords, bald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms spring for strappings, looms and weft forks	...	...	Free.
80	Drawing-in-frames imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton.	...	...	Free.
81	Machinery and component parts thereof meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour.	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL.			
82	Iron— Angle—			
	Angle T, best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	800 0	2½ ,,
	,, other than best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities, ...	,,	400 0	2½ ,,
	,, other than best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*	2½ ,,
	All other sorts	...	,,	2½ ,,
	Bar, Rod and Channel, including Channel for carriages—			
	,, best Yorkshire and similar qualities	ton.	0	2½ ,,
	,, Swedish and similar qualities	...	500 0	2½ ,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	,,	500 0	2½ ,,

	,, Swedish and charcoal if galvanised, tinned, or lead coated	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	,, ,, other kinds	ton.	400 0	2½	,,
	,, ,, ,, nail rod, round rod, and square, under half inch in diameter...	,,	450 0	2½	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	2½	,,
	,, channel, including channel for carriages	ton.	500	2½	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	Pig	...	,,	2½	,,
	Rice-Bowls	...	,,	2½	,,
83	Iron or Steel—				
	Anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	Beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron, or steel imported exclusively for building purposes including also ridging guttering and continuous roofing. ...	...	,,	2½	,,
	Bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing. ...	...	,,	2½	,,
	Hoops, and strips—				
	Hoops, best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	900 0	2½	,,
	,, other than best Yorkshieor Swedish, if galvanised tinned, or lead coated ...	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	,, other kinds —	ton.	550 0	2½	,,
	Strips, best Yorkshire or Swedish and similar qualities...	,,	900 0	2½	,,
	,, if galvanised, tinned, lead coated, aluminium coated chequered or planished.	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	,, other kinds	ton	500 0	2½	,,
	Nails, Rivets and Washers, all sorts—				
	Iron or steel nails, rose, wire and flat-headed	cwt.	25 0	2½	,,
	,, ,, other kinds, including galvanised tinned or lead coated	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	Rivets and washers, iron or steel	...	,,	2½	,,
	Pipes and Tubes, and fittings therefor, such as bends boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like.	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	Rails, chairs, sleepers, bearing, and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 94, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	*ad valorem.*	2½	,,
	Sheets and plates, all sorts excluding discs and circles which are dutiable under No. 85.	...			

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty	
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*					
	METALS, IRON AND STEEL.—*contd.*		Rs.	As.		
	Sheets and plates, best Yorkshire and similar qualities	ton.	1200	0	2½	per cent.
	,, ,, Swedish and charcoal...	,,	1000	0	2½	,,
	,, ,, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	,,
	Plate other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick	ton.	700	0	2½	,,
	Sheets, ,, up to ,, ,, ...	,,	700	0	2½	,,
	Sheets, (other than corrugated), and plates, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, aluminium-coated, chequered, or planished	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	,,
	Sheets corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton.	550	0	2½	,,
	Wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting (which is dutiable under No. 85)	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	,,
84	Steel—					
	Angle—					
	Angle, T	ton.	400	0	2½	,,
	,, ,, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts	...	,,		2½	,,
	Bar, rod, and channel, including channel for carriages—					
	Bar (other than cast steel)	ton.	400	0	2½	,,
	,, Swedish and similar qualities	..	500	0	2½	,,
	,, nail-rod, round rod, and square, other than Swedish or similar qualities, under ½ inch in diameter	ton.	450	0	2½	,,
	,, galvanised, tinned, lead coated, planished or polished	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,		2½	,,
	Channel, including channel for carriages	ton.	500	0	2½	,,
	Cast including spring blistered and tub steel	...	*ad valorem.*		2½	,,
	Ingots, Blooms, Billets and slabs	...	,,		2½	,,
85	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactured thereof, not otherwise specified—					

	Iron or steel cans or drums, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty under No. 33, namely:—			
	Iron or steel cans, tinned other than petrol tins of two gallons capacity ...	can	0 3½	7½ per cent.
	,, cans or drums, not tinned, of two gallons capacity	,,	0 2	7½ ,,
	,, drums of four gallons capactiy—			
	(*a*) with faucet caps	drum	1 0	7½ ,,
	(*b*) ordinary	,,	0 8	7½ ,,
	,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire netting	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
86	Current silver, nickel, bronze, and copper coin of the Government of India ...	...	...	Free.
87	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
88	Lead, sheets, for tea-chests	...	*ad valorem*	2½ per cent.
89	Silver, Bullion or coin, not otherwise specified * ... ... (See Nos. 86 and 136)	ounce	...	Rs. 0 As. 4
90	Silver plate, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
91	All sorts of metals other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European...	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	,, China	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Brass patent or yellow metal, sheets and sheathing weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot, and braziers, and plates	cwt.	108 0	7½ ,,
	,, patent or yellow metal (old)	,,	55 0	7½ ,,
	,, sheets, flat or in rolls, and sheathing weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot.	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	,, wire	...	,,	7½ ,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,	7½ ,,

* Under Notification No S. R. 2640 dated 9th October 1917, all silver bullion and silver coin in respect of which an order in writing has been made under Section 3 (1) of the Silver (Import) Ordiance 1917 (Ordinance No IV of 917) are exempted from the import duty.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—*contd.*			
	METALS, OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL—*contd.*			
	All sorts of metals other than Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified—*contd.*			
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled...	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	110 0	7½ ,,
	,, nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	,, old	cwt.	65 0	7½ ,,
	,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs...	,,	95 0	7½ ,,
	,, China, white, copperware	lb.	2 4	7½ ,,
	,, foil or dankpans, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in	hundred leaves.	7 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured 10 to 11 × 4 to 5 in	,,	7 8	7½ ,,
	,, wire including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,	7½ ,,
	German silver	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Gold leaf	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Lametta	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests,)	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Quick silver	lb.	4 8	7½ ,,
	Shot, bird	cwt.	40 0	7½ ,,
	Tin, block	,,	155 0	7½ ,,
	Tin foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	7½
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	,,	7½ ,,
	,, ,, tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	50 0	7½ ,,
	,, ,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles	,,	*ad valorem*	7½ ,,
	All other sorts of metals and manufactures thereof...	...	,,	7½ ,,

No.	Article			Rate
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, AND STATIONERY.—			
92	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post...	"	...	Free.
93	Paper and articles made of paper and papier mache, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard all sorts, and stationery, including ruled or printed form and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, ...	...	*ad valorem*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.			
94	Railway material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing.	...	*ad valorem*	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
	Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India specifically include therein			
	Provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of railway material as are indispensable for the working of railway and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
95	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread	...	...	Free.
96	" piece-goods, hosiery, thread, other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified.	...	*ad valorem*	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
97	Second-Hand or used Gunny Bags made of jute	...	...	Free.
98	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:—			
	Flax twist and yarn and manufactures of flax.	..	*ad valorem*	7 per cent.

General Duties.—(contd.)

No	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED (contd.)			
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—(*contd.*)		Rs. As.	
	Haberdashery and Millinery	...	*ad valorem.*	7½ per cent.
	Hemp manufactures...	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Hosiery, ...	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures, excluding second hand or used gunny bags (see No. 97)	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Silk yarn, noils, and warps, silk thread, silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk	...	,,	7½ ,,
	Woollen yarn, knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including felt. ...	...	,,	7½ ,,
	All other sorts of yarns and extile fabrics, not otherwise specified	...	,,	7½ ,,
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
99	Art, the following works of—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, ...	...	...	Free.
100	Art, works of excluding those specified in No. 99	...	*ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
101	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
102	Brushes and Brooms	...	*ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt bricks, cement chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified. ...	...	,,	7½
104	Candles	...	,,	7½ ,,
105	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre	...	,,	7½ ,,
106	Fireworks.	...	,,	7½

107	Furniture tackle and appare not otherwise described, for steam, sailing rowing and other vessels	...	,,		7½	,,
108	Ivory, manufactured	...	,,		7½	,,
109	Jewellery and Jewels, including gold plate and other manufactures of gold, but excluding silver plate and other manufactures of silver (see No. 90)	...	,,		7½	,,
110	Matches	...	,,		7½	,,
111	Mats and Matting	...	,,		7½	,,
112	Oilcakes	...	*ad valorem*		7½	,,
113	Oilcloth and floor cloth	...	,,		7½	,,
	Packing—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in No. 77 and No. 94. ...	...	,,		7½	,,
115	Perfumery, excluding perfumed spirits (see No. 10)—					
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	150	0	7½	,,
	Kapurkachiri (zedoary)		20	0	7½	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	26	0	7½	,,
	Rose flowers, dried	,,	19	0	7½	,,
	Rose water	Imperial gallon.	3	8	7½	,,
116	Pitch, tar and dammer	...	*ad valorem*		7½	,,
117	Polishes and compositions	...	,,		7½	,,
118	Printing and lithographing material , namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and sticks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but excluding paper (see No. 93)	...	,,		2½	,,
119	Prints engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture—cards.. ...	...	,,		7½	,,
120	Racks for the withering of tea leaf	...	,,		2½	,,
121	Rubber tyres for motors and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified.	.	,,		7½	
122	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation including steamers, launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	*ad valorem*		2½	,,
123	Smokers' requisite, excluding tobacco (see Nos. 25 to 27)	...	,,		7½	,,
124	Soap	...	,,		7½	,,
125	Starch and farina	...	,,		7½	,,
156	Stone and marble, and articles made of stone and marble	...	,,		7½	,,

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—(contd.)			
	MISCELLANEOUS—(*contd.*)			
127	Tea chests of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	*ad valorem.*	2½ per cent.
128	Toilet requisites not otherwise specified...	...	,,	7½ ,,
129	Toys playing cards and requisites for games and sports	...	,,	7½ ,,
130	Umbrellas, including parasols, and sunshades and fittings therefor	...	,,	7½ ,,
131	The following articles, when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods:— Aniline blue, Bisulphate of soda china clay, Chloride of magnesium, Chloride of zinc, Dressalin Epsom salts, Farina, Farinina Flannel traping Glauber salts, Glycerine Glutina, substitutes, Heald varnish Hoop iron, Hoop steel, Rivets for bales, Sewing needles, Sizing paste, sizing wax, soda ash, starch, Velvet pulp	...	...	Free.
132	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified. ...	...	*ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
	IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.			
133	Animals, living, all sorts	...	...	Free.
134	Coral		*ad valorem*	7½ per cent.
135	Fodder, bran and pollards	...	,,	7½ ,,
136	Specimens illustrative of natural science, including also antique coins and medals ...	...	...	Free.
137	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post ...	...	*ad valorem*	7½ per cent.

EXPORT TARIFF.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Copra	cwt.	15	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cocoanuts	1,000	45	0	
	3. Coir	cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tarred and untarred	do.	8	0	
	5. Coir fibre	do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)†	do.	8	0	
	7. Punnac	do.	5	0	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy	100	0	
	2. do. in husk	do.	55	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Jaggery	cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre, raw	do.	12	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent., if exported by sea to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3As. per Md. when exported by sea to other places. No duty on exports by land.
	1. Paddy	do.	2	0	
	2. Rice...	do.	3	4	

* As amended by Notification No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

(*a*) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, and 17 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 11 of the 1st column of the above Schedule shall be subjected to export duty at Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavam 1040 and No. 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 (18th May 1869) published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 (13th June 1865) and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vycausy 1044 (18th May 1869.)

† 1,000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one cwt. *Vide* Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (18th Chittray 1065).

Export Tariff---(*contd.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty
V	OILS--				
	1. Cocoanut oil	cwt.	12	8	5 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	1 per cent.
VI	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	3. Elk skin	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	4. Goat skin	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	5. Sheep	do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	6. Deer	do.	4	0	5 per cent.
	7. Kid	do.	3	0	5 per cent.
	8. Squirrel skins	do.	40	0	5 per cent.
	9. All other hides or skins	do.	*ad valorem.*		5 per cent.
VII	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped, Malabar	cwt.	10	0	5 per cent
	2. Dry ginger	do.	15	0	5 per cent
VIII	FISH—RAW OR DRIED—SALTED OR UNSALTED	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
IX	TAMARIND	do.	2	8	5 per cent.

Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan, the Conservator of Forests or the Excise Commissioner.

Export Tariff—(*concld.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
X	SUGARCANE PRODUCE (*a*)—				
	1. Molasses	cwt.	6	0	5 per cent.
XI	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Turmeric (finger)	Do.	7	0	
XII	PEPPER (*b*)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XIII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (*c*)	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XIV	FUEL†	Do.	...	...	10 pies.
XV	TEA*	lb. 100	...	...	Rs. 1 as. 8.

(*a*) See note on page 46.

(*b*) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. *Vide* Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1068).

(*c*) Vide Notification No. 2308 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Audy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Audy 1055).

* Cess of ¼ pie, per lb. is leviable on exports by sea in addition to duty. Experts for British Indian consumption is free.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished as a tentative measure for a further period of five years with effect from the 1st Meenom 1093. (*Vide* Notification No.) No. S. R. 615 dated the 9th March 1918.

No. S. R. 1117 dated 7th March 1911.

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1059 dated 11th February 1908, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the list of cotton piece-goods has been revised as follows, as per the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

Alhambras.
Angolas (cotton).
Apron cloth (cotton).
Batistes (cotton).
Beaverteen (cotton).
Blankets (cotton).
Holland and blind cloth (cotton).
Book-binding cloth.
Brilliants.
Brocades (cotton).
Broche.
Buckram (cotton).
Calicoes.
Cambrics, plain, dyed or printed.
Cantoons.
Canvas (cotton).
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
Casement cloth (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton).
Cellular cloth.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chiffons (cotton).
Chinese dyed cloths.
Chintz, glazed or unglazed.
Choonris.
Chadars.
Chadar-pattas.
Coatings (cotton).
Corduroy and cored cloth (cotton).
Cotton flakes.
Counterpanes.
Crapes (cotton).
Crash (cotton).
Crepons (cotton)
Cretonnes.
Crimps (cotton).
Damask, cotton table.
Dawanies.
Delaines (cotton).
Delametti.
Denims.
Dhotis.
Diagonals (cotton).
Diapers (cotton).
Dimity.
Domestics.
Domettes (cotton).
Dosotti.
Dupettas.
Dorias.
Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Drills, plain striped or checked
Duck.
Dungari.
Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Embroidered allovers.
" flounces.
Fents (cotton).
Finduras.
Flannelette (cotton flannel)
Galateas.
Gambaroons.
Gauze (cotton).
Ghagias (cotton).
Ginghams (cotton).
Glass cloths (when joined by the warp (cotton).
Grenadines (cotton).
Gumchas.
Hair-cords.
Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
Harvards.
Hollands (cotton).
Italians (cotton).
Jaconets, plain or bordered.
Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Lace curtain cloth.
Lace stripes.
Lappets.
Lastings.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Linonette (cotton).
Linings, plain, striped or mercerised
Longcloths.
Lungis.
Lustres (cotton).
Madapollams.
Madras cloth.
Marcella.
Matte shirtings.
Matting (cotton).
Mattress cloth.
Meltons (cotton).
Mercerised cloth.
Merinos (cotton)
Mexicans.
Moleskins (cotton).
Molleton cloth.
Morias.

List of Cotton piece-goods.—contd

Moreens (cotton).
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.
Nain sooks.
Net (cotton).
Nun's veiling (cotton).
Oatmeal cloth
Penelope canvas.
Pillow, caliso, tacular.
Piques.
Plushette.
Pompadour.
Pongees (cotton).
Poplinette (cotton).
Prayer mats (cotton).
Printed crepelle.
Prints.
Printers plain and (coloured).
Putsoes.
Quiltings (cotton).
Quilts.
Radium cloth.
Regattas.
Rep cloth (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).
Saries.
Sarongs.
Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
Satinette.
Satin stripes (cotton).
Scraves (cotton).
Serges (cotton).
Shawls (cotton).
Sheetings.
Shirtings.
Silecia.
Silkette, plain or stripes
Spanish stripes (cotton).
Suraline.
Sussicloth.
Suitings (cotton).
Swansdown (calico).
Tambours.
Tamcins (unfinished).
Tanjibs.
Tapestries (cotton).
Tarlatans.
Tcloths.
Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terr cloth.
Trouserings (cotton).
Tulle (cotton).
Turbans (cotton).
Turkey red cloth.
Tussor cloth (cotton) and Tussorette.
Tweeds (cotton).
Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or printed.
Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Valencias.
Velvets (cotton).
Velveteen (cotton).
Venetian cloth (cotton).
Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton)
Voiles (cotton).
Wadding.
Zephyrs.

No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that the tariff value of "cables, tarred and untarred," in item No. I of the export tariff is reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per cwt. and that the export duty on the following articles in the same Tariff is abolished, with effect from the 16th April 1911:—

(1) Laurel nuts. (Item IV (3)).
(2) Gelingal. (Item VIII (3)).
(3) Arrow root flour. } (Item XII—Arrow root Produce—the whole).
(4) Arrow root. }
(5) Turmeric (bulb). } (Item XIII—Turmeric of every kind (2) and (3)).
(6) Pingil. }

(7) Kutcholam. (Item XIV).
(8) Kora grass. (Item XVIII).
(9) Canes and rattans. (Item XXI).
(10) Jewellers' sand (Item XXIII).
(11) Buffalo horn,
(12) Deer, bison and antelope horns
(13) Bones of elephants.
(14) Other bones, horns &c.
(items 11–14: (Item VII—the whole).)
(15) Prawn skin. (Item IX (2).
(16) Gum kino. (Item XIX).
(17) Shank. (Item XXIV).

No. S. R. 2519, dated 25th May 1911.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are exempted from the payment of customs duty.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

QUILON-TO-TINNEVELLY RAILWAY.

The following Rules are issued with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madras.

1. Customs Houses have been erected outside the main entrance to Railway Stations for levying the Travancore export and import duties, and the Railway Police, and the station Master at the stations where there is no such Police will be responsible for goods, passengers' luggage and parcels, not being admitted into or sent out from, such stations except through those gates.

*1 Shencotta.
2. Tenmala.
3. Punaloor.
4. Kottarakara.
5. Kundara.
6. Kunnikode
7. Edamon.
8. Ariencavu.
9. Quilon.
10 Paravoor.
11. Mayyanad.
12. Kappil.
13. Warkala.
14. Kadakkavur.
15. Chirayinkil.
16. Murukkumpuzha.
17. Kazhakoottam.
18. Trivandrum.

2. A Customs official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway Parcels office, or Goods shed to conduct passengers and other owners of goods on which duty is leviable to the Customs House for levying the same from them, and if necessary for the examination of parcels and luggage.

3. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic, received at stations, and of passengers' luggage shall be open during office hours to the inspection of the Travancore Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty, or of any Officer of the Travancore Forest Department not inferior in rank to an Assistant Conservator, in so far as consignments of Forest produce are concerned.

4. Railway officials residing in Railway premises, or within Railway limits, within the Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues, but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs Officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess and receive the prescribed duty on such articles, in the case of such Railway employés who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs Office.

Import trade, that is, the carrying in trains of goods bound west of Shencotta Railway Station.

5. (*a*) As ordinary salt cannot be imported into the country except on account of Government, nor opium and ganja except by the Government agency, no such salt or opium or ganja shall be allowed to be carried by Railway into Travancore, that is, west of Shencotta Railway Station, by private individuals, and if they are so brought, they will become liable to confiscation by Government.

Name of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
		Rs. as. p.
I. *Tobacco.*		
British Indian tobacco—unmanufactured..	Candy,	90 ... ...
Snuff ...	Bottle of 54 tolas.	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of 2 2 0
English Tobacco used for smoking ...	Pound.	Do. 3 8 0
Cigars ...	Do.	Do 3 8 0
Goodack ...	Do.	Do. 0 8 0
Cigarettes ...	...	8 per cent *Ad valorem.*
Manufactured other kinds of Indian Tobacco	Pound.	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of Rs. 2
II. Induppu and table salt...	Indian maund of 3200 tolas.	1 4 0

(*b*) Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin when they are brought into the country.

6. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants. (*Vide Rule 4 supra.*) Such duty will be payable at the Customs House when the goods or parcels are passing out.

7. Persons desirous of selling tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., on the platforms of Railway stations within Travancore will be permitted to do so on their application through the Traffic Manager for licenses which will be granted to them by the Travancore Government free of charge. But the tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., thus sold must be such as have already paid duty to the Travancore Government.

Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco etc. under any circumstances, and it will be made a condition of the agreement which they execute with the Railway authorities that they shall pay duty on all dutiable articles whether imported or exported.

8. The Railway authorities shall permit the officers of the Travancore Government to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation, Rules and Notifications, in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

Export trade, that is, the carrying of goods, in trains bound to or to the east of Shencotta Railway Station.

9. Elephant tusks and hollows, being Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a permit from the Dewan, the Conservator of Forests, or the Excise Commissioner and shall not therefore be booked for export at Railway stations without such permit.

10. Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended and on such other articles as may, from time to time, be included in the Travancore Export Tariff, when they are booked from any Railway station to the west of Shencotta, either for the Shencotta Railway station or for any station to the east of it. In regard to goods booked for the Shencotta Railway station, the export duty levied will be refunded by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at the place of export on production of a certificate granted by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at Shencotta, showing that the articles were reimported through the latter part of Travancore territory, provided that such certificate is produced within 15 days from the date of export.

11. If there are dutiable exports among the goods and if they are intended to be carried to or beyond Shencotta Railway station, their quantities shall be ascertained by weighing, measuring or counting as the case may be, and the prescribed duty thereon shall be paid to the Customs Officer. A *ravanah* will then be issued to the owner or his agent giving the names and quantities of the goods on which duty has been levied and declaring that the other goods are not liable to duty.

If there are no dutiable exports, a pass to that effect will be issued.

12. Passes will be given free of charge at the Customs House on goods or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore except the Railway Station at Shencotta. These passes should be sent by the consigners to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

13. Goods mentioned in Rule 12 may, however, on arrival at the station of first destination be re-consigned to stations beyond, but the owner shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Customs House there. If he re-consigns them to the Shencotta Railway station or to a place beyond that station, he shall at once pay the duty and obtain a *ravanah* as laid down in Rule 11 and until such *ravanah* is produced the Railway Officers of the station of first destination shall not allow such goods to be carried further.

14. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway Rules.

When dutiable exports covered by free passes as mentioned in Rule 12 become unclaimed and are carried outside the country for final disposal, the Railway authorities shal pay to the Travancore Customs the duty on them or shall undertake to recover such duty from the owner or auction-purchaser who clears them from the unclaimed goods or lost property office at Trichinopoly.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th July 1916.

T. RAJARAM ROW,
Dewan Peishkar in charge.

LIST OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES

(*Referred to in Rule 14.*)

(1) Copra.
(2) Cocoanut.
(3) Coir.
(4) Cables, tarred and untarred.
(5) Coir fibre
(6) Cocoanut husk (green).
(7) Punnac.
(8) Arecanuts without husk
(9) Do in husk.
(10) Jaggery.
(11) Palmyra fibre-raw.
(12) Cocoanut oil.
(13) Laurel oil.
(14) Lemon grass oil,
(15) Hides, tanned and untanned, country buffalo.
(16) Do. Do. cow.
(17) Elk skin.
(18) Goat skin.
(19) Sheep skin.
(20) Deer skin.
(21) Kidskin.
(22) Squirrel skin.
(23) All other hides or skins.
(24) Ginger unseraped, Malabar.
(25) Dry ginger.
(26) Fish, raw or dried, salted unsalted.
(27) Tamarind.
(28) Molasses.
(29) Turmeric (finger).
(30) Pepper.
(31) Opium.
(32) *Timber—Sandalwood.
(33) Do. Ebony.
(34) Do. Blackwood.
(35) Do. Teak.
(36) Timber Tumbagam.
(37) Do, Anjili.
(38) Do. Jack.
(39) Do, Venga.
(40) Do. Thembavu.
(41) Do. Agil.
(42) Do. Irul.
(43) Do. Thevatharam.
(44) Do. Venteak.
(45) Do. Elavu.
(46) Do. all other kinds.
(47) Planks of above timber.
(48) Mango wood plnaks.
(49) Knees and ribs used in ship building.
(50) Do. Do. for small vessels.
(51) Do. Do. for boats.
(52) Bamboos.
(53) Palmyra rafters.
(54) Boats of Anjili.
(55) Do. of all other kinds of timber.
(56) Poonay masts.
(57) Logs for catamaran Vamboo.
(58) Do. all other kinds.
(59) Fuel†.
(60) Tea.‡

* Duty on all kinds of timber has been abolished, as a tentative measure for a further period of five years with effect from the 1st Kumbhom 1093.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished, as a tentative measure for a further period of five years with effect from the 1st Meenom 1093.

‡ Tea exportedforirB tish Indian consumption is free.

No. S. R. 3195, dated 6th July 1911.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 2519, dated the 25th May 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are also exempted from the payment of customs duty.

No. S. R. 3279, dated 13th July 1911.

In supersession of the Customs Notification, No. P. D. 1043, dated the 3rd August 1903, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all articles other than those specified below, liable to duty under head 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, as the case may be of " arms ammunition and military stores" of the Tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1033, dated the 28th February 1911, are exempted from so much of the duty leviable thereunder on importation into Travancore as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad-valorem.*

Main springs and Magazine springs.

Gun-stocks and Breech blocks.

Actions (including skeleon and waster).

Breech blots and their heads.

Cocking pieces.

Locks (for muzzle-loading arms).

Machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for rifled arms.

No. S. R. 5934, dated 4th November 1910.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that bringing, by sea, or by land, into Travancore, silk or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes, or stock Notes, of the Government of India, is strictly prohibited.

No. S. R. 4897.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified, for general information, that celluloid bangles may be imported into Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20/23rd October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 5031.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the investigations, conducted under the control of the Anthrax Investigation Board of Bradford, England, indicate that blood clots and blood stains on hair and wool are the chief means of

conveyance of Anthrax spores, and are therefore the most important source of infection to workers in wool, hair and hides. All persons in Travancore who are concerned in the collection, packing and export of wool, hair and hides are therefore warned against exporting any pieces of skin, hair, wool or other materials which are marked with blood stains or blood clots. All such blood stained wool, hair &c should be burnt.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 36.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his letter to a Hindu" by the Editor of the Free Hindustan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Dewan.

No. S. R. 72.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the publication entitled "Star of the East" published by the Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Australia is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 850.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. S. R. 1603, dated the 5th June 1917 it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following revised tariff values have been fixed for the description of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 1st March 1918.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th April 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

	GREY GOODS, PLAIN OR BORDERED.	Tariff value per lb. Rs.	As.	P.
1	Chadars and bedsheets, plain or having only borders not over ¼" ...	1	2	0
2	Dangari and Khadi cloth ...	0	14	6
3	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gunchas, plain or having only borders not over ¼" ...	1	3	3
4	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas lungis and gunchas having only borders over ¼" but not over ¾" ...	1	5	0
5	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gunchas having only borders over ¾" but not over 2" ...	1	6	0
6	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½" ...	1	4	9
7	Drills and jeans plain ...	1	2	0
8	Fents ...	1	0	0
9	Patals and saris with headings over 4" wide and only coloured borders not over ¾" ...	1	7	0
10	Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad ...	1	6	0
11	Shirtings twilled unbleached ...	1	7	0
12	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	1	1	0
13	Zanzibar cloth ...	1	5	0

Provided that for calendered grey good 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

	FIGURED OR COLOURED GOODS.	Tariff value per lb. Rs.	As.	P.
14	Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts and table cloths with borders not over ½" ...	1	3	0
15	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft ...	1	6	3
16	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft ...	1	8	6
17	Bed ticking plain or drilled ...	1	4	6
18	Check gunchas and check cholas ...	1	5	9
19	Cholis and saris (coloured) ...	1	12	0
20	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped including leheria Thana susi, Thana drill Thana twill, and Thana check ...	1	6	0
21	Drills striped ...	1	2	0
22	" checked ...	1	5	0
23	" dyed ...	1	7	6
24	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	1	10	3
25	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	1	11	0
26	Fents ...	1	2	6
27	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi grey weft ...	1	6	0
28	" " coloured weft ...	1	8	6
29	Lungis, coloured ...	1	11	0

FIGUREL OR COLOURED GOODS (contd.)

			Tariff value per lb. Rs.	As.	P.
30	Lungis; grey with coloured stripes and borders	...	1	9	3
31	Napkins grey	...	1	6	0
32	„ bleached	...	1	9	9
33	Shirtings twilled bleached	...	1	7	6
34	Susi checks, English, grey ground	...	1	10	0
35	Susi checks, ordinary grey ground	...	1	7	3
36	Susi checks; ordinary, coloured warp and weft	...	1	8	9
37	Susi checksheets, ordinary grey ground	...	1	5	0
38	Susi ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	...	1	3	3
39	Susi ordinary, coloured weft	...	1	8	3
40	Tent cloth, blue and red	...	1	8	9
41	Tent cloth khaki	...	1	12	0
42	Towels, Turkish, grey	...	1	10	3
43	Towels, Turkish, bleached	...	1	13	3
44	Towels honeycomb and other sorts, grey	...	1	7	0
45	Towels honeycomb bleached	...	1	10	3
46	Zephyrcloth	...	1	7	3
48	Zephyr striped and checked	...	1	13	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 615.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information that the arrangement *re* the abolition of the export duty on timber will be continued for five years 1st Kumbhom 1093 and that of the Export duty on firewood and charcoal for five years from 1st Meenom 1093.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th March 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 515.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlets in Tamil entitled "Kanavu, a poem and other songs" and "Arilorupangu, a short story" published by C. Subramonya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 646.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the taking of dates from any part of Travancore into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known at the Pargana of Nagar Avely, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1200.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Arabic Journal entitled " Al-Balague " published at Beyroot, Syria, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd April 1912.

P RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1448.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Customs Notifications No. P. D. 657, dated 1st January 1899 and No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904, are cancelled, so far as they impose additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from Denmark.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1878.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the paper entitled "The Islamic Fraternity" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1901.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the levy of the pier dues and the regulation of traffic on the Pier in the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Kanni 1088/16th September 1912.

2 From and after the above date, the distinction between the pier toll and the tramway-hire, shall cease and a uniform fee of one anna per candy shall be levied on all ordinary goods passing the Pier. This fee shall include the right to use the stages and the cranes and also the tramway. The fee for heavy goods shall continue to be as shown below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Steam boilers, each	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or upwards, per ton ...	2	0	0
Four wheeled carriages, each ...	3	0	0
Two wheeled Do. Do. ...	1	8	0
Ponies, each	1	8	0
Horse, each	2	0	0
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each	0	1	0
Piano, forte, each	8	0	0
Rickshaws, each	0	12	0
Bicycles, each	0	8	0

NOTE.—Cocoanut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

3. The Pier as well as the Tramway shall be under the direct charge of the Pier Master, who will be under the immediate order of the Pier Officer.

4. When the work of shipping or landing is carried on in the Pier, no one other than the Port and Customs Officers, *bonafide* shippers and landing agents and contractors and coolies engaged for work, shall ordinarily be allowed to enter the Pier. On such occasions entrance to the Pier to the employees of *bonafide* shippers and landing agents shall be by tickets issued by the Pier Master. In the case of others, special permission for such entrance has to be obtained from the Port Officer.

5. When no work is carried on in the Pier it shall be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

6. Fishing from any part or the Pier or stages will not be allowed except under the written permission of the Port Officer.

7. Smoking on the Pier, dirtying the Pier by spitting on the boards, rubbing chunam on the hand rails, lamp-posts, cranes, seats, &c , or by other similar acts, and the use of fire or marked lights on the Pier are strictly prohibited.

8. Painting, tarring and other maintenance works and repairs to the Pier shall ordinarily, be attended to when no landing or shipping is carried on in the Pier.

9. The lamps on the Pier shall be lit both during dark and on moon-light nights. When there is no shipping or landing, only alternate lamps need be lighted.

10. Boats brought alongside the stages or the T heads shall be fastened to the bollards or rings provided for the purpose. They shall under no circumstances, be tied to the standards, diagonal ties or any other part of the Pier. The Pier Master shall have power to cut the boats adrift if he finds them fastened to any part of the pier other than the bollards or rings.

11. Temporary stages may be attached to the Pier whenever necessary. They shall be removed when the port closes during the monsoon or when the sea is rough and there is danger of their being washed away.

12. The trucks used on the Pier shall, after the day's work is done, be removed from the Pier and kept in the shed intended for the purpose.

13. The shipping and landing of goods in the Pier shall be done only by means of trucks, except when the Port Officer considers the carrying of goods by head-load necessary in case of emergency.

14. Heaping the Pier with large quantities of cargo is strictly prohibited. the Pier Master shall decide whether any quantity of cargo is large or small for the purpose of this rule.

15. The work of shipping and landing shall ordinarily be carried on between 6-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M. But when a direct steamer is in port and it is necessary to give her quick despatch, or under other exceptional circumstances the work may be begun a little earlier or carried on a little later, with the permission of the Port Officer.

16. Persons shipping or landing heavy goods, such as pressed bales, cases, hardware, and such goods as cannot be conveniently shipped or landed at the stages, shall have prior claims to the use of cranes. Such goods may not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission.

17. Persons shipping or landing goods in bags or packages suitable for handing at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

18. The owner or hirer of the boat that is first alongside a crane or stage shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded or unloaded and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded or unloaded in the order in which they arrive. It is not intended that empty boats, or boat nearly empty, and waiting for cargo for shipment, shall retain prior right of the use of the cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. Right of precedence holds good only so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work.

19. The use of the stages and cranes will be allowed by the Pier Master in proportion to each applicant's requirements in regard to shipping and landing.

20. The loading of trucks with export cargo from the godowns or canal boats shall ordinarily be regulated in the order in which the boats are berthed at the Pier, so that the boat berthed farthest will be supplied by the trucks standing foremost, the next boat by the trucks standing behind the first so on.

21. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Customs-House who shall be the *ex-officio* Boat Master, to see that the boats brought alongside the stages or T heads have the full complement of licensed boatmen to load or unload cargo.

24. Whenever a contractor has been engaged for the supply of the labour described in clause 22, owners of goods who have to make use of such labour shall pay direct to the contractor such rates of cooly hire as are stipulated for in his contract.

25. The owners of goods shall pay to the officer in charge of the Customs-House the fees due from them under clause 2.

26. Every cooly doing work on the Pier shall while so employed, wear a badge which shall be a brass shield with a shank numeral and the letters A. P. (Alleppy Pier) engraved thereon. He shall produce such badge whenever called upon to do so by the Pier Master. No person shall be allowed to work as a cooly on the Pier without such badge.

Persons employing coolies on the Pier shall obtain from the Pier Master before the commencement of work on each day, as many badges as they require for distribution to their coolies. At the close of each day, when the work is over, they shall return the badges to the Pier Master.

27. All coolies working on the Pier shall be men approved of by the Port Officer and it shall be the duty of that officer to see that only experienced men are employed at the stages, the cranes and the points and crossings on the tramway.

28. The Pier Master shall have control over the entire traffic on the Pier and on the coolies working on it.

29. In the case of salt, the contractor, if any, engaged under clause 22 shall only be responsible for the transmission of bags containing salt from the sea boats to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot. The salt transport contractor shall find the further labour for the carrying of the bags from the weigh-bridge to the storage sheds. Whenever the salt transport contractor desires to land salt bags on the beach and thence convey them to the salt depot without making use of the Pier, the Port Officer shall permit him to do so, provided that the contractor engages his own coolies for such conveyance of the bags containing salt. In such cases, he shall not be called upon to pay the fee prescribed in clause 2. Should, however, the tramway be used for the conveyance of the bags from the shore-end of the Pier to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot, the salt transport contractor shall pay only a fee of (8) eight annas for every 100 maunds of salt so carried by the tramway.

30. Merchants and shippers shall make their own arrangements for the landing and shipping of goods at the monsoon port.

31. The decision of the Port Officer shall be final in all cases of disputes regarding the transmission of cargo and the beathing, loading and unloading of boats.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2007.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the notification cited below, imposing additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from the Argentine Republic, are cancelled.

No. P. D. 1169, dated the 9th September 1901.
No. P. D. 1996, dated the 4th December 1905.
No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904.
No. P. D. 1995, dated the 4th December 1905.

Huzur, Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2196.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highnes the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing by the sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England, and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart, and printed at Zurich, Art Institute, Orell Fussli is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th September 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2295.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the export of goods once imported into, and the import of goods once exported from, Travancore permitted under para. 2 of the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912.

These rules shall apply only to the Customs houses mentioned below:—
The Arukutty Customs house.

The Sea Customs houses at Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.
The Railway Customs house at Quilon, and the Aramboly Customs house.

A. The export of goods which had been previously imported.

1. The owner of the goods should, at the time of the import, make a declaration, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are imported, for the grant of a certificate to enable him to export the goods free of duty, later on, through one of the Customs houses mentioned above.

2. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the goods mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall weigh the entire consignment and enter in a register, to be specially kept for the purpose, the results of the weighment, the description of the goods, the number of packages, the name of the importer, the date of the import and the Customs house through which the goods are intended later on to be exported.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall grant a certificate to the importer, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The Certificate so granted shall be in force only for a period of six months from the date of issue.

4. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall forward the duplicate of the certificate to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are intended to be exported, while the original declaration made by the owner of the goods at the time of the import shall be sent to the officer in charge of the circle into which the import is made.

5. The owner of the goods shall present to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are to be exported, the original certificate granted by the officer in charge of the Customs house of import On receipt of such certificate, and on production of the goods, the former officer shall satisfy himself that the goods produced for export are equal in weight or number to those described in the duplicate certificate received from the officer in charge of the Customs house of import, and that the property in the goods has continued with the person by whom or on whose account they had been imported.

6. The officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall then reweigh the entire consignment and enter the results of such re-weighment in a register kept for the purpose. If no difference is observed between the results of the original weighment as given in the duplicate certificate and the results of the re-weighment, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

7. All cases in which there are reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of the ownership in the goods shall be reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

8. In cases where the results of the original weighment and the re-weighment show any difference, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall adopt the following procedure:—

(*a*) If the re-weighment shows an increase, not exceeding 10 °/ₒ of the original weight, the quantity found in excess shall be assessed to duty and passed, while the quantity which is equivalent to the original weight shall be passed free of duty:

(*b*) If the re-weighment shows a decrease, not exceeding 10 °/ₒ of the original weight, the goods shall be passed free of duty:

(*c*) In all other cases, the goods shall be detained and the fact reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle:

9. Whenever goods are passed under Rule 6, or under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of Rule 8, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export, passing the goods, shall forward the original certificate delivered by the owner of the goods, after entering therein the quantity passed free of duty and the quantity assessed to duty, if any, to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import had been made. The latter officer shall, on receipt of the certificate, affix it to its counterfoil.

10. In case where the goods are intended to be exported through the Customs house through which they had been previously imported, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall forward to the officer in charge of the Circle the declaration made by the owner of the goods as well as the duplicate of the certificate granted to him. On production of the goods and of the original certificate at the time of the export, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall act in accordance with Rules 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9 in so far as they are applicable to him.

B. The import of goods which had been previously exported.

1. The concession granted in regard to the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied on goods previously exported, and brought back into Travancore within six months from the date of the original exportation, shall apply only to cases where the export and the import take place through the same Customs house.

2. Owners of goods who import them into Travançore within six months from the date of their previous export, and who claim the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied at the time of the original exportation, shall produce with the goods an application for such refund, together with the original receipts granted to them in respect of the levy of such duty.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house before whom the goods and the receipts are produced shall satisfy himself that the goods are equal in weight or number to those described in such receipts and that the property in them has continued with the person by whom or on whose account the goods had been previously exported.

4. He shall then weigh the entire consignment, and after comparing the results with the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods as well as with the entries in the Nalvazhi made on the date of export, he shall forward a report to the officer in charge of the circle.

5. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall, after satisfying himself as to the weight or number of the goods and the continuity of the property in them, report the case, with his opinion thereon, for the orders of the Excise Commissioner. Such report shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) The original receipt produced by the owner of the goods, and

(*b*) the duplicate receipt, the original and the duplicate manifests, as well as the copy of the Nalvazhi received and recorded in his office soon after the original export.

6. On receipt of such report from the officer in charge of the circle, the Excise Commissioner shall, in case he is satisfied that the refund is allowable, order such refund.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2396.

NOTIFICATION.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 131 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the port of Alleppey is exempted from the operation of Clause (*b*) of the aforesaid Section, which prohibits goods from being shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner of such goods has paid the duties, if any, payable on them.

2. The duty payable on goods shipped for exportation at the port of Alleppey may be paid by the owners thereof within twenty-four hours *after* such shipment, provided that the Shipping Agents in that port undertake not to issue any bill of lading in respect of such goods except on production of the receipt granted by the Customs Inspector for the payment of such duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1070.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "La Patric Egyptienne" published by, M. M. Rifat at Geneva, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd May 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1092.

NOTIFICATION.

In Supersession of Notification, No. S. R. 1578, dated the 16th March 1911, the following Rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

1. These rules shall come into force at once.

2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—

For the first seven days ... ... Free.

For the first month (continuing from the 8th day)
Single rate per week as per schedule appended.

For the Second month (continuing from the 8th day)
Double rate per week as per schedule.

For the third month ... Treble rates per week.

The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.

Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. Rule 2 does not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods intended for *export* may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for *seven* days free of charge. But in the case of such goods, should the period of free storage exceed seven days, they will be charged *double* warehouse rates from the rate of storage.

5. Importers shall not be permitted to use the open godowns or sheds when such godowns or sheds are required by the exporters for the storage of their goods, nor shall importers be allowed to store their goods in the open godowns free of charge for more than two days. Owners of imported goods using such godowns for more than two days will be charged four times the normal warehouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be paid to the Officer in charge of the Customs house before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case

of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice to the owner, consignee or agent to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent, of such duties shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited.

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosive and other goods of a highly dangerous character shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed in import.

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo	...	Annas.	6 per 100 bags per week.	
Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric, etc., in robbins	...	do.	10 per 100 robbins	do.
Coir yarn and fibre in bales	...	do.	12 per 100 bales	do.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes	...	do.	10 per 100 cwts	do.
All other goods	...	do.	1 per ton of 40 c. ft.	do.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd May 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1585.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the monthly paper entitled "The Hindustanee" the Official Origin of the "United India League", published in Vancouver, British Columbia, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1586.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore, of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Gadr di Ganja" (Echo of Mutiny) published in Guarmukhi (and in any other Indian Language) by the Yugantar Ashram San Francisco is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 9th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1517.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy in any languages of a paper called the "Ghadr" (Mutiny) or "Hindustan Ghadur" published at San Francisco, United States of America, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 9th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1764.

Under sanctionof His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Journal entitled "Pro India" published by the International Committee "Pro India", of Zurich, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 3rd September 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

No. S. R. 2202.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088 the Government are pleased to prohibit bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Jehan-i-Island" published in Urdu at Constantinople.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 19th October 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan*

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2560.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the paper called the "Shamsher-i-Khalea", published in Gurumukhi at Stockton, California.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 8th November 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2644.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the publication in English entitled "Revolutionary Almanac 1914" published in New York.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th December 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1054.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1018, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The new Era. New ideals of the New Era" by L. Har. Dyal, published in Urdu and Gurmukhi by the Chadr Press, San Francisco.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 18th April 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1498.

Under Section 20 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, the Government are pleased to order that the following varieties of arms, etc., should be assessed to customs duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem.*

(1) Bows and arrows and toy cannon of certain dimensions under item 73 'Toys including toy-books and requisites for all games" of General duties in the Import Tariff under the Customs Notification No. S. R. 282, dated the the 5th February 1915.

(2) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes—under item 13—"Hardware and Cutlery" of the General duties and

(3) Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value, and masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes—under item 78, "All other articles" of the general duties.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 5th June 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1708.

Under Section 23 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to sanction, with retrospective effect, the exemption from customs duty of foreign parcels intended for prisoners of war.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th June 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2040.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the taking of manurial mixtures containing saltpetre by sea or by land out of Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th July 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2761 dated, 10-10-15.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language in which it may be printed, entitled, "*Angan di Gawahi*" published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, United States of America.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 10th October 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 584.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the newspaper (*Intiquam Revenge*) in persian or in any other language.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 4th March 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 616.

Under Sections 20 and 22 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088 and Sections 10 and 11 of the Land Customs Regulation, II of 1091, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government have been pleased to sanction the levy of duty on tea exported from Travancore, at the rate of British Rupees (1-8) one and annas eight per (100) one hundred pounds, with effect from 1st March 1916. The Government have been further pleased to exempt tea waste from the levy of export duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 6th March 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under section 15 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, it is hereby notified that manifests intended for a customs house mentioned in column 3 of the accompanying schedule shall be registered only in any one of the places described against that customs house in column 4 thereof.

No.	Taluks.	Customs house.	Manifest registering stations.	Explanatory remarks.
1	Vaikom.	Arukutty.	1 Kizhakemukku. 2 Paduvunkal. 3 Kalathode. 4 Murinjapuzha.	For goods from the eastern portion of Perumpalam. For goods taken down the Muvattupuzha river.
2	Do.	Kandanad.	1 Murinjapuzha. 2 Poothotta. 3 Thadathikadavu. 4 Mangaikadavu.	Do. Do. For goods from Mattathankadavu, Eliakadavu and other places to the east of Udayamperur. For goods from places between the Kandanad customs house and the Frontier beyond Mangaikadavu.
3	Do.	Udayamperur.	Alunkal.	At the junction of the Vaikom-Udayamperur road and the road to Vettikal.
4	Shertallay.	Mukkom.	1 Kottapuram west. 2 Anjilikad	For goods from places between the Kottapuram west station and the Mukkom customs house. For goods from places between Anjilikad and Mukkom customs house.
5	Do.	Veluthully.	1 Thottumukom. 2 Muthuka.	This place is situate at the northern end of the Ezhupunnai canal.
6	Do.	Anthakarazhi.	1 Manakodam. 2 Muttunkal.	For goods from Arathunkal and other places to the south of Manakodam. This place lies one furlong to the south of the customs house. Here manifests will be issued for goods from places to the north of Manakodam.
7	Kunnathunad.	Puthenchunko.	1 Kolathumkadavu. 2 Puthenchunkom station.	
8	Do.	Mamalay.	1 Thattupalam 2 Sasthamukal. 3 Puthencruz.	For goods from places lying between Puthencruz and Mamalay. For goods from Puthencruz or from places to the east of Puthencruz.

No.	Taluk.	Customs house.	Manifest registering station.	Explanatory remarks.
9	Kunnathunad.	3 Vallom	1 Nampalli.	For goods intended for Vellarapalli *via* Periar from places situate above Vallom customs house.
			2 Mudikal.	For goods to Vellarapalli from places lying between Vallom customs house and a point which is one mile to the west of the Mudikal station.
			3 Vallom.	At the junction of the main central road and the Kodanad and Vallom roads.
10	Alengad.	Alwaye. Thottumukom.	1 Thottumukom.	At the point where the road to the customs house branches off from the Alwaye-Perumbavur road.
			2 Kunnukuzhi.	For goods to Vellarapalli *via* Periyar from places between Thottumukom and a point which is one mile to the west of the Mudikal station.
11	Do.	Ankamali.	Ankamali.	At the junction of the road to the Railway station and the road to Alwaye.
12	Do.	Edapalli.	1 Peeliyad. 2 Palarivattom.	
13	Parur.	Verapuzha.	1 Alwaye market.	For goods going down the river from Alwaye.
			2 Muttinakom. 3 Poottukutty. 4 Manjummel.	
14	Do.	Chathanad.	1 Kodavakad. 2 Pulinganad.	
15	Do.	Parur Thottumukom.	1 Market landing. 2 Kidamangalam. 3 Moolaikadavu. 4 Chekithanthara.	
16	Do.	Bhagavathikotta.	1 Chathottumpuram. 2 Malavana. 3. Manjali.	
17	Do.	Ruthenchira.	1 Vadakumuri market. 2 Karingamchira.	
18	Do.	Munambom.	1 Kunjithai. 2 Azhikal. 3 Vadakal.	
19	Muvattupuzha	Vettikal.	1 Piravom. 2 Mundankad.	

Excise Commissioner's Office,
7th March 1916/4th Meenom 1091.

N. RAMAN PILLAI,
Excise Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Under Section 15 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, it is hereby notified that manifiests intended for the customs house mentioned in column 2 of the accompanying schedule shall be registered only at the place described in column 3 thereof.

Taluk.	Customs house.	Manifest registering. station.	Explanatory remarks.
Thovala	Aramboly	At the junction of the Thittuvila and the main southern roads at Aramboly.	For all goods intended to be exported through Aramboly.

Excise Commissioner's Office,
Trivandrum, 16th June 1918/2nd Mithunam 1093.

N. RAMAN PILLAI,
Excise Commissioner.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1084.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Reflections on the Political Situation in India with a Personal Note and Extracts from Indian and English Newspapers. etc., by Lajpat Rai of Lahore, India".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 18th April 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1179. **CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.**

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of an article in English by William Jennings Bryan entitled "British Rule in India" or of any part of it or of any translation thereof in part or in full in any of the Indian languages.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th April 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1265. **NOTIFICATION.**

In supersession of the Notice dated the 25th May 1895 published in the Government Gazette dated 28th May 1895/16th Vykasi 1070, it is hereby

notified for general information that the rate of duty leviable on salted fish, wet or dry, imported under the above Notice, shall, from the 1st April 1916, be ($7\frac{1}{2}$) seven and a half annas per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 13th May 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

RULES

UNDER THE LAND CUSTOMS REGULATION II OF 1091.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the grant of licenses to persons who purchase goods subject to export duty and store the same for subsequent sale, in places situate within a distance of one mile from the land frontier of Travancore.

1. These rules shall be in force only in the taluks of Vaikom, Shertallay, Muvattupuzha, Kunnathunad, Alengad and Parur.

2. Persons desirous of owning, erecting or maintaining any godown or other building or place within a distance of one mile from the land frontier of Travancore for the storage of any goods subject to export duty which such persons purchase for subsequent sale, shall forward their applications for licenses, in such form as the controlling officer of customs may prescribe, to the chief customs officer in charge of the circle within the limits of which such storage and sale are intended to be carried on.

3. On receipt of such application, the chief customs officer shall, after such enquiry as he deems fit to make and on being satisfied that there are no grounds which disentitle the applicant to a license, grant to such applicant free of fee a license within ten days of the receipt of the application. The license so granted shall be forwarded direct to the applicant and the particulars thereof shall be intimated to the customs officer in charge of the range within which the place of business described in such license is situate.

4. No license shall be issued to any person:—

(*a*) who has been convicted of an offence falling under the Travancore Penal Code and involving moral turpitude, or

(*b*) who has been convicted of any serious offence under any law relating to Separate Revenue, or

(*c*) who is a defaulter in respect of any contract relating to Separate Revenue, or of any sum due to the Government under Separate Revenue, or

(*d*) who is a public servant in the active service of the Government, or

(*e*) who is under 18 years of age.

5. A license issued under these rules shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The license shall have effect for a period of one Malayalam official year commencing from the first day of Chingom, or in the event of the license being issued on a latter day during the year, from such date of issue to the last day of Karkadagom.

(*b*) The sale or storage by the licensee of any goods described n the license outside the limits mentioned therein is prohibited.

(c) The licensee shall put up a sign board at the entrance to his licensed premises stating in the local vernacular, the number of the license and the nature of his trade.

(d) The licensed premises shall have a suitable enclosure within which the licensee shall transact his business in a building which shall always be accessible to the officers of the Excise Department who are competent, under these rules, to examine the accounts and goods of the licensee. The licensee shall have his license hung up in a conspicuous place within such building. And he shall render to every officer authorised to inspect such licensed premises all facilities for the examination of the accounts and the verification of stock.

(e) Every licensee shall maintain in his licensed premises, from day to day, true accounts of the transactions which shall be written in ink in the form prescribed by the controlling officer of customs. Such accounts shall be in printed books (foolscap size) each book having not less than 50 such forms. The licensee shall, before making any entry in such book, produce it before the chief customs officer in charge of the circle who shall cause the pages of such book being stamped with his office stamp and a certificate entered therein showing the number of pages contained in such book and also the fact of each page having been duly stamped. The closing balance of the stock shall daily be entered in such book as soon as the transactions for each day are closed. The licensee shall sign such entry.

(f) The licensee shall maintain in his licensed premises an inspection notebook with the pages numbered consecutively for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in. Both this book and the account book described in the last preceding clause shall be produced by the licensee whenever called on to do so by an officer empowered to examine the stock and accounts of the licensee.

(g) The licensee shall carefully preserve in his licensed premises the certificates received by him from customs houses evidencing the payment of duty on each consignment of goods exported by him and he shall produce the same for the inspection of officers authorised to examine his accounts and stock.

(h) No goods falling within the purview of his license shall be kept by the licensee within his licensed premises unless the same has previously been credited in the accounts kept by him under clause (e) rule 5.

(i) Every licensee shall have in his licensed premises a pair of large scales and also a set of authorised weights for weighing at least one cwt. of goods at a time.

(j) No licensee shall remove for the purpose of export any goods from his licensed premises unless he has previously obtainted a manifest in respect of such goods. Officers in charge of manifest registering stations will issue manifests on the application of a licensee without insisting on the production of the goods before such stations.

(k) The licensee shall not take into his licensed premises or remove therefrom any dutiable goods except between sunrise and sunset.

(l) The licensee shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind with any officer of the Excise Department.

(m) The licensee shall give intimation to an officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of a petty officer, of any intention, which comes to his knowledge, on the part of any person to commit an offence under the Land Customs Regulation or of the commission of any such offence which comes to his knowledge,

(*n*) Such returns and information as may be required by the controlling officer of customs or the chief cutoms officer shall be furnished by the licensee.

(*o*) Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee either a fine up to Rs. (10) ten, or the cancellation of his license or both. It shall be competent to the chief customs officer to impose the above fine ; but no license shall be cancelled except with the previous sanction of the controlling officer of customs. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license, under these rules, shall not relieve the licensee or any person in his employment from liability to be prosecuted for any offence committed against the Land Customs Regulation or any infringement of these rules.

(*p*) When the period of a license granted under these rules expires and such license is not renewed for the next following official year, or, when a license is cancelled and a notice of such cancellation is given to the licensee, such person shall within one month from the date of expiry of the period of the license or from the receipt of such notice, as the ease may be, sell all dutiable goods that may remain with him or export the same on payment of the prescribed duty. Should the owner of such goods fail to do so within the prescribed period the chief customs officer shall arrange for the goods being kept under such custody as he deems necessary and shall allow the owner a further period of one month to sell the goods or to export the same under the customs rules. If before the expiry of the further period, the owner of the goods fails to dispose of it, the chief customs officer shall, with the previous sanction of the controlling officer of customs, sell the same by public auction and deliver to the owner the proceeds thereof after deducting the expenses connected with the sale.

(*q*) If the licensee shall be convicted of any offence under the Land Customs Regulation, the officer who granted such license may declare it forfeited.

(*r*) If the licensee shall be convicted under the Penal Code, such conviction shall render him liable to forfeiture of the license if the offence of which he is convicted is such as in the opinion of the controlling officer of customs, renders him unfit to hold it.

(*s*) The licensee shall be bound by all the rules which have been passed under the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091 or which may hereafter be passed under the said Regulation or under any law relating to Land Customs Revenue which may, hereafter, be passed.

6. The controlling officer of customs chief customs officers and customs officers in charge of ranges are empowered to examine the stock and accounts of licensed vendors of dutiable goods under these rules.

7. Powers granted to any officer under these rules may be exercised by any other officer to whom the former is subordinate and it shall be competent to such superior officer to set aside, modify or otherwise revise an order passed by any officer subordinate to him

8. Appeals from the decision of the chief customs officer under these rules shall lie to the controlling officer of customs and appeals from the original orders of the controlling officer of customs shall lie to the Government, provided that the appeal, in each case, is preferred within 30 days from the date of the order appealed against and is accompanied by a copy of such order.

9. It shall be competent for the controlling Officer of customs to prescribe the registers and accounts the maintenance of which in institutions or by

officers under his control he deems necessary for the general carrying out of these rules and also the forms for such registers and accounts, and for the accounts, returns, applications, etc., described in these rules.

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of Mithunam 1091.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 30th April 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1498.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the American monthly Magazine entitled "The Open Court" for the month of February 1916 and all subsequent issues.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 12th June 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1588.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore, of any copy of a publication entitled "Ghadradi Gunj" No. 2 (Echo of Mutiny No. 2) issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Press, San Francisco, in Gurmukhi or any other Indian Language.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23rd June 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1573.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the revised tariff values of the following articles in the Export Tariff continued as a tentative measure for three years from the 1st Mithunam 1088 by Notification No. S. R. 1152, dated the 30th May 1914 published on page 2592 of the Government Gazette, dated the 16th June 1914 are continued for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1091.

Items in the tariff.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	As.	P.
I. Produce of the cocoanuttree	1. Copra.	Cwt.	15	...	...
	2. Cocoanut.	1000.	45	...	...
	3. Punnac.	Cwt.	5	...	...
II. Produce of the arecanut tree.	1. Arecanut without husk.	Candy.	100	...	...
	2. Arecanut in husk	Do.	55	...	...
III. Oils.	1. Cocoanut oil,	Cwt.	12	8	...

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 20th June 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 1585.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of a book entitled "Rusi Baghiou Ki Dastanen" (Stories of Russian Revolutionaries published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 23rd June 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No S. R. 1673.

In continuation of Notification No S. R. 1616, dated the 6th March 1916, it is hereby notified, under sections 20 and 22 of the Sea Customs Regulations, V of 1088 and Sections 10 and 11 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction the levy of duty on jute exported from Travancore at the rates mentioned below.

		Rs.	as.	
1. Jute, other than Bimlipatam Raw jute.				
(1) cuttings ...	... Balance of 400	...	10	...
(2) all other descriptions...	...	2	4	...
2. Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or buildings for other goods.				
(1) sacking, (cloth) bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) ...	... Ton of 2240 lbs.	10	...	...
(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified. ...	Do.	16	...	...

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 28th June 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2031.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century" by Mr. Frederic Mackarness, published with an introductory note and an appendix by Hindustan Gadar Office, San Francisco in November 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 2nd August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2032.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "India's Loyalty to England" published by the Indian National Party in September 1915.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 2nd August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2159.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the import into India of the cigars manufactured by the "La Perla del Orient" Cigar Factory in Manila.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18th August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

NOTIFICATION

No. S. R. 2761.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088 the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet, whatever may be the language it may be printed, entitled "Augan di Gawahi" published by the Yuganter Ashram San Francisco, United States of America

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 10th October 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

NOTIFICATION.

No S. R. 2846.

Under Section 18 of the Travancore Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the American monthly Magazine for the month of August 1915 entitled "The Open Court" and published at Chicago.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 22nd October 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR, *Dewan.*

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2270.

Under Section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation, V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore, of

any copy of a leaflet entitled "Lekshmi Bai, leader of the Mutiny of 1857", published by the Yugantar Ashram, San Francisco, in Urdu or in any other language.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
25th August 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS REGULATION.

No. S. R. 2447.

Under section 18 of the Sea Customs Regulation V of 1088, the Government are pleased to prohibit the export of raw jute to the Dutch East Indies.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to raw jute shipped under a license issued by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th September 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2769.

Under Section 50 of the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, it is hereby notified for general information that the Government Notification No. S. R. 1673, dated the 28th June 1916, and published at page 209 of the Gazette dated the 11th July 1916, imposing export duty on jute is cancelled, as regards exports by land into British India.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20th October 1916.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

ABKARI NOTIFICATION.

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by Section 6 of Regulation IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished, (2nd October 1903.)

RULES FOR THE SUPPLY OF TODDY FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BREAD.

Under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 the following rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required shall apply, in the case of the excise tracts to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required

2. The application shall state (a) the name of the applicant (b) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him *per diem*, and (c) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable, recommend to the Division Peishkar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned therein. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of resonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra* Rs. 5

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the Excise tracts, or by an Officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (30th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May 1904 for the possession of Toddy by person using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishkar of Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions.

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2) The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of broad, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the *Abkari Department* not below the rank of a Petty officer in the case of excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the *Division Peishkar* and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity of toddy received by you, the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread out-turned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery, may enter their remarks therein. The note book shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishkar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishkar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue.

(1) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

ABKARI.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread, will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080 (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June, 1904).

In continuation of the Rules under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063 passed on the 13th June 1899, No. P. D. 703, it is hereby notified that the maximum quantity of raw opium and preparation thereof that may either be possessed or transported without a valid permit is one tola (No. 16823/S. R. 2252, dated 4th October 1906).

No. S. R. 8421, dated 23-10-08.

In continuation of notification dated 14th June 1908, published at page 858 of the Government Gazette dated 23rd June 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that under clause (g) of Section 4 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, power is delegated to the Assistant Excise Commissioners to grant permits for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than those mentioned in clause (a) or Section 6 on payment of the duty, if any, and on such terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

No. S. R. 856, dated 19-1-'09.

In exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st Kumbhom 1084/12th February 1909, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, is prohibited throughout the whole of Travancore, except under a license granted in accordance with the rules prescribed for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor dated 1st August 1908.

No. S. R. 1313, dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 13 of Regulation I of 1068, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the Excise Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar in regard to the collection of Abkari revenue, both arrears and current.

No. 1649 S. R., dated 2-3-'09.

In exercise of the powers given to Government under Sections 4 and 5 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, and in supersession of Government Notifications, dated 14th June 1908 and 23rd October 1908, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows. This notification will come into force on the 1st Meenom 1084.

1 The following officers of the Excise department are declared to be Abkari Officers:—

(1) The Excise Commissioner,
(2) Assistant Excise Commissioners,
(3) Circle Officers,
(4) Inspectors,
(5) Petty Officers,
(6) Peons.

2. The Excise Commissioner is appointed to be the Chief Abkari Officer of the State. He shall exercise throughout the State all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of the abkari revenue. He shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari department and of the

collection of the abkari revenue. He shall exercise over Tahsildars in respect of the abkari revenue, the control exercised by the Division Peishkars in respect of the land revenue. He shall have all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. He is empowered to appoint any subordinate officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers shall exercie all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of all matters relating to the abkari revenue. They shall have throughout the State all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. They shall exercise their powers concurrently with and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Assistant Excise Commissioners are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, and Circle Officers are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem.

4 The following powers are delegated to the Excise Commissioner.

(*a*) power is delegated to him to grant permission, under Section 6 (*b*) for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (*a*) of that section on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;

(*b*) power is delegated to him to permit, under Section 7, the export of liquor or intoxicating drugs, on payment of the fee or duty if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;

(*c*) power is delegated to him to grant, under Section 14, to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government the exclusive or other privilege of selling by retail or of manufacturing or supplying by whole and selling by retail any country liquor or intoxicating drugs in any area;

(*d*) power is delegated to him to make the declaration, under Section 18, in regard to any area in which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted to any person, that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have within that area the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishkar for that purpose; power is also delegated to him to cancel any such declaration made by him:

(*e*) power is delegated to him.

(i) to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, for any of the reasons stated in clause (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of that Section and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, any license or permit,

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person;

(*f*) power is granted to him, under Section 24 in case of default of any kind made by the grantee of a privilege or a farmer and subject to the confirmation of his action by Government, to take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter or to declare the grant or farm forfeited and re-sell the same at the risk and loss of the defaulter.

5. Power is delegated to Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers,

(i) to grant permission under Section 6 (*b*), for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than that mentioned in clause (*a*) of that Section, on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time;

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, under section 22 clause (d), such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person.

6. The following powers are given to Inspectors, officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouse or excise depots, and officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs:—

(*a*) to Inspectors—to exercise within their respective ranges, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9;

(*b*) to officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of liquor made in or issued from the distilleries, warehouses or excise depots of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

(*c*) to the officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storeage of intoxicating drugs to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under section 9 for the transport of intoxicating drugs removed under authority from the store-houses of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Exciso department having authority over them.

7. The following powers are given to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits and to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs:—

(*a*) to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits to exercise within the areas specified in their licenses, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of the special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction;

(*b*) to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs to perform within the areas specified in their licenses, all the duties of a Division Peishkar in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such drugs sold by themselves subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction.

8. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered to perform the acts and duties mentioned in Sections 36 to 49 inclusive.

9. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered under Section 23, to measure out or to test the strength of any liquor in the possession of licensees in such manner as they may require.

10. (*a*) Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations for the purposes of Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 31, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and to discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Section aforesaid, and

(*b*) Petty Officers and peons, within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 40, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to Section 30, there shall be no limit of juris diction within Travancore for the Abkari and other department officers named therein but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari Officers possessing local jurisdiction.

11. Under Section 63, the Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers, are specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by the said Section.

No. S. R. 1785, dated 10-3-'09.

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government under Sections 6, 8, 9, 11 20, 26 and 27 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the following rules are prescribed for regulating the import, transport, possession, sale, &c., of cocaine:—

1. Cocaine includes the salts of cocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof.

2. No cocaine shall be imported into Travancore except under a permit, issued under the Abkari Regulation.

3. The transport of cocaine without a permit and the possession of the same without a license, in quantities exceeding 6 grains where the drug is in a dry state, or 25 grains where it is in solution, are prohibited.

4. Qualified medical practitioners and dentists who wish to possess cocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of the drug provided that they take out a license for such possession. The license will be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee.

5. The sale of cocaine except under a license, is prohibited.

6. Licenses for the sale of cocaine may be issued by the Excise Commissioner free of fee, to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners, dentists or as chemists and druggists.

7. The sale of cocaine by a licensed vendor except to another licensed vendor or to a licensed possessor or on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or dentist is prohibited. The prohibition, however does not extend to the sale on the prescription of other than qualified medical practitioners, provided that such prescriptions are countersigned by a medical officer in the service of Government, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The above restriction does not apply to the sale of the following *bona fide* medicated articles:—

(i) Tooth-ache drops.

(ii) Compound Tablets or Lozenges—Cocaine, chlorate of Potash and Borax.

Krameria and Cocaine.
Menthol Cocaine and Red Gum.
Benzoin and Cocaine.

(iii) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

8. The term "qualified medical practitioner" in clauses 4 and 7 *supra* means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all recognised Universities of Europe and America, all medical practitioners eligible for registration on the medical register of Great Britain, and all medical subordinates who are in service or who have retired on pension.

The term "qualified dentist" means all persons entitled to be entered in the dentists' section of the medical register of Great Britain.

9 Licensed vendors of cocaine or empowered under Section 9 of the Abkari Regulation, to issue special permits in such forms as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, for the transport of the drug sold by them, to any part of Travancore.

10. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of cocaine hydrochloride (hydrychlorate) he should, on the expiry of the period of appeal, send it in a sealed package to the nearest Excise Inspector. The Excise Inspector will dispose of it in the following manner. Phials on which the original capsules, bands, &c., of the makers are intact and packets containing not less than ¼ ounce should be forwarded to the Superintendent, General Medical Stores, Trivandrum ; while phials from which the original capsules have been removed and packets containing less than ¼ ounce of the drug should be sent to the Excise Commissioner for destruction. The inspector on receipt of the drug, should weigh the same and see that the quantity corresponds with that forwarded by the Magistrate, any discrepancy being reported to the Excise Commissioner for orders. The same instructions apply to cocaine hydrochloride confiscated by departmental officers. Whenever preparations of cocaine other than cocaine hydrochloride are confiscated, the matter should be referred by the Excise Commissioner to Government for orders.

No. S. R. 5080, dated 20-7-'09.

Under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that Inspectors in charge of Excise Ranges are empowered to destroy toddy kept in shops and found unfit for consumption.

No. S. R. 5493, dated 6-8-'09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that Circle Officers are empowered to issue licenses under clause 15, and, permits and licenses under clause 20 of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, passed by Government under date the 15th August 1907.

No. S. R. 5178. NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the cultivation of the ganja plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) in every part of the State is strictly prohibited.

The attention of the public is also drawn to Section 57 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, under which the cultivation of the ganja plant is punishable.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 199.

In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the local areas described in column 3 of the annexed schedule are constituted as Circles and those described in column 6 thereof are constituted as Ranges for purposes of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087 and the Rules dated 5th July 1913, the Opium Regulation IV of 1090 and the Opium and Ganja Rules dated 15th August 1907, and the Land Customs Regulation II of 1091, Section 4 (i) and (j).

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 28th January 1918.

M. KRISHNANNAIR,
Dewan.

Serial No.	Names of Circles	Local area of Circles	Head quarters of Circles.	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Head quarter of Ranges.
1	Nager-coil	All the taluks of the Padmanabhapuram Land Revenue Division.	Nager-coil.	1. South Frontier Patrol Range	The territory lying between the Frontier line and the Kottarakara Reserve in the Agasteeswaram and Tovala taluks together with the said Reserve and the hills bordering on the frontier extending from the sea at Vattakotta and Kanakappapuram up to and including the Nadukani pass.	Alavakara.
				2. Tovala.	The whole of the Tovala taluk excluding the portion comprised within the South Frontier Patrol Range.	Bhoothapandi.
				3. Agasteeswaram.	The whole of the Agasteeswaram taluk with the exception of the portion included in the South Frontier Patrol Range.	Nagercoil.
				4. Eraniel.	The whole of the Eraniel taluk.	Eraniel.
				5. Kalkulam.	The whole of the Kalkulam taluk.	Thuckalay.
				6. Vilavancode.	The whole of the Vilavancode taluk.	Thoduvetty.

Serial No.	Name of Circles.	Local area of Circles.	Head quarters of Circles.	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Head quarters of Ranges.
2	Trivandrum.	All the taluks of the Trivandrum Land Revenue Divisions	Trivandrum.	1. Neyyattinkara.	The pakuthies of Neyattinkara Athiyannur, Parassala, Ottasekaramangalam, Perumkadavila, Colla, Chenkal, Culathur and Cunnathukal.	Neyyattinkara.
				2. Karinkulam.	The pakuthies of Karinkulam, Cottukal and Thiruvarathur.	Karinkulam.
				3. Nemom.	The Pakuthies of Thiruvallom, Nemom, Pallichal, Marukil, Maranallur, Vilappil.	Nemom.
				4. Trivandrum Town.	The Trivandrum town as defined for the purposes of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation and the pakuthies of Anjamada, Aramada, and Randamada.	Trivandrum.
				5. Trivandrum Taluk.	The whole of the Trivandrum taluk excluding the Trivandrum Town Range	Kazhakuttom.
				6. Nedumangad.	The whole of the Nedumangad taluk.	Nedumangad.
				7. Chirayinkil.	The whole of the Chirayinkil taluk.	Chirayinkil.
3	Quilon.	The taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara Kunnathur, Pathanapuram and Shencottah.	Quilon.	1. Quilon.	The pakuthies of Quilon, Thrikadavoor, Perunadu, Eastern Kallada, Kilikolloor, and Kottankara.	Quilon.
				2. South Paravoor.	The pakuthies of Paravoor, Minadu, Eravipuram, Thirukonavattom, Vadakkevila, Adhichanalloor and Nedumpana.	Paravoor.
				3. Kottarakara.	The whole of the Kottarakara taluk.	Kottarakara.

Serial No.	Names of Circles.	Local area of Circles.	Head quarters of Circles	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Head quarters of Ranges.
				4. Kunnathur.	The whole of the Kunnathur taluk.	Parakode.
				5. Pathanapuram.	The whole of the Pathanapuram taluk.	Punalore.
				6. Shencotta.	The whole of the Shencotta taluk.	Shencotta.
4	Kayenkulam.	The taluks of Karunagapalli, Karthigapalli, Mavelikara, Chengannur and Thiruvella.	Kayenkulam.	1. Kayankulam.	The Pakuthies of Krishnapuram, Puthupalli and Perinad, in the Karunagapalli taluk, the Pakuthies of Kantalloor, Keerikad and Pathiyoor in the Kartigapalli taluk and the pakuthi of Perungala in the Mavelikara taluk.	Kayenkulam.
				2. Karunagapalli.	The whole of the Karunagapalli taluk with the exception of the portion included in the Kayankulam range.	Karunagapalli.
				3. Karthigapalli	The whole of the Karthigapalli taluk with the exception of the portion included in the Kayankulam range.	Haripad.
				4. Mavelikara.	The whole of the Mavelikara taluk with the exeception of the portion included in the gayankulam range.	Mavelikara
				5. Kozencherry	The Koipuram, Aranmula, Thottapuzhacherry, Mallapuzhacherry, Cherukol and Aiyroor pakuthies of the Thiruvella taluk and the Rani, Kumbazha, Ilanthur and Pathanamthitta pakuthies of the Chengannur taluk.	Kozhencherry.
				6. Chengannur.	The whole of the Chengannur taluk with the exception of the portion included in the Kozhencherry range.	Chengannur.

Serial No.	Names of Circles	ocal area of Circles.	Head quarters of Circles	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Hea quarters of Ranges.
				7. Thiruvella.	The whole of the Tiruvalla taluk with the exception of the portion included in the Kozhencherry range.	Thiruvella.
5	Alleppey	The whole of the Ambalapuzha taluk and the Aryad Thekku pakuthi Aryad Vadakku pakuthi and Mararikulam Thekku pakuthi of the Shertallai taluk.	Alleppey	1. Alleppey.	The Alleppey pakuthi. of the Ambalapuzha taluk and the Aryad Vadakku pakuthi and Mararikulam Thekku pakuthi of the Shertallai taluk.	Alleppey.
				2. Ambalapuzha.	The whole of the Ambalapuzha taluk except the portion included within the Alleppey range.	Karumadi.
	Kotta	The taluks of Changanacherry, Kottayam, Ettumanur, Meenachil and Peermade with the exception of the Vandamettu pakuthi.	Kottayam.	1. Changanacherry.	The whole of the Changanacherry taluk.	Changanacherry
				2. Kottayam.	The whole of the Kottayam taluk.	Kottayam.
				3. Ettumanur.	The whole of the Ettumanur taluk.	Ettumanur
				4. Meenachil.	The whole of the Meenachil taluk.	Pala.
				5. Peermade.	The whole of the Peermade taluk with the exception of the Vandamettu pakuthi.	Mundakayam.
7	Piravam.	The whole of the Muvattupuzha and Thodupuzha taluks and the Mulakulam pakuthi and the Thonnalloor and Kalambur karas of the Vadayar pakuthi in the Vaikom taluk.	Piravom.	1. Piravom.	The Mulakulam pakuthi of the Vaikom taluk, the Ulavoor, Kothattukulam and Thirumaradi pakuthies and those portions of the Piravam and Ramangalom pakuthies which lie to the east of the Muvattupuzha river.	Piravom.
				2. Tr ttur Vettikal.	The Thonnalloor and Kalambur karas of the Vadayar pakuthi in the Vaikom taluk and those portions of the Piravom and Ramangalom pakuthies of the Muvattupuzha taluk which lie to the west of the Muvattupuzha river.	Pazhoor.

Serial No.	Names of Circles.	Local area of Circles	Head quarters of Circles.	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Head quarters of Ranges.
				3. Muvattupuzha.	The whole of the Muvattupuzha taluk with the exception of the portions included in the Piravom and Thottur-Vettical Ranges.	Muvattupuzha.
				4. Thodupuzha.	The whole of the Thodupuzha taluk.	Thodupuzha.
8	Arukutty.	The Shertallai taluk excepting the Aryad Thekkupakuthi, Aryad Vadakkupakuthi and Mararikulam Thekkupakuthi and the Vaikom taluk excepting the Mulakulam pakuthi and the Thonnalloor and Kalambur karas of the Vadayar pakuthi.	Arukutty.	1. Veluthully.	The Aroor, Thuravoor north and Thuravoor south pakuthies of the Shertallai taluk.	Veluthully.
				2. Chenganda.	The Vayalar east, Vayalar west, Kokkothamangalom, Shertalla south, Shertalla north, Thanneermukom south, Thanneermukom north, and Mararikulam north pakuthies of the Shertallai taluk.	Chenganda
				3. Neraikadavu.	The Pallipuram and Thykattusseri pakuthies of the Vaikom taluk and the Vembanad lake from Pathiramanal to Neraikadavu.	Neeraikadavu
				4. Perumbalom.	The area comprised within the following limits. — *North*. The forntier line to the north of Kottapuram in the Arur pakuthi to where it touches the land frontier at Udayamperur. *East*. The eastern foreshore of the Kandanad, Kalathode, Edachambu and Combamkuzhi lakes. *South*. The Neraikadavu lake, the eastern foreshore of the Thycattusseri pakuthi and the stretch of land between the Chemankari preventive station and the mouth of the Muvattupuzha river.	Panavalli.

Serial No.	Names of Circles.	Local area of Circles.	Head quarters of Circles.	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Head quarters of Ranges.
					West. The western boundaries of the Panavalli and Vaduthalamattathil-bhagom pakuthies.	
				5. Poo-thotta.	The area comprised within the following limits.—	Edach-embu.
					North. The frontier line commencing from the lake to the north of the Mangaikadavu and running across the land up to Inchiparambu and the frontier line from Ceecheri to Pulimukom.	
					East. The frontier line between Inchiparambu in the north and Ceecheri in the south and the Pulimukom canal and the Muvattupuzha river up to Vettikattumukku.	
					South. The Muvattupuzha river from Vettikattumukku to Murinjupuzha.	
					West. The Perumbalom range.	
				6. Vadayar	The area comprised within the following limits.—	Vadayar.
					North. The Poothotta range and the Muvattupuzha river up to where it touches the Mulakulam pakuthi.	
					East. The Mulakulam pakuthi of the Vaikom taluk and the Ettumanoor taluk.	

Serial No.	Name of Circles.	Local area of Circles.	Head quarters of Circles.	Names of Ranges.	Local area of Ranges.	Head quarters of Ranges.
					South. The Kottayam and the Ettumanoor taluk. *West.* The Vembanad lake from the Kottayam taluk limit in the south up to Chemankari in the north and the Perumbalom range.	
9	Alwaye.	The taluks of Kunathunad, Alengad and Parur.	Parur.	1. Varapuzha.	The Varapuzha and Ezhikara pakuthies and the Kattuvalli and Valluvalli muries of the Kattuvalli pakuthi in Parur taluk and the Edapalli Vadakkumbagom and Edapalli Thekkumbahagom pakuthies of the Alengad taluk.	Varapuzha.
				2. Parur.	The whole of the Parur taluk with the exception of the portion included in the Varapuzha range and the Ayiroor pakuthi of the Alengad taluk.	Parur.
				3. Alengad.	The whole of the Alengaud with the exception of the portions included in the Varapuzha and Parur ranges.	Alwaye.
				4. Vallom	The whole of the Kunnathnad taluk excepting the portions included in the Mamala range.	Vallom
				5. Mamala	The pakuthies of Chemmanad, Ayikaranad, Kunnathunad and Kazhukkambalam in the Kunnathunad taluk.	Mamala.
10	Devicolam.	The whole of the Devicolam taluk and the Vaydamettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk.	Devicolam.	1. Devicolam Southern Range.	The Vandamettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk the Udumbanshola pakuthi and the Poopara pakuthi with the exception of the Chinnakanal Thavalam in the Devicolam taluk.	Thevarom.
				2. Devicolam Northern Range.	The whole of the Devicolam taluk with the exception of the portion included in the southern range.	Munnar.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 359.

In supersession of notification No. P. D. 714, dated 15th June 1899, published on page 46f of the Government Gazette dated 14th Mithunam 1074, it is hereby notified under Section 11 of Regulation IV of 1073, that the maximum quantity of liquor and intoxicating drugs that a person may have in his possession without a license is as specified below.—

Kind.		Quantity:
1. Arrack	...	1/6 Imperial gallon.
2. Toddy	...	½ Do.
3. Intoxicating drugs	...	1 Tola.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 8th February 1918.

M KRISHNAN NAIR
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 879.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to exempt, from the operation of Article I of Schedule II of the Regulation, applications presented to the Excise Department by the arrack supply contractors of the State for the issue of arrack from the distillery to the warehouses.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd April 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

No S. R. 888.

In continuation of notice No. S. R. 3175, dated the 24th April 1909, it is hereby notified, under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to extend *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of the above Regulation and the rules passed under the above notice, to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, in the proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathur of the Neyyattinkara taluk in the Trivandrum Division.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 26th April 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1730.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to cancel Notice No. S. R. 888, dated 30th April 1914, and to extend the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, to trees tapped and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated with lime for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, in the proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathur of the Neyyattinkara taluk.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th August 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR.
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 670.

The duty on ganja having been raised to Bh. Rs. 15 per seer in the Presidency of Madras, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the price of ganja issued from the Taluk treasuries to the independent shop-keepers as fixed by Notification No. S. R. 761, dated 24th March 1915, is proportionately raised from Bh. Rs. (18-12) eighteen and annas twelve to Bh. Rs (21) twenty one per seer, with effect from the 1st April 1918 corresponding to the 19th Meenom 1093.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 16th March 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR
Dewan.

NOTICE.

No. S. R. 671.

It is hereby notified that the price of opium issued from the Taluk treasuries to the independent shop-keepers is raised from Bh. Rs. (42-8) forty two and annas eight to Bh. Rs. (46) forty six per seer with effect from the 1st April 1918 corresponding to the 19th Meenom 1093. Notice No. S. R. 904, dated 25th March 1916 will cease to be in force from the above date.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 15th March 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1453.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the limits of the Port of Alleppey are fixed as follows:—

On the north, by a line drawn west from the north boundary pillar to 7 fathoms of water.

On the south, by a line drawn from the south boundary pillar south-west 5 fathoms of water and thence west into 7 fathoms.

On the west, by a line running north and south and joining the northern and southern boundary lines, and

On the east, by the beach road from the north boundary pillar to a stone on the beach road 220 feet east of the south boundary pillar.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd June 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

No S. R. 2742.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 616, dated the 6th March 1916, regarding the levy of export duty on tea, the following Notification of the Government of India No. 9223, dated the 26th September 1916, exempting tea sent from Travancore by land to foreign countries from export duty leviable in British India, provided such duty has been already paid in Travancore, is republished for general information. The duty will be collected in the Land Customs Stations of the State, and a certificate showing the quantity of each consignment exported from the State and the duty paid thereon will be granted to the exporter. On production of such certificate together with the consignment at the British Indian Port of export, the consignment will be allowed to pass without further payment of duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 23rd October 1916.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No 9223.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 26th September 1916.

NOTIFICATION.

(CUSTOMS).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt tea sent from Travancore by land to British Indian Ports for shipment thence to Foreign Countries from the export duty leviable thereon under Schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, provided that export duty at the rate of Rs. 1/8 per 100 lbs. has already been paid on such tea to the Travancore Darbar.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to Government of India.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

No. J. 9729. NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated the 8th November 1909, under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084 published on page 1966 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the said Regulation it is hereby notified that the expression 'hilly tracts' means and includes not only the localities defined as hilly tracts in Article 490 of the Travancore Service Regulations but also the places and tracts specified below.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Kottayam Division.	Kunnathunad.	2	Manjapira.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the western boundary of the Malayattur Reserve from near Yezhankulam, and to the east of Cochin Malayattur.
		12	Venkur.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the north and east of the eriyar river and to the east of the line from the Junction of Periyar and Theckuperumthode to Chellad, *i. e.*, to tri-junction of Survey Nos. 213 of Venkur Pakuthy and 307 and 320 of the Kothamangalam Pakuthy.
	Muvattupuzha.	11	Kothamangalam.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the line joining the above tri-junction and Chellad (2nd mile stone on the Kothamangalam-Thattakad Road) and to the east of the line joining the above mile stone and the tri-junction to Pakuthies Nos. 11 Kothamangalam, 12 Kuttamangalam and 14 Varapatti
		12	Kuttamangalam.	Whole
		14	Varapatti.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of line joining the above village tri-junction and the

Name of Division	Name of Taluk.	No. and Name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Kottayam Division.	Muvattupuzha. (*contd*).	14	Varapatti (*contd*).	junction of Irrattathode (Survey No. 870 of Varapatti) and Vadakanar or Kaliyeli-puzha (Survey No. 698 of Enanalloor pakuthy).
		13	Enanalloor.	That portion of the pakuthy which lies to the east of Vadakkannar.
	Thodupuzha.	4	Kumaramangalam.	That portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the line joining survey No. 979/5 (on the southern side of Vadakkannar near about Chikannivilavu) and the tri-junction of Villages No. 2 Thodupuzha, No. 3 Manakad and No. 4 Kumaramangalam, by the side of Thodupuzha river.
		2	Thodupuzha.	The portion of the Pakuthy which lies to the east of the Thodupuzha river and to the east of the Thodupuzha-Lalam Road.
		1	Karikod.	Whole.
		5	Karumanur.	Whole.
	Meenachil.	2 4 3	Ramapuram. Bharananganam. Lalam.	The portion that lies to the east of the Thodupuzha Lalam Road.
		5	Meenachil.	The portion that lies to the east of the Lalam-Meenachil-Ponkunnam Road.
		6	Kondur.	Whole.
	Kottayam	7	Agalakunnam.	The Portion that lies to the east of the Meenachil-Ponkunnam Road.
Quilon Division.	Chengannur.	14	Ranni.	The portion that lies to the east of the Manimalai-Ranni-Kumbazha Road.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No.	and Name of Pakuthy.	Remarks.
Quilon Division.	Chengannur. (*contd*).	15	Kunnbazha.	The portion that lies to the east of the Ranni-Konni Road.
	Kunnathur.	9 7	Vallikode. Enathimangalam.	The portion that lies to the east of the Koni-Kudali-Kalanjur-Pathanapuram Road.
	Pathanapuram.	8 5	Pathanapuram. Punalur.	The portion that lies to the east of the Pathanapuram-Punalur Anchal Road.
	Kuttarakara.	7 10	Anchal. Kumil	The portion to the east of Punalur-Anchal Road and to the east of the line joining Anchal (*i. e.*, the tri-junction Punalur-Anchal, Anchal-Anjur, and Anchal-Kulathupuzha Roads near the Anchal Police Station) and Madathuraykani (*i. e.* the junction of the Trivandrum Shencotta Road and the approach road to the Travellers' Bungalow at 31 2/3 mile).
	Shencottah.	5 3 1	Mekkara Puliyara Shencottah.	The portion that lies to the west of the eastern boundary of Puliyara Reserve.
Trivandrum Division.	Nedumangaud.	6 5	Vamanapuram. Anad.	The portion that lies to the east of the Madathurakani-Palode-Patchai-Vidurai Road.
		3 2	Uzhamalakkal. Ariyanad.	The portion that lies to the east of the Pachai-Vidurai-Ariyanad Road.
		1	Mannurkara.	The portion that lies to the east of the Ariyanad-Mannurkara-Munara Road.
	Neyyattinkara.	6 5	Ottasekharamangalam. Kunnattukal.	The portion that lies to the east of the Munara-Kovallur-Kaliel-Thirupparappu Road.

Name of Division.	Name of Taluk.	No. and name of Pakuthy.		Remarks.
Southern Division.	Vilavancode.	13	Kaliel.	The portion that lies to the east of above road.
	Kalkulam.	10	Thirupparappu.	The portion that lies to the north and east of Kaliel-Thirupparappu-Ponmanai Road.
		11	Ponmana	The portion that lies to the north of the Thirupparapu Ponmanai-Arumanalloor Road.
	Thovala.	9	Arumanalloor.	The portion that lies to the north of the Ponmana-Arumanalloor-Dersanamkope Road.
		8	Dersanamkope.	The portion that lies to the north and east of the above Road.
		10	Azhagiapandiapuram.	Whole.
		11	Anantapuram	Do.
		5	Bhoothapandy.	The portion that lies to the north and east of the Thittuvilai-Aramboly Road.
		4	Thazhakkudi.	The portion that lies to the north of the above Road.
		2	Chempakaramanputhoor.	
		1	Thovala	The portion that lies to the north of the above road up to the frontier.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 14th November 1913.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Officer in charge of the Administration.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 814.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the Resident and the Assistant Resident are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 24th January 1914.

No. J. 3762.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 875, dated the 24th January 1913, and published on page 255 of Part I of the Gazette, dated the 4th February 1913, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the proviso to Rule 7 of the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, is amended as follows:—

"Provided that general licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year "from the date of issue may be granted by the Dewan in Form II A to appli- "cants who have obtained the previous permission of the Resident, on payment "of a fee of Rs. 5 to carry through the frontiers of the State, arms, ammunition "or military stores in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport or "protection."

"General licenses may be granted under this proviso only to persons licensed " or exempted under the Regulations of their own State, who have occasion "frequently to carry arms and ammunition across the frontiers; and no fee will "be charged in respect of the renewal of such licenses."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th May 1914.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin State who wish to bring from British India into these States arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a non-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from those States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in Rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 pounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes, 22nd September 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the following persons and places are exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation, except in regard to cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, sub-marine mining, war-rockets, rifles of ·303 bore of rifles or ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores aforesaid, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Persons.

1. *All persons who are exempted by the British Government, under the Indian* Arms Act, XI of 1878, as per Schedule A.

2. The whole of the Nayar Brigade in regard to arms supplied by Government.

3. The entire staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, Cardamom, Anchal, Medical and other departments—in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government.

4. All officers of Government whose pay or pension is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

5. All persons who are or have been members of

i. the Legislative Council.

ii. the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

iii. all the Town Improvement Committees in the State.

6. The heads and other members of the following families :—

1. Kilimanoor Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk.
2. Alangad Swaroopam, Alangad taluk.
3. Kartigapalli Koikkal, Kartigapalli taluk.
4. Ananthapurathu Kottaram, Do.
5. Chempro Kottaram. Do.
6. Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara Taluk.
7. Prayikkara Kottaram, Do.
8. Cherukole Kottaram. Do.
9. Karama Kottaram. Do.
10. Panthalathu Koikal, Mavelikara and Chengannur taluks.
11. Ennakkad Kottaram, Chengannr taluk.
12. Vaddakkay Matom Kottaram. Do.
13. Gramathu Kottaram. Do.
14. Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram. Do.
15. Karippapanangadu Kovilagom, Do.
16. Paliakkara Kottaram, Thiruvellah taluk.
17. Nedumparathu Koikkal, Do.
18. Aranmula Kottaram, Do.
19. Lekshmipuram Kottaram, Changanacherry taluk.
20. Mariapalli Kottaram. Kottayam taluk.
21. Thekkumkoor Koikkal, Do.
22. Pallathu Kottaram. Do.
23. Vadakkumkoor Koikkal, Vaikam and Meenachil taluks.
24. Poonjat Koikkal, Meenachil taluk.
25. Edapalli Swaroopam, Kunnathunad taluk.
26. Parur Koikkal, Parur taluk.
27. Nagercoil Amma Veedu.
28. Arumanai Amma Veedu.
29. Thiruvattar Amma Veedu.
30. Vadaserri Amma Veedu.
31. Pulimuttu Amma Veedu.
32. Kallampalli Amma Veedu.

7. All persons who are exempted from attendance in Civil Courts.

8. All persons who pay an assessment not less than Rs. 100 per annum to Government.

Places.

Hilly tracts, as specified in article 490 of the Civil Service Regulations

SCHEDULE A.

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) Every Maharajah, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knight-hood and every person who— (a) holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal or (b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or (c) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or (d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria, (e) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 10 to 16.
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, or eastern Bengal, and Assam.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the	Do.	Do	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forests, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium and Excise Departments, as the Local Government may by general or special order, direct. Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his Commanding Officer. *Explanation.*—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist."			
(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsiff, or Judicial Myook, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer. *Explanation.*—In the Madras Presidency the word "Munsiff" applies to "District Munsiffs" appointed under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets. (d) rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles as such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same. (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16
(5) Every retired commissioned or gazetted native officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned or gazetted officer of Imperial Service Troops who.— (a) is in receipt of a pension as such, or (b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct,	Do. Kukris. ...	Do ...	Do. All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry.	...	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(7) Every revenue official and post runner in any *frontier or wild* district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry.	...	Do.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.			
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India	All except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets, (*d*) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	All except— (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service, (*c*) war-rockets (*d*) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control,	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
	(e) machinery or the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	
(11) Maharajah Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie.	Do.	Do.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Saugor.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India.	Do.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them—(a) where they are possessed in Rangoon in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case, in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may by general or special order direct.	Do.
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government or Political Agents may designate on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India, with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of:—	All, except—(a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.		Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(15) (*a*) Every land-holder or member of a Municipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government. (*b*) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency. (*c*) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties. (*d*) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma	Do.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (*a*) the Government of India, or (*b*) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghatwal, digwar or other rural police officer.	Such arms as the local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.	...	Do.
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore State, or of any State or Jagir in the Bundlekhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident of or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant respectively.	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.	...	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely – (*a*) The ancient Zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency; and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency. (*b*) the Dekkhan and Southern Maharatta Country Sardars; such of the Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District and such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (*c*) the great Zemindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam: (*d*) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab; (*e*) Shan Sawbwas and other Native Chiefs in Burma; (*f*) the Zemindars of the Scheduled District of the Central Provinces; (*g*) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate; (*h*) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate; (*i*) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorised by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory.	All except (*a*) cannon, (*b*) articles designed for torpedo service; (*c*) war rockets, (*d*) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (*e*) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding – (*a*) the persons to be included in this category, and (*b*) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case; (*c*) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(19) (*a*) The Oudh retainers of His Highness Rajah Sir Jagajit Singh, K. C. S. I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala Raja-i-Rajagan. (*b*) the retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar. Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur. Raja Ram Singh, C. I. E., of Rampura. Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur, of Katehra, His Highness Maharajah Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Benares.	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (*a*) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case, (*b*) the purposes for which such	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Raja Udai Partab Singh, C. S. I., of Bhinga. Raja Balwant Singh, C. I. E., of Awa. Maharajah Sir Hagwati Parshad Singh, K. C. I. E., of Balaumpur. Raja Kishen Kumar of Ahaspur Bilari. Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katiari. Raja Rama Pertab Singh of Manda. Maharani Jagdumba Debi of Ajudhiya. Shahzada Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae, Bareli District. (*c*) The retainers of— Raja Raghoji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces. (*d*) The Prince of Arcot.		arms may be carried.	Those contained in Section 15.
(20) (*a*) Rajbansi and Bindraban, sons of the late Ram Bakhsh Sunadar Bahadur, of the Nepal Escort, residing at Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	The sword and dagger granted to their father for good services to the Government.		Do.
(*b*) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in British India— 1. Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji... 2. Daffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad... 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha 4. Farrier Jeha Girkhan Chhotukhan... 5. Farrier Ismail Govind ... 6. Farrier Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen... 7. Sowar Ramprasad Matadin 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badluesinh ... 9. Sowar Jetubhai Kala 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madarsinh.	The Swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavanagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.		
(21) Every British Officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ, every member of a Volunteer Corps and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant	Single barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a	All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps)		range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers noncommissioned officers and volunteers become part of the equipment to the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps Senior Officer or head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers, Warrant officers non-commissioned officers and volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of staff and departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps, in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted, for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall in the case of volunteers' case to	Those contained in Section 15.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		have effect on the owner leaving the volunteer force. Provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
22 Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of transborder tribes:— (*a*) any Baloch belonging to any organised duman while within the limits of such duman or any other than in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab; (*b*) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (1 of 1874) ; or (*c*) villagers residing in - (*i*) the North-West Frontier Province, or (ii) the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District, or the Attock Tahsil of the Attock district of the Punjab pursuing raiders or members of transborder tribes or baloches who have committed, or attempt to commit any offence in British India.	All arms, except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	..	Those contained in Section 13.
(23) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (*b*) and (*c*) of entry (19)	All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	...	Those contained in Sections 14 and 15.

NOTIFICATION

No. J. 611.

Rules made by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084 under

date the 29th January 1912. / 16th Makaram 1087.

TRANSPORT, EXPORT AND IMPORT.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported from one part of Travancore to another, without a license in Form I appended to these Rules, granted by the District Magistrate under his signature. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed, are permitted to transport, from one part of Travancore to another without a license, arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantities and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition or military stores may supply the same to the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by any such person, so long as the requirements of Rule 2 are satisfied and the address of the person for whom they are intended, is legibly stated on the parcel or parcels containing the articles.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void, if the consignment breaks bulk at any place other than the place for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than double the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route

5. No license shall be granted for importation into the Travancore State, by sea or backwater or land, of cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, submarine mining, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the importation by Europeans of rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore and balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, already in British India.

6. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores, other than those whose import is prohibited under Rule 5, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the Dewan, provided that the license has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. The fee payble in respect of every such license shall be five rupees, and the license shall be in Form II appended to these Rules. The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore.

7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should apply to the Dewan, through the British Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum issued by the British Resident and published on page 533 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette dated 13th June 1911.

8. Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores, by sea or backwater or land may be granted by the District Magistrate. The fee payable in

respect of every such license shall be five rupees and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported to any part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Dewan, for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

9. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the District Magistrate. The application must specify—

(*a*) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey;

(*b*) the quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition.

(*c*) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the officer of the place of consignment, empowered by the law in force in that place to issue licenses for the import of arms. (If so the documentary evidence of such consent must be produced.)

10. Persons transporting importing or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly, on the cases or packages containing such articles, a declaration of their contents.

11. In the case of transport or import by land or backwater, the consigner must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the local Magistrate, who should satisfy himself that the article correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for. In every case of export or import by sea, the license shall be produced before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

12. License to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV appended to these Rules. The fee payable shall be twenty rupees in respect of every license to manufacture, convert and sell, and fifteen rupees in respect of every license to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores. Every license-holder under this Rule shall keep, in such form as the Government may, from time to time, direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock on hand and sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. All Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector, are authorised to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions, in which arms or ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition and military stores, shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form V appended to these Rules. Every such license shall be liable to a fee of fourteen chuckrams for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasion when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

14. The District Magistrate may grant a license in Form VI appended to these Rules, for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period which such journey will occupy. Such license will be valid only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of seven chuchrams for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this Rule, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form VII appended to these Rules, by the District Magistrate without fee and for a term of one year, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such licenses will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the village for which they are granted. It will be subject to the condition that the weapon will be confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any decree, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bona fide* for the destruction or driving of wild animals doing injury to human life, crops or cattle within the area specified in the license. Holders of licenses under this Rule must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

16. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors, cultivators, and other persons, without payment of any fee entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in Form VIII, appended to these Rules. No license shall be granted under this Rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding (30) thirty lbs.

17. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses also shall be given in Form VIII. No license shall be granted under this Rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in quantities exceeding (30) thirty lbs.

18. Licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, commercial, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally, as defined in section 4 of the Regulation.

GENERAL.

19. The fees leviable under these Rules shall be taken in impressed stamps. Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of license shall be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps" the applications may be on plain paper. When the application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp" and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

20. All licenses under Rules 12, 13 and 15 shall expire on the last day of Karkadagom of the year for which they may be issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration, on receipt of a second fee. by the authority that granted it.

21. When a license granted in accordance with these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license, if it is not in excess of one rupee and in other cases, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee, may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, only on payment of a fee of seven chackrams.

22. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these Rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation. Licenses under Rules 13 and 15 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season in pursuit of game that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the verse of the license.

23. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these Rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police officer in charge of a Police Station or by any Police officer of higher rank.

24. All licenses granted shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk.

25. A license granted under this Rule will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the District Magistrate granting a license under Rule 13 or 14, deems it expedient to include the retainers of the persons named in the license; in such case, the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

26. The District Magistrate may refer to the Government any application for a license or the renewal of a license.

27. The Dewan or the District Magistrate may at his discretion refuse to grant or renew a license.

FORM I.

RULE. I.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in the Travancore State.

Name, etc., of license-holder, & agent, if any, authorised for the propose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military Stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which License is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.				
								From the ......109... to the...... 109.........		

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form I.

1. This license is subject to the provision of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of distination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

3. The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in egible letters on the outside of such package.

4. The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

5. This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the locality to which the articles are consigned and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate who must satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with and return the license to the District Magistrate.

6. A copy of the license must be sent by the District Magistrate, to the local Magistrate on the date of its issue.

FORM II.

RULE 6.

Fee--Five rupees.

License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name and residence of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the .. .. 109......to the ...... 109 ......

(Signature)
Dewan.

Date

Seal.

Reverse of Form II.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. It becomes invalid, if bulk is broken, or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. It is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license, shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossings the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must, within six days of their reaching Travancore territory, be available for exhibition to the local Magistrate.

6. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named are to be transported to any place, they must be protected by another license for transport or export by land.

FORM III.

RULE 8.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to export arms, Ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land

Name &c. of license holder, and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose, for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the ... . 109, ... to the......... ...... 109 ...

Date.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form III.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. This becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. This is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described legibly on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the consignment reaches its destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the local Magistrate within six days of their reaching the frontier and before they leave Travancore territory.

FORM IV.

RULE 12.

Fee—Twenty rupees for a license to manufacture, convert and sell and fifteen rupees for a license to keep and sell.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms.		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	

(Signature)

Date. *District Magistrate.*

Seal.

Reverse of Form IV.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1804, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and sales in such forms as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police Station.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or place of business, a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores", as the case may be.

6. He shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form V or VI—(1) the name and address of the person who

takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any person without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate. But this prohibition does not apply to persons exempted under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation and who declare that they purchase for their own use.

FORM V

RULE 13.

Fee—Fourteen chackrams for each weapon.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by this license.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	Place within which license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form V.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named.

4. It extends only to the place named, unless countersigned for other places by the District Magistrate.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place named for *bona fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license, but unless specially authorised by the District Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VI.

RULE 14.

Fee—Seven chuckrams for each weapon.

License to go armed, on a journey.

Name, &c., of license-holder with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license.	Description of arms and ammunition covered by the license.	Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
					From the...109... to the...109...

Date.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VI.

1. This license covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

2. It is void after expiration of the period named.

3. It is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. It does not permit holders to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

5. The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

FORM VII.

RULE 15.

Free of all fee.

License to possess arms and ammunition for purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c., of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms & ammunition.		Place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Description.	Quantity		
				From the.................. ....109.......... to the..................109...

Date.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VII.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. The holder is bound to show his license and weapons, six months after the date of the license, to the nearest Magistrate.

3. This license is void, if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of a decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license or if he fails to show it six months after the date of the license to the Magistrate aforesaid.

4. It is void on the death of the holder.

5. The holder must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The holder is bound to observe a close season, if imposed.

7. If a gun covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VIII.

RULES 16 AND 17.

Free of all fee.

License to possess and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for bona fide blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gunpowder, fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the .. 109...to... the...109...				

Date. (Signature)

Dewan.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VIII.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c., named.

3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.

4. In cases of transport:—

the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

6. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the article must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

RULES FOR THE POSSESSION AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V, of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An explosive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply.—

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale,

(*a*) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(*b*) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify,—

(*a*) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(*c*) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(*d*) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require.

III. If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in the case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition" as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any other officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. The breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

LICENSE ISSUED UNDER REGULATION V OF 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosives defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions:—

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E. after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive, *viz.*, shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application, *viz.*,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) The breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

108
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Dewan.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1061, the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Tahkor Shaib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war (No. 458 dated 16-3-'05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Cost Duffedar	Rajput ...	Kutharia ...	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kiraptur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Mulubha ...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ...	Gogo.
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotuhan.	Farrier ...	Musalman	Sirkar ...	Jeypur.
5	Ismal Govind ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhavangar.	Bhavangar
6	Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore.
7	Ramprasad Matadin ...	Sowar ...	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badlusinh ...	Do. ...	Do ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettlibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnaka ...	Bhavangar
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojapara ...	Gogo.

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No 367 dated 1st March, 1905.)

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej ...	9 guns.
2	Fadthli Sultan of Shukara ...	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country ...	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulaks (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab) ...	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum ..	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khanfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country ...	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed ...	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Socotra ...	9 guns.
11	The principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi ...	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki ...	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla ...	9 guns.*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali ...	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahaf ..	...
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Attiffi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihai ...	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab ...	...
21	Alawi Shekh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country ...	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi ...	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Parhaimi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
24	Sheikh of Irka ...	...
25	Sheikh of Haura ...	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sahib tribe of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ..	...
28	Amir of Dthala ..	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi ...	..

*The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Masket.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Masket	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Keweit	†5 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	†5 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Tahab	†5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	†3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah*	†3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	†3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	†3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima*	†3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

Any person desiring to bring arms or ammunition from British India into Travancore or Cochin must obtain

(a) a license from the British Resident to export the said arms or ammunition from British India.

(b) a license from the Dewan of the State concerned to import them.

(2) Each application for the British Resident's Export license must be stamped, with a British Indian Court fee stamp of the value of one anna and except in the case of arms (other than cannon) or ammunition to be exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by a person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, must be accompanied by a license fee of Rs. 5.

(3) Applications should be addressed in the first instance to the Assistant Resident, Trivandrum and should contain,

(a) the name and residence of the applicant and if the applicant does not intend to bring the arms or ammunition into Travancore or Cochin himself, the name and residence of the agent by whom they are to be brought.

(b) an exact description of each of the weapons the applicant proposes to import, bore or calibre, single or double barrelled, rifled or smooth bore and in the case of revolvers, the pattern,

(c) in the case of ammunition, military stores etc., the full description including the weight and quantity or in the case of cartridges, the number, bore, whether for rifle or smooth bore, whether loaded or unloaded,

(d) the probable number of packages,

(e) the place of despatch and the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State.

(f) destination,

(g) name and residence of consignee,

(*h*) the purpose for which the articles are to be imported. A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should whenever possible be adopted.

(4) The Resident will forward his Export license direct to the applicant and will at the same time forward a copy to the Dewan of Travancore or Cochin as the case may be. He cannot undertake to forward applications for import licenses or the fees payable therefor. These should be sent direct to the Dewans of the States by applicants.

(5) (*a*) Each application for an import license to the Dewan of Travancore should be stamped with a Travancore court fee stamp of the value of Rs. 2 except when the application is for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection, when the stamp should be of the value of 2 chackrams.

(*b*) Each application to the Dewan of Cochin should be stamped with Cochin court fee stamp of the value of Re. 1.

(*c*) Each application to the Dewan of either State should be accompanied by an import license fee of Rs. 5; provided that the Dewan may remit the fee in the case of imports into Travancore of reasonable quantities of ammunition for the personal use of the importer for the purposes of sport or the protection of person or property, or in the case of imports into Cochin of arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities, required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property.

(6) To meet the case of persons who have occasion to carry arms and ammunition frequently across the frontiers of the States for the purposes of sport or protection, a general license, valid for one year from the date of issue, may be granted in Travancore by the Dewan and in Cochin by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Dewan. Such licenses will be granted free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulations of the respective States and on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 to others.

(7) Applicants should arrange for the import of the articles licensed within the periods for which the licenses are valid. Applications for the renewal of licenses must be stamped in the same way and be accompanied by the same license fees as the original applications.

(8) The attention of licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions:—

They should forward to the Resident before the close of January of every year their application for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur etc.) into the State for that year, *showing the quantity sold by them under each head in the previous year and their demand for the current year.*

Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January, the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received allotting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits to export will be liable to summary rejection.

These rules come into force from 1st March 1913.

Resident's Office,
Trivandrum,
14th February 1913.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Resident.

LICENSE TO EXPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES BY RIVER OR LAND.

Name and residence of Licence-holder, and agent, if any.	No. of Packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or Number.					
										From———of ———191 to the———of ———

1. This license is granted subject to all the Provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 11 of 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and where the articles conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms" "Ammunitions" or "Military Stores" as the case may be, so as to be readily recognisable by the Railway authorities.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 2692.

It is hereby notified that the following clause is added in the notification No. J. 5631, dated the 8th November 1909, published on page 1966 of the Government Gazette, dated 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084:—

"4 (a). All officers of the Police Department down to and including Sub-Inspectors, all officers of the Excise Department down to and including Inspectors, all officers of the Forest Department down to and including Rangers and deputy Rangers, all officers of the Anchal Department down to and including Anchal Overseers, and all officers working in the Devicolam Revenue Division down to and including Village Officers —whatever their pay, and whether the arms in their possession have been supplied by Government or not.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th May 1910.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1280.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that for the purposes of the definition of "Military Stores" contained in Section 4 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, all the Sections of the Regulation are extended throughout Travancore,—

(1) to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.*, (800) eight hundred tolas.

(2) to all leaden bullets and bird shot; and

(3) to all sulphur exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.*, (800) eight hundred tolas.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 875.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 611, dated the 29th January 1912, and published on pages 341 to 350 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 6th February 1912, containing the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Rules 6 and 7 of the said Rules are amended as follows:—

In Rule 6, for the words "The Dewan may remit the fee when he is "satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona* "*fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property", substitute the "words "The Dewan may remit the fee in the case of ammunition imported "in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the importer for the "purpose of sport or the protection of person or property."

Delete the present Rule 7 and substitute the following:—

"7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores "should apply to the Dewan, after having obtained the previous permis- "sion of the Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions "contained in the Memorandum issued by the Resident and published in "pages 425—426 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette, dated the "30th April 1912. In the case of imports from Cochin, the applicants "should also produce the export license obtained from the Cochin "State.

"Provided that in respect of arms, ammunition and military stores "which have already been lawfully imported into or are already lawfully "possessed in the Travancore State, general licenses valid for a period not "exceeding one year from the date of issue, to carry through the frontiers "of the State such arms, ammunition or military stores, in reasonable "quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport or protection may be grant- "ed by the Dewan in form II A, to applicants, on payment of a fee of five "Rupees and free of fee to applicants exempted by Notification dated "the 8th November 1909, issued under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January, 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

FORM II A

RULE 7

FEE– FIVE RUPEES

(Free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulation)

(This applies only to arms, ammunition and military stores already lawfully imported into or lawfully possessed in Travancore).

License to carry arms, ammunition or military stores through the frontiers of the State.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose for which granted.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.		
No. of 191 .							From the 191 . / 109 . to the 191 . / 109

Huzur Cutcherry, (Seal.)

Trivandrum........................191 .

DEWAN.

REVERSE OF FORM II, A.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This covers only the person and the arms etc., named herein.

3. This is valid only for the period named herein.

4. This authorises the holder to carry the arms etc., covered by this through the frontier chowkeys of the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.

5. This must be produced before the Customs Officers.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1087.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087 it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to wholly remit the fee payable under para 2 of Clause (b) of Article I of Schedule II of the said Regulation, on applications presented to a Division Peishkar for refund of the value of stamp paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for the renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

The Government have also been pleased to reduce to two chuckrams, the fee of two rupees payable under Clause (c) of Article I of the said Schedule, on applications to the Dewan for licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Travancore Arms Rules dated the 29th January 1912, for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th January 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 3669.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that clause (1) of the notification No. J. 8280, dated the 22nd November 1912, published on page 2280 of part I of the Gazette dated the 3rd December 1912, is amended as follows:—

Existing clause.	*Amended clause.*
(1) "to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.*, (800) eight hundred tolas".	(1) to all lead in any quantities other than for *bona fide* industrial and manufacturing purposes".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd May 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 8461.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, and British Military Detachments, in the course of their duty, are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th October 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1114.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following Rule is added as a further Proviso to Rule 7 of the Arms Rules:—

Provided further that *bona fide* travellers, who carry arms and ammunition for personal protection and who do not wish to import them into Travancore, are permitted to deposit the same at the nearest chowkey at the time of their entry into the State. The chowkey officer should give a receipt for the arms and ammunition so deposited and should return them to the owners at the time of their leaving the State, obtaining from the latter an acknowledgment for the same. The chowkey officer cannot undertake to oil or clean the arms deposited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th February 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 6120.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that Police and Excise Officers of British India entering Travancore in the discharge of their official duties are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
13th August 1915.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, and poppy heads in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 5 of the Regulation VI of 1063 dated 23-2-09.

1. The transport from one portion to another of British territory, through Travancore territory, of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium, and used for smoking, is absolutely prohibited.

2. No opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or poppy heads, shall be transported through Travancore territory except under, and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following Rules:—

3. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or in British or French territory, no permit shall cover the transport of more than one tola of opium, or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or five seers of poppy heads.

4. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed form and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number, and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his official seal.

5. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road, 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

6. Every consignment transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

7. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station the officer in charge of which when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

8. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

9. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be sealed and the seals used shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (See Rule 4.)

10. Permits for transport under these rules, shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or designation, by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

11. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division to which the consignment is transported.

12. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under Rule 10 supra must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authoised under Rule 11 to verify consignments.

13. The names or designations of all officers appointed to issue permits, and to verify consignments, will be communicated to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division which the British territory adjoins.

14. The officer issuing permits under Rule 10 supra, should furnish the Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose division the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates on which they were issued, the route by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

15. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination, it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under Rule 11 *supra*. He will examine the seals and weigh each package before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight with the entries in the permit, and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division, across which the consignment has been transported, for transmission to the officer who issued it.

16. Any land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of Police or Excise not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in Travancore territory, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the package and seals.

17 Any person found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VI of 1063.

18.* No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules, shall be allowed to transport drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach, shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Assistant Excise Commissioner concerned who will arrange with the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division

from which the offender brought his opium, or intoxicating drugs or poppy heads as the case may be, for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. S. R. 2872, dated 21-4-'09.

The Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium, other than those used for smoking and poppy heads, in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063, and published in pages 532—533 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 9th March 1909, are amended, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows :—

1. In Rule 13, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

2. In Rule 14, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle through which" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose Division."

3. In Rule 15, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

4. In Rule 18, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner."

No. S. R. 3175 dated 24-4-'09.

Under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to extend from the 1st day of Chingom 1085 the provisions of the above Regulation I *mutatis mutandis* to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggery, through the State except in the revenue division of Padmanabhapuram and in the Proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathoor of the Neyyattinkara Taluk in the Trivandrum division. The following rules are prescribed for regulating and controlling the tapping of trees and the drawing of toddy for the purposes aforesaid. The privilege granted to Abkari contractors and farmers, under Section 18 of the Regulation shall not extend to the grant of permission to tap any trees for sweet toddy.

1. From and after the 1st Chingom 1085, no trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy except under a license issued under these rules.

2. A license under these rules will include the privileges of manufacture and sale of sweet toddy. It may on application, be issued free to a *bonafide* manufacturer of jaggery and to persons engaged in manufacture and sale of *pathani* or *akkani*.

3. No license shall be granted except in the name of the applicant for it.

4. Applications for the grant of license shall be written in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. They shall be addressed to officers in charge of Circles and may be presented either direct or through the Inspectors of Ranges. When an application is received direct by an Officer in

charge of a Circle, he shall ordinarily refer it to the Range Inspector. The Range Inspector, on receipt of an application, shall register the same in his office and submit to the Officer in charge of the Circle, recording his opinion thereon.

5. On receipt of the Inspector's report, the Officer in charge of the Circle may, if he is satisfied that the application is a *bona fide* one, take steps for marking the tree or trees and issuing the license.

6. Licenses will be issued only in respect of trees in topes where other trees are not tapped for the supply of toddy to any toddy shop.

7. No license to tap for sweet toddy shall be issued to any toddy renter or toddy shop-keeper, or to any tapper employed under a renter or shop-keeper, or to any person convicted of any offence under the Abkari Regulation.

8. The currency of the license shall, except as provided in the next Clause be from the date of issue till the end of the Karkadogom following.

9. No trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy, nor shall sweet toddy be drawn from any toddy yielding tree, nor shall any part be attached for that purpose to any such tree, unless the tree has been previously marked by the Inspector. The licensee shall not tap any tree other than those which he is licensed to tap ; nor shall he tap for fermented toddy.

10. Sweet toddy shall not be drawn except between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Outside the house, no such toddy shall be kept in the garden or field where the trees licensed to be tapped stand, except the toddy in the pots attached to the spathes of the trees.

11. Sweet toddy must be manufactured into jaggery, or sold, or consumed within 12 hours after it is drawn.

12. No sweet toddy drawn under these rules shall, under any circumstances be conveyed to a shop for the sale of fermented toddy, or shall to any person licensed to tap or sell fermented toddy.

13. Every license shall be subject to suspension or cancellation by the Excise Commissioner, at his descretion.

14. The licensee if he taps the tree and draws the sweet toddy himself, or, if he delegates the work to anybody else, such other person, shall, at the time of tapping the tree or drawing the sweet toddy, invariably carry the license and he shall produce it forthwith on the demand of any Excise, Land Revenue or Police officer, or any other officer empowered to make such demand. He shall also be bound to bring down the pot, attached to any tree tapped by him, for inspection on demand by any Excise officer.

15. The licensee shall be bound to see that the internal lime coating of the pots or other receptacles attached to the spathes of trees licensed to be tapped is thoroughly and effectually done, and that the same is renewed every time that the pot or other receptacle is emptied of its contents and is re-attached to the spathes.

16. Every officer in charge of the Circle shall submit to the Excise Commissioner, within the 5th each month, a statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the latter, showing the number of licenses issued by him in the previous month and other necessary particulars relating thereto. Such statement shall contain at foot a declaration to the following effect :—

"I do hereby declare that I have satisfied myself, after due enquiry that the persons to whom the licenses enumerated above have been granted, are all *bona fide* applicants and none of them has any interest whatever in either the manufacture or the sale of fermented toddy."

No. S. R. 8106, dated 1-12-09.

It is hereby notified that, with a view to avoid unnecessary restrictions and afford facilities to the public, the following rules are passed to regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory. The rules will come into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085.

I. Nature and Contents of Passes or Permits.

1. Permits or passes will be of three kinds:—*General, Special* and *Exceptional.*

2. Printed forms, in duplicate or triplicate as may be necessary, shall be used for all permits.

3. Each pass or permit issued shall bear a consecutive number printed on it and a manuscript number assigned to it at the time of issue by the officer or person who issues it, and it shall be sealed with his office seal.

4. Each pass or permit must show, among other details, the quantity, kind (including strength in the case of country spirits) of article, route of transport and destination.

5. As Frontier Customs Chowkeys are maintained by Travancore the route to be entered in a permit or pass shall include one such Chowkey.

6. A general pass or permit shall not be used to cover the transport of more than one consignment a day.

7. The period of currency of a Special or Exceptional pass or permit shall be limited to the number of days necessary in each case for the transport, one day being allowed for each 15 miles by land, 20 miles by water in boats, 8 miles for floating timber or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in case the consignment is sent by rail.

8. The pass or permit shall always be carried with the consignment it covers, except in the case of transport by railway. In the latter case, it shall be presented at the time of booking the consignment at the Railway Station, and also at the time of taking delivery of the consignment at the Railway Station.

The Authority to issue Passes or Permits.

9. Passes or permits can be issued only by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or by designation, by the Chief Excise Authority of the State in which they exercise their functions, but in no case shall an officer so appointed be below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar or an Excise Inspector.

In the case of timber, the passes or permits may be granted by an Officer of the Forest Department of either State not below the rank of a Ranger.

10. The names and designations of all officers appointed to issue passes or permits and to verify consignments shall be communicated to the Chief Excise Authority of the State for transport across which the passes or permits are to be granted, and they shall also be published in the Gazettes of the two States.

11. The officer issuing passes or permits shall furnish the local Excise or Forest Officer, as the case may be, of the territory through which the consignments are transported with a monthly list of the passes or permits issued by him, showing the names of the persons authorised, the number of the passes or permits, the dates on which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantities covered by the passes or permits, as also the periods fixed for the same. In the case of arrack, it should be stated, whenever possible, whether it is jaggery or toddy arrack, and in the case of tobacco, whether it is Coimbatore, Jaffna or other kind of tobacco

III. The persons to whom Passes or Permits may be issued and who may be privileged to transport.

12. In the case of transport from one part of the Cochin state to another through Travancore territory, of any goods subject to customs duty, under the Travancore Export Tariff, the consignment will be passed on the production of a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the Cochin State, such pass containing a certificate that the goods covered by it are the produce of manufacture of the Cochin State.

13. General passes or permits may be issued to State Farmers or keepers of depots or shops for the transport of toddy, arrack, opium, poppyheads, and ganja,

14. Exceptional passes or permits may be granted to private persons, of respectability for the transport of quantities not exceeding 3 tolas of opium, 10 tolas of poppyheads, or bhang or ganja. 24 drams of toddy, 2 quarts or 16 drams of other liquor, 20 tolas of tobacco, an open box or tin of cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100, and 3 kalanjus or one tola of snuff. Officers of both the States, while on tour, may also carry the above quantities without permits and shall not be subject to any interference.

15. (*a*) These rules do not apply to the transport of salt and tobacco on behalf of the respective Governments to Vellarapilli, Vadavakode, Chennamangalam, and Puthenchira. Consignments transported to these localities must be covered by passes or permits from the Excise Commissioner or Superintendent or their Assistants or Circle Officers, and the maximum quantities transported in a year will be limited to the quantities fixed upon by the two Governments.

(*b*) But in the case of salts transported from Sirkar depots and bankshalls in either State other than these specified in the above clause, permits shall be issued by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Bankshall Vicharippus in the Cochin State, and by the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, the Port Depot Inspector or Petty Officer in charge of the bankshalls in Travancore.

16. No permits shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of any offence involving a breach of these rules.

IV. How the packages are to be prepared for transport.

17. Every package transported under a special permit shall be carefully packed and sealed and a *fac-simile* of the seal used shall be affixed to the advice as required by Rule 20.

18. Consignments of arrack sent under such permits must be in casks and the bungs of all casks must be sealed with the private seal of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in the Cochin State or an Excise Inspector in Travancore, the seals being counter sunk below the surface of the cask. The capacity of all casks should be painted or engraved thereon.

19. The contents or packages of opium, &c. may be marked thereon in tar or paint and as far as possible the gross and net weights should be stated in the passes or permits. But in the case of salt and tobacco, the condition of sealing and packing the goods in the manner contemplated in this rule, will not be insisted on.

V. How consignments are to be dealt with in transit and by whom.

20. Whenever a special pass or permit is issued, a duplicate copy thereof with a *fac-simile* in wax of the seals placed on the consignment shall be despatched on the same day by the issuing officer to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

21. The officer in charge of the Travancore Chowkey through which a consignment passes will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

22. Any officer appointed on this behalf by the Chief Excise Officer of the territory in which he exercises his functions may inspect any consignment in transit, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

VI. How consignments are to be dealt with on arrival at their destination and by whom.

23. On arrival at its destination and before breaking bulk, every consignment must be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose and the results entered on the reverse of the letter of advice which shall then be returned without delay to the officer who issued the permit.

N. B. Salt and tobacco are exempted from the operation of Rules 20 to 28 both inclusive. This does not however prohibit the inspection of salt and tobacco in transit under Rule 22.

VII. Consequences of a breach of these rules.

24. Persons found transporting articles without a pass or permit as required by these Rules, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, and articles transported without a pass or permit, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, will be dealt with in accordance with the laws and rules in force in the State in which the officers is committed.

25. The names of all persons convicted of an offence involving transgression of these rules shall forthwith be communicated by the Magistrate convicting the accused to the Chief Excise officers of both the States who will intimate the names of the persons so convicted to all officers who are authorized to grant passes or permits in their respective territories.

VIII. Officers competent to grant permits and verify consignments and the quantities allowable.

26. Permits for the transport of tobacco, opium, intoxicating drugs, &c., may be granted by the following officers for the quantities not exceeding the limits prescribed hereunder.

(a) Excise Commissioner, Excise Superintendent and their Assistants or Circle Officers. — No limit.

(b) Tahsildars :—

5	seers opium.	40 lbs. of tobacco
10	do. ganja.	16 seers of snuff.
20	do. bhang.	4,000 cigars and cigarettes.
15	gals. arrack.	300 maunds salt.
25	do. toddy.	

(c) Excise Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars:—

2 gallons of arrack.
5 do. toddy.

(d) Assistant Conservators of Forests and officers superior to them in rank :—

Timber......No limit.

(e) Rangers —

Timber not more than 5 candies, provided that the permit is countersigned by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

27. All officers not inferior in rank to a Deputy Tahsildar or Excise Inspector shall be competent to verify consignments

28. For the purpose of these rules, the following table will be used :—

1 lb.—40 tolas—Rs. 40 weight—120 kalanjus—4 seer.
1 maund—40 seers.

1 candy 600 lbs.
1 gallon—6 quarts or 48 drams.

29 The Chief Excise Authority in Travancore is the Dewan and the Chief Excise Officer, the Excise Commissioner, and in Cochin, the Dewan and the Excise Superintendent respectively.

No. S. R. 2527 dated 29th April 1910.

Rules governing the import, transport and export, of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073.

The following rules for the import, transport, and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory are passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 in supersession to the rules dated 25th August 1909.

1. No Liquor or intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant shall be transported through Travancore territory except under and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following rules.

Note. Passengers entering or leaving Travancore territory by Steam Launches through the Arukutty frontier are allowed to carry free for immediate personal use country liquor or foreign Liquor not exceeding one quart and ganja not exceeding ½ tola weight.

2. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or British territory no permit shall cover the transport of more than the undermentioned quantities of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

Country spirits	...Eight drams throughout Travancore.
Toddy	...One gallon Do.
Hemp drugs	...Five tolas of Ganja or charas and one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantity.

3. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed forms and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his office seal.

4. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the liquor or drug is transported one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

5 Every consignment transported through Travancore Territory, under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit, which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

6. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station, the officer in charge of which, when the consignment passes through, will note on the revenue of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

7. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate, thereof which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

8 Every package to be transported through Travancore territory, under these shall be sealed and the seals issued shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (see rule 3).

9. Permits for transport under these rules shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf by name or designation by the Deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari, and Customs Department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

10. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division to which the consignment is transported.

11 Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under rule 9 must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under rule 10 to verify consignments.

12. The names or designation of all officers appointed to issue permits and to verify consignments will be communicated to the Excise officer in charge of the circle which the British territory adjoins.

13. The officer issuing permits under rule 9 should furnish the officer in charge of the circle through which the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the number of the permits, the dates in which they were issued, the routes, by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

14. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under rule 10. He will examine the seals and weigh or measure each package, as the case may be before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight or measurement, as the case may be, with the entries in the permit and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits will return the original permit to transporter and will forward the duplicate to the officer in charge of the circle across which the consignment has been transported for transmission to the officers who issued it.

15. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of the Police or Excise Department not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in the Travancore territory, and, when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

16. Any person found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073.

17. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules shall be allowed to transport liquor or drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected int the commission of any such breach shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Excise officer in charge of the circle, who will arrange with the deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division from which the offender brought his liquor or in oxicating drug, as the case may be for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. S. R. 2519, dated 8-5-'10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers of the Excise Department are appointed to issue passes or permits under Clause 9 of the rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette:—

1.	The Excise Commissioner.		
2.	The Officer in charge of the	Alwaye	Circle.
3.	Do.	Arukutty	Do.
4.	Do.	Piravom	Do.
5.	Do.	Quilon	Do.
6.	The Excise Inspector in charge of the	Arukutty	Chowkey.
7.	Do.	Veluthully	Do.
8.	Do.	Parur	Range.
9.	Do.	Alengad	Do.
10.	Do.	Vallom	Do.
11.	Do.	Mamalay	Do.
12.	Do.	Veluthully	Do.
13	Do.	Perumbalam	Patrol Range.
14.	Do.	Poothotta	Do.
15.	Do.	Vadayar	Do.
16.	Do.	Piravom	Do.

No. S. R. 2520, dated 8-5-'10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officers of the Excise Department are appointed to verify consignments under Clause 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette:—

1.	The Excise Commissioner.		
2.	The officer in charge of the	Alwaye	Circle.
3.	Do.	Arukutty	Do.
4.	Do.	Piravom	Do.
5	The Excise Inspector in charge of the	Arukutty	Chowkey.
6.	Do.	Veluthully	Do.
7.	Do.	Munambam	Port Depot.
8.	Do.	Parur	Range.
9.	Do.	Alengad	Do.
10.	Do.	Vallom	Do.
11.	Do.	Mamalay	Do.
12	Do.	Veluthully	Do.
13.	Do.	Perumbalam	Patrol Range.
14.	Do.	Poothotta	Do.
15.	Do.	Vadayar	Do.
16	Do.	Piravom	Do.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1928.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R 802, dated 31st March 1913, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers of the Excise Department are also appointed to issue passes or permits under clause 9 of the rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909 in the Travancore Government Gazette of the 7th December 1909.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 2nd August 1918.

M. KRISHNAN NAIR,
Dewan.

1. The Excise Officer in charge of the Nagercoil Circle.
2. Do. Do. Nagercoil Distillery.
3. Do Do. Shencotta Do.

No. S. R. 4203, dated 4-8-'10.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following Revised Rules are prescribed by His Highness' Government, under Sections 20 and 26 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

1. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor shall be of the following descriptions.—

I. *Wholesale licenses, i. e.*, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.

Under these licenses, the sale of liquor in any quantity less than one pint is prohibited.

II. *Retail or tavern licenses i. e.*, licenses, for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises.

No removal of liquor from the permises will be allowed under these licenses.

III. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated, wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent or proof spirit. These licenses will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25.

IV. *Occasional licenses*, such as licenses for the sale of liquor at refreshment stalls in connection with public festivals, entertainments &c These licenses will be issued for periods not exceeding 15 days at one time and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for every 24 hours or fraction thereof. No removals of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

V. *Special licenses.* These will be granted when the circumstances are such as not to allow of the issue of licenses of any of the other descriptions, on such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be determined by Government.

2. The places sanctioned for the sale of foreign liquor under wholesale or retail licenses, the maximum number of wholesale or retail licenses allowable in each place, and also the fee fixed for each license, are given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. The minimum strengths at which foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for whisky, brandy and rum, and 35° under proof of gin.

4. Two or more of the kinds of licenses described in Rule 1 *may* be granted to one and the same person and for one and same place.

5. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to issue the licenses. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect during the Malabar year *i. e.*, from the 1st Chingom to the 1st day of Karkadagom.

6. No licenses shall be issued unless the full amount of the fee prescribed therefor is paid in advance.

7. No license will be issued for a shop which is situated, or which is intended to be opened in a place where, on grounds of police administration or public expediency, it is objectionable to permit any traffic in liquor.

8. The Excise Commissioner may grant or refuse any license without assigning any reasons.

9. Applications for licenses should ordinarily be sent to the Excise office in charge of the respective Circles. The applications should describe distinctly the localities where the shops are situate or are intended to be opened and should state the kind of licenses required. They should also be accompanied by treasury receipts in acknowledgment of the payment of the proper fees. When an application is rejected, the fee tendered will be returned.

10. All orders passed by the Excise Commissioner under these rules will be subject to revision by the Dewan, whose decision will be final.

11. License for the sale of foreign liquor are prohibited from rectifying the spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring, or mixing any material therewith.

12. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured and flavoured coloured or compounded in India and received so kept for sale, must be conspicuously labelled or branded with the works "spirit manufactured in India". All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in Travancore, received or kept for sale, must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling.

13. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to permit or to order the transfer of any shop from one locality to another, within the town or taluk as the case may be, or to order any shop to be closed in the interests of public peace or morality, or on grounds of expediency.

14. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) by a licensee, of any liquor outside the limits of his licensed premises, is prohibited.

15. All liquors sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose.

16. The sale or transport ef liquor by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons in shops for the sale of the same, are prohibited.

17. No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 10 P. M. except under special authority from the Excise Commissioner or from the Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer.

18. The possession or sale upon any licensed premises, of any liquor other than that to which the license relate, is prohibited.

19. A sign board must be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place stating the number of the license, the name of the licensee and the nature of his trade. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

20. No drunkenness, rioting or gambling shall be permitted within a shop, and no persons of notoriously bad character shall be permitted to meet or remain therein. Intimation of any offence committed, or of the presence of habitual offenders or disorderly persons, shall be given by the licensee to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station.

21. Such returns and information, as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, shall be furnished by every licensee.

22. The licensee shall not lease out, sell or otherwise transfer his license, without the written consent of the Excise Commissioner.

23. The licensee shall, on requisition by the Excise Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him, deliver up this license, for amendment or renewal.

Vide Notification No. S. R. 2142 dated 28th August 1918.

23. A When the period of a license granted under these rules expires and such *license* is not renewed for the next following official year, or, when a license is cancelled and a notice of such cancellation is given to the licensee, such person shall, within thirty days from the date of expiry of the period of the license, or from the receipt of such notice, as the case may be, sell the full stock of foreign liquor in his possession to any vendor who holds a license to sell such liquor. Should the owner of the foreign liquor fail to do so within the prescribed period, the Excise Inspector of the range within which the shop of such owner of the foreign liquor is situate, shall take into his custody such foreign liquor and keep the same in his office. The owner of such foreign liquor shall be allowed a further period of thirty days for selling the same in one transaction to another licensed vendor of foreign liquor. If, before the expiry of the further period, the owner fails to sell it, the officer in charge of the circle shall sell such foreign liquor by public auction and deliver to the owner the proceeds thereof after deducting from the same the expenses connected with the sale.

24. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license, either by a licensee or by any persons in his employment, will entail on the licensee, either.

(*a*) fine up to Rs. 40, or
(*b*) cancellation of the license, or
(*c*) both

It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose any or all the above penalties.

25. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not however relieve the licensee or his agents from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Abkar Regulation or under these rules.

26. The Excise Commissioner may upon giving 15 days' notice, revoke any license, in which cases proportionate part of the fee paid by the licensee shall be refunded to him.

27. All Excise officers, of and above the rank of Inspectors, shall have authority to inspect licensed shops, to examine the premises, to test measures in use and the articles under sale and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop.

28. The licensee shall possess or use on the licensed premises, only such standard measures of capacity as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government.

29. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Chingam 1086.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum Number of licenses allowed.		Fee fixed for each license	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	Nagercoil ...	2	2	B.Rs.250	B.Rs.125
2	Thuckalay ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
3	Eraniel ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
4	Martandam ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
5	Neyyattinkara ..	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
6	Trivandrum ...	8	6	„ 250	„ 125
7	Attingal ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
8	Quilon ...	5	5	„ 250	„ 125
9	Kottarakara ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
10	Punalore ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
11	Shenkottah ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
12	Padanayarkulangara	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
13	Kayankulam ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
14	Mavelikara ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
15	Haripad ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
16	Kozhencheri ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
17	Tiruvella ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
18	Edathua ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
19	Alleppey ...	4	4	„ 250	„ 125
20	Shertalla ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
21	Vaikam ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
22	Kottayam ...	2	2	„ 250	„ 125
23	Changanacherry ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
24	Mundakayam ..	3	1	„ 250	„ 125
25	Arudai ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
26	Pampannar ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
27	Vandiperiyar ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
28	Kumili ..	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
29	Munnar ...	2	2	„ 250	„ 125
30	Palar ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
31	Pala ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
32	Muvattupuzha ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
33	Alwaye ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
34	Angamali ...	1	1	„ 150	„ 100
35	Paroor ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125
36	Perumbavour ...	1	1	„ 250	„ 125

No. S. R. 4561, dated 26-8-'10.

It is hereby notified that, under Clauses 9 and 10 of the Rules for regulaiton, the transport of liquor opium, ganga, other intoxicating drugs, salt tobacco timber and articles subject to customs' duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervenign Travancore territory published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government, Gazette, the undermentioned Officers of the Forest Department are appointed (1) to issue passes or permits for the transport of timber and (2) to verify the consignments of timber.

1. Conservator of Forests.
2. All Deputy Conservators of Forests.
3. All Assistant Conservators of Forests.
4. Ranger in charge of the Neriamangalam Range.
5. Do. Do. Idyera Do.
6. Do. Do. Manjapra Do.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF RS. 150 AND ABOVE.

Dewan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAIR, B. A., B. L., Dewan of Travancore.

Abraham, A. T., B. A. B. L., District Munsiff, IV Grade, Quilon (Additional.)

Abraham, E. V., B. A., B. L., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, acting as District Superintendent of Police, Kottayam.

Achutha Menon, K. Supervisor, II Grade, P. W. D., Trivandrum.

Achuthan Pillai, N., B. A., Tashildar, 3rd Grade, Neyyattinkara.

Aiyadurai Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., District Judge, II Grade Nagercoil.

Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Ananthakrishna Iyer, L. B. A. L. T. Teacher, Ist Grade, Model H. G. English School.

Anantanarayana Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate, II Grade Kottayam.

Anantaramaiyya Sastri, C. N., M. A., Lecturer in Dravidian Languages College.

Antram, E. W. Captain, Commandant, I and II Battalion, N. B. Trivandrum.

Appadurai Iyer, S. B. A. Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Devikulam.

Appuswami Iyengar, S., Assistant Account Officer, Acting as Senior Assistant Account Officer Trivandrum.

Arumanayagom, A. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, acting in the III Grade, Nagercoil (Addl.)

Arumukhom Pillai, P., B. A., Division Assistant, II Grade, Perumbavur. (leave).

Arumukhom Pillai, S. N., Circle Inspector of Police, II Grade, & S. P. T. in the I Grade, Vilavankod.

Arunachalam Iyer, V., B. A., B. E., M. E., Executive Engineer, II Grade, K. I. P. Division, Nagercoil.

Aundy Pillai, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Kottayam.

Azariah, S. A., B A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Padmanabhapuram (Addl)

Balakrishna Row, C., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum, West Sub-Division.

Banerjea, Hrishikesh, B. SC. C. E., E. E., Assistant Engineer, Trivandrum, East Sub-Division.

Barker, S. G., B. SC. Ph. D., Vice Principal, Training College, on other duty as special Officer, Industrial Survey..

Barrow, O. S., Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum...

Barton, C. J., Assistant Commissioner & First Class Magistrate, Peermade.

Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Government Press.

Bhoothalingam Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, I Grade, acting as Second Judge, on special duty as President of the Ezhava Law Committee.

Cameron, T. H. District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, (on War leave).

Carrapiett, Miss. E. C., M A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Trivandrum.

Chacko, I. C., B. A., B. SC., State Geologist, Trivandrum.

Chacko, I. C. B. sc., Assistant Engineer, Muvattupuzha Sub-Division.

Chacko, V. T., B. A., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, III Grade, Kottayam.

Chandamiah, V., Superintendent, Central Prison.

Chandrasekara Iyer, C. V., Junior Professor of History, College.

Chandrasekara Pillai, P., Supervisor, I Grade, P. W. D., Quilon.

Chandy, Varghese, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, III Grade, Parur.

Chandy, J. J., L. M. & S., District Sanit. Officer, Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.

Chatfield, H. S., B. A., Bar-at-law, Puisne Judge, High Court. (on War leave).

Chennakatti Kurup, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Perumbavur.

Cherian, O. M., B. A., L. T., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Kottayam.

Cherian, P., B. A., B. L. Puisne Judge, *High Court*.

Chidambara Vadhyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government, Trivandrum.

Clark, G. F., M. A., PH D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.

Cunningham, C. B., Commissioner of Police, Travancore.

D'Cruz, Z., Government Photographer, Trivandrum.

Daniel Justus, J., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Arukutti.

Daniel, P. L., B. A., Tahsildar, I Grade, and Major Treasury Officer, Alleppey.

Dhanukoti Pillai, R., B. A., Deputy Conservator, Koni.

Dharmaraja Iyer, B. A., Teacher, I Grade, acting as Head Master H. G. English School, Chenganuur.

Dias, J. R., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Kottayam.

Doraswami Iyengar, M. S., B. A., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Alleppey Canal Sub-Division.

Draviam, A. M., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Padmanabhapuram.

Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Quilon.

Elliot, C. N., Assistant Engineer, (on War leave).

Faunce De L', Lieut Col., Commandant, Nayar Brigade.

Ganapathi Iyer, T S., B. A. Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Todupuzha.

George K, B. A., Account Officer and Financial Secretary, Trivandrum.

Gibson, C. S., M. A., M. SC., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum (on War leave).

Gnanasikhamani, A., B A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, acting in the III Grade, Kottayam.

Gomathinayagom Pillai, P., B. A., Inspector of Police, I Grade on other duty as S. P. T., District Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil.

Gopala Menon, A., M. A., Assistant Professor of History, College, Trivandrum.

Gopala Menon, R. B. A., B. L. District Court Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam.

Gopalaswami Pillai, S. V., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Quilon.

Gopinatha Rao, T. A., M. A., Superintendent, Archæological Department, Trivandrum.

Govinda Menon, K., B. A., Tahsildar, III Grade, Mavelikara.

Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., B. L., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trivandrum.

Govinda Pillai, K. L. C. E, Assistant Engineer, Edanad Sub-Division, Eraniel.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, on other duty as S. P. T. Division Assistant, II Grade, Padmanabhapuram.

Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, II Grade, Kottayam.

Govinda Pillai, P. G., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Alleppey.

Govinda Puduval, R., B. A., B. L. Tahsildar, III Grade and Munsiff, Shencottah.

Govinda Warriar, M, B. A., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Minachil.

Govindan, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, & acting in the II Grade on special duty.

Govindan Tampi, P., B. A., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Kayankulam.

Green, H. W., Organiser of Manual Training, Training College, Trivandrum.

Gunther, R. V., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, (on leave.)

Harihara Iyer, V., B. A., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil, Nanjanad Sub-Division.

Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.

Itty, I. B. A., L. T. Teacher, I Grade, Model H. G. English School.

Itty, K. M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, III Grade, & I Class Magistrate Kanjirapalli

Ittyerah, M. E., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kayankulam.

Jacob, A. M., B. A., M. B. & C. M., Deputy Surgeon, Lalam.

Jacob, F. J., C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Second Judge, acting as District Judge Kottayam.

Jacob. L. H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, (on War service).

Jacob, M. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Jivanayakom, D. M A. Tutor in History, College.

John, A. G., B. A., L. T., Head master H. G. English School, Mavelikara.

John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, acting as Principal, Trivandrum.

John, K., Excise Circle Officer, II Grade, Trivandrum circle.

Joseph, M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G., Deputy Surgeon, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

Joseph, M. P. B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Adoor.

Joshua, K. C., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade Haripad & S. P. T. in the III Grade.

Joyce, J. C., Sub-Engineer, on other duty as Superintendent, Guest House, Trivandrum

Kelly, W. L., Principal Port Officer, Travancore, Alleppey.

Kerala Varma Tampan, K., B. A., Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.

Kesava Iyer, V. S., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant, II Grade, Quilon.

Kesava Iyer. T. R., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 2nd Grade, Devikulam.

Kesava Pillai, C. E., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, II Grade, Nagercoil.

Kesava Pillai. M. K., Supervisor, II Grade, Nagercoil.

Kesava Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.

Kesava Rao, B., L. M. & S., Health Officer, Trivandrum T. I. C.

Kolappa Pillai, P. V., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Shertallay.

Krishna Iyengar, N., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate. II Grade, on other duty as special Forest Settlement Peishkar. Quilon.

Krishna Iyengar, S. S., B. E., M. E., Assistant Engineer, Mavelikara Sub-Division.

Krishna Iyer, K. R., M. A., Demonstrator in Chemistry, College. Trivandrum.

Krishna Iyer, P., B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade, Neyyattinkara.

Krishna Pillai, C. K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Chirayinkil.

Krishna Pillai, C. R. B. A., L. T. Teacher, I Grade, acting as Head Master H. G English School, Kottar.

Krishna Pillai, G. Supervisor, I Grade, Chengannur.

Krishna Pillai, K., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Leper and Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum

Krishna Pillai, K. R., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, III Grade, Alangad.

Krishna Pillai. M. R., B. A, District Registrar, Kottayam.

Krishna Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, II Grade, Trivandrum, S. P. T. in 1st Grade.

Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Sarvadhikariakar, Palace.

Krishna Pillai, R. K., B. A., District Supt. of Police, 3rd Grade, Trivandrum.

Krishnan Nambiar, M. A. L. T., Lecturer, II Grade, Training College.

Krishnan Onnithan, N., Assistant Sarvadhikariakar, Palace.

Krishnan Tampi, V., B. A., Principal, Sanskrit College, Trivandrum.

Krishnamachari, T. M., M. A., B. L., Assistant Professor of History, College.

Krishnamurthi Iyer, S., M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswami Iyer, A. B. A., B. L. District Munsiff, IV Grade, Kuzhithura.

Krishnaswami Iyer, C. S., M. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.

Krishnaswami Iyer, N., B. A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, on other duty as S. P. T. Professor.

Krishnaswami Iyer, R., B. A., Professor of Mathematics, Trivandrum.

Kuppuswami Iyengar, N. Lecturer, II Grade, Training College.

Kumara Pillai, A., B. A., Tahsildar, III Grade, Parur.

Kumara Pillai, P., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Peermade.

Kumara Pillai, S., Shencottah Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Quilon.

Kunjen Pillai, N., M. A., B. Sc. & Ph. D., Director of Agriculture, Quilon.

Kunjunni Panicker, A., Marahmat Sub-Engineer, Trivandrum.

Kunjunni Puduval, R., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Trivandrum E. C's Office.

Kuryan, John, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Alwaye.

Kurien, P. P., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Alleppey.

Kuttalalingam Pillai, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, acting as II. Judge Alleppey.

Lakshmanan, Peter, N., B. A., M. B. & C. M., D. P. H., M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph., Surgeon, 1st Grade, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Lakshmana Pillai, T., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, & Major Treasury Officer, Trivandrum.

Lukose, Poonen, Mrs. B. A., M. B. B. S. Surgeon, II Grade, W. and C. Hospital, Trivandrum.

Madhava Panickar, A., B. A., L. T., Head Master, Vaikam English School.

Madhavan Nair, T. K., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Attingal.

Madhavan Pillai, K., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, on other duty as S. P. T. Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

Madhavan Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, I Grade, on other duty as Temporary II Judge, Trivandrum.

Mahadeva Iyer, R., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Mahadeva Iyer, S. K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade Chengannur, acting as Division Assistant, Perumbavoor.

Manavaliah, T. J., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, Parassala.

Mani, C. J., Supervisor, P. W. D., in charge of Alwaye Sub-Division.

Mani, M. P., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Peermade Sub-Division.

Manuel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Trivandrum Circle.

Maruthanayagom Pillai, K., B. A., President T. L. C. Trivandrum.

Mathen, C., B. A., District Registrar, Quilon.

Mathen, C. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, II Grade, Krishnapuram acting in the I Grade.

Mathen, K. M., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office acting as Assistant account Officer.

Mathew, A. G. Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, I Grade, Quilon.

Moreira, A. A., L. M. & S. Deputy Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Muthukrishna Iyer, V., Superintendent of Stationery and Records, Trivandrum.

Nagam Pillai, C. K., B. A. Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Agastiswaram, S. P. T. in II Grade.

Nagappan Nair, K., B. A.; B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, on other duty as S. P. T Second Judge, Quilon.

Nanoo Pillai, P. V., B. A., District Registrar, Nagercoil.

Narasimha Iyengar, N. S., M. A., B. L., Tutor in History, College.

Narasimha Iyer, A. V., Superintendent, Account Office.

Narayana Iyengar, K. S., Asst. Conservator of Forests, Quilon. (Office).

Narayana Iyer, A., B. A., L. T., Head Master, H. G. Eng. School, Trivandrum.

Narayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.

Narayana Iyer, P., B. A., Head Master. H. G. S. Eng. Attingal.

Narayana Iyer, R. B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Karthigapalli.

Narayana Menon, P. C., B. A., Registrar, High Court.

Narayana Pillai, K., M. A., B. Sc., Assistant Engineer Nagercoil Sub-Division.

Narayana Pillai, B., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Narayana Pillai, K., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, S. P. T. in the 2nd Grade Alwaye.

Narayana Pillai, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum (Principal).

Narayana Pillai, V. N., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Trivandrum. (Sreepadom Dispensary).

Narayana Rao, N. G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, I Grade, on other duty as Temporary Second Judge, Kottayam.

Narayanan Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Natesa Iyer, K. V., B. A., B. E., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Netto, Miss. Margaret De, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, 1st Grade, S. P. T. First Asst. in the Girls' College.

Netto, W. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, and acting in the II Grade, Nagercoil (Principal).

Nilakandan G., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Piravam.

Nilakanta Iyer, S. B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, IV Grade, Kottarakara.

Nilakanta Iyer, S., B. A., L. T., 1st Grade Teacher, Model H. G. Eng. S., Trivandrum

Nilakanta Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

Nilakanta Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, on deputation in the Accountant General's Office, Madras.

Nilakanta Pillai, T. N., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Parur.

Nilakanda Puduval, R., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Karunagapalli.

Oommen, M. O. Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kottayam (Working Plan.)

Padmanabha Iyer, G., Assistant Engineer, Shencottah Sub-Division.

Padmanabha Iyer, J., B. A., Tahsildar, I Grade, Tiruvalla.

Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Kunnathunad.

Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade, Nagercoil.

Padmanabha Pillai, G., Bar-at-Law, Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, and acting in the II Grade Neyyattinkarai.

Padmanabha Pillai, P., District Registrar, Trivandrum.

Padmanabha Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Muvattupuzha.

Padmanabha Rao, T., Anchal Superintendent.

Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., B. L., District Supt. of Police, on other duty as Personal Assistant to the Com of Police.

Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., Tahsildar, II Grade, Thovala.

Palpu Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, & S. P. T. in the 2nd Grade, Chengannur.

Palpu Pillai, T., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, I Grade, on other duty as Temporary Puisne Judge, Trivandrum.

Parameswara Iyer, S., M. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Parameswara Kurup, M. N., L. M. E., Asst. Engineer, Workshops, Trivandrum

Parameswara Menon, K. G. B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, on other duty as Temporary 2nd Judge, Nagercoil.

Parameswaran Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Director of Registration, Trivandrum.

Parameswaran Pillai, K., B. A., Agricultural Chemist Agricultural Laboratory, Quilon

Parameswaran Pillai, K., M. A., Lecturer in Sanskrit. The College.

Parratt, H. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Workshops, Trivandrum.

Pereira, M., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kottar.

Perkins, H. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade, on other duty as S. P. T. Darbar Physician.

Philip, George, Asst. Engineer, Munnar, H. R. Sub-Division.

Pichu Iyengar, R. Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Kottayam.

Ponnuswami Pillai, S. T., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Nagercoil.

Pryde, James, M. A., B. Sc., Inspector of Secondary Schools, on other duty as Assistant Recruting Officer.

Raghava Iyengar, M., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Trivandrum.

Raghava Panikar, T. B. A., B. L., Private Secretary to the Dewan.

Rajaraja Varma, K., Inspector of Police, 3rd grade, Devikulam.

Rajaraja Varma, M., M. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Rajaram Rao, N., B. A., Dewan Peishkar, 2nd Grade, Quilon.

Rama Iyer, K. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, II Grade, Karunagapalli. and S. P. T. I Grade.

Raman Menon, K., B. A., B. L., B. C. L., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Trivandrum.

Raman Pillai, N. S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar. 3rd Grade, Peermade.

Rama Warriar, E, B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.

Raman Pillai, N., B A., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.

Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Dewan, Peishkar, 2nd Grade, Padmanabhapuram.

Raman Pillai, P., B. A., B Sc., Bar-at-Law, Assistant Conservator of Forests Quilon, Plantation Division.

Raman Tampi, K., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. T. M. H. (Edin.), L. M. (Dublin), M. O. S. Deputy Surgeon, Quilon (District & Victoria Hospitals).

Raman Tampi, P., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, acting as Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.

Ramachandra Iyer, N., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade Parur

Ramachandra Row, M., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.

Ramakrishna Iyer, I. B. A. L. T., Assistant Inspector of English Schools.

Ramakrishna Iyer, S., M. A., Assistant Professor of Physics, College, Trivandrum.

Ramakrishna Iyer, T. V., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, I Grade, Kayankulam.

Ramakrishna Kukillaya, U., B. A., L. T., Headmaster, H. G. English School, Parur.

Ramakrishna Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, acting in the III Grade. Vaikam.

Ramalingom Iyer. R, B. A., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Ramasubba Iyer, K. N., B. A., B. L., Senior Assistant Account Officer, on leave.

Ramasubba Iyer, T. P., B. A, Assistant Secretary to Government.

Ramasubba Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Quilon (Principal), S. P. T. in I Grade.

Ramaswami Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant, 2nd Grade, Kottayam.

Ramaswami Iyer, P., B. A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Trivandrum.

Ramaswami Iyer, O. S., B. A., B. E., C E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil.

Ramaswami Iyer, S. M B. C. M. &c. Deputy Surgeon, Alleppey.

Rama Varma Tampan, M., B A., L. T., Head Master, H. G. English School, (leave).

Rangaswami Iyengar, K. R, A. C. E., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Kottayam

Rangaswami Iyengar, K. V., Rao Bahadur M. A., F. M. U. Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Robinson, S. C. H., Commissioner and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division.

Rosemeyer, Miss. M. I., B. A., L. T, 1st Assistant, Girls' College, on duty in the Palace.

Sahasranama Iyer, P. G., M. A., Assistant Professor of English, acting as Professor College, Trivandrum.

Sankaralingam Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, I Grade, and I Class Magistrate, Minachil

Sankaran Tampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.

Samuel Elizabeth, B. A., S. T. Assistant Inspectress of Girls School, Quilon, (office)

Sankara Pillai, A. M. A. Teacher, I Grade, H. G. School, on duty in the Pala ce.

Sankara Menon, K., Director of Ayurveda, Travancore.

Sankara Pillai, G., B. A., B. L., Second Judge, on other duty as S. P. T. District Judge, Trivandrum.

Sankara Valiathan, V., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., Deputy Surgeon, Parur.

Sankaramurthi Pillai, P., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.

Sankaran Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, and S. P. T. in the 3rd Grade. Tiruvalla (addl.)

Sankaranarayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.

Sankaranarayana Iyer, P. A., M. A., L. T., Teacher, 2nd Grade, Training College Trivandrum.

Sankunni Pillai, K., Tahsildar, I Grade, Ambalapuzha.

Sathiadas, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, and 1st Class Magistrate Devikulam.

Sesha Iyer, S. Supervisor, II Grade, Bhoothapandi.

Sitarama Iyer, K., M. A., Demonstrator in Chemistry, College.

Sitarama Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Tiruvalla (Principal).

Sivaramakrishna Iyer, V. M. A., Demonstrator in Physics, College, Trivandrum.

Slater, Alexander, Assistant Engineer, (on war leave).

Sloss, D. J., M. A., Professor of English H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandram

Srirunganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, III Grade, Changanacherry.

Sreenivasa Iyer, R., M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Sreenivasa Row, K., B. A., Tahsildar, III Grade, Ettumanur, S. P. T. in II Grade.

Stephanos, George, B. A., M. B. & C. M., Deputy Surgeon, Tiruvellah.

Stephenson, Joseph, B. SC., Principal, & Professor of Physics, H H. the Maha Rajah's College.

Subba Iyer, P. R., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.

Subba Iyer, V , B. A., B. L., Addl. Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Subbiah Iyer, T. V., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.

Subramania Iyer, G., B. A., Tahsildar, II Grade, Vaikam.

Subramania Iyer, G. V., Supervisor, II Grade, Neyyattinkara Sub-Division.

Subramania Iyer, M., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Shertallay.

Subramania Iyer, M. V., B. A., Division Assistant II Grade, Trivandrum.

Subramania Iyer, N., M. A., M. R. C. M., Senior Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

Subramania Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H G. E. S., Quilon.

Subramania Iyer, V., M. A., F. L. S., F. Z. S., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Subramania Sastri, S., M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Southern Range, Trivandrum.

Sundaram Iyer, O. S., Supervisor, II Grade, P. W. D., Shencottah.

Sundararaja Iyengar, N., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Swaminatha Iyer, R., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kottayam.

Swaminatha Sastri, C. S., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Quilon.

Swarnom Pillai, S. Excise Circle Officer, III Grade, Alwaye.

Taylor, W., Band Director, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

Thanu Iyer, K. B. A., Superintendent, Reformatory, Trivandrum.

Thanu Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Eraniel. He will retire from 10-5-94.

Thanu Pillai, K., B.A., B.C. E., Assistant Engineer, Kottayam Sub-Division

Thanu Pillai, P., M. A., B. SC., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Peermade.

Thiruvambalam Pillai, N., Sub-Engineer, Alleppey.

Thomas, A. T., L. M. & S., Deputy Surgeon, Shertallay.

Thommen, T. C., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.

Thomas, K. I., Sub-Engineer, Attingal Sub-Division.

Ukkandan Unni Nair, K. P., M. A., L. T., Lecturer, 1st Grade, Training College, Trivandrum and Director, Museum and Public Gardens.

Udaya Varma Raja, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Arukutti.

Van Ross, A. J., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 1st Grade, Quilon.

Varghese, K. Thomas, B. A., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam.

Varghese, P. J., B. A., B. L., Dist. Judge, Alleppey.

Velu Pillai, G., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Nedumangad.

Velu Pillai, M., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Malayattur.

Velu Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.

Velu Tampi, K., B. A., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, I Grade, Kuzhithurai.

Venkatachalam Iyer, S., B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, III Grade, Trivandrum (Addl.)

Venkata Row, K, Assistant Secretary to Government.

Venkatarama Dikshithar, R., B. A., B. L., B. E., M. E., Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.

Venkatarama Iyer, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, S. P. T. II Grade, Alleppey, (Principal).

Venkatarama Iyer, A., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum and Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.

Venkataramana Iyer, S., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

Venkateswara Iyer, K. H., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 3rd Grade, Thamarakulam Salt Factory Circle.

Venkateswara Iyer, K., B. A., L. T., Head Master, Model H. G. Eng. S., Acting as Vice-Principal, Training College.

Viraraghava Chari, S. T., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, and S. P. T., I Grade, Quilon.

Viraraghava Iyengar, R., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Trivandrum.

Viraraghava Iyer, M. H., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Vilavancode.

Viswanatha Iyer, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Kunnathur.

Vythialingam Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Quilon.

Watts, Miss. D. H., B. A., Lady Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College for Girls, Trivandrum.

Watts, E., Music Teacher, Girls' College.

Watts, W., Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory and Mint, Trivandrum.

Walker B., M. A., Professor of English, H. H. the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Abbott, J. C., Lower Vagavurrai Estate, Talliar.
Adamson, Miss., Trivandrum.
Aitken, James, Planter, Gundumalla Estate, Mattupatti P. O.
Albert, Rev. Fr. O. C. D. Trivandrum.
Alexander, Very Rev. Fr., Quilon.
Allan, A. L. Revd. Nagercoil.
Amatus Fr., Thuckalay.
Alphonsine, Dame, Kulasegaram, Mulagumud.
Alphonse, M. Dame, Cape Comorin.
Amanda, M. Dame, Nagercoil.
Ambrose, Rev. Fr., Tangacheri.
Anderson, J. A., Manager, Labai Estate.
Angele, Dame, Mulagumud.
Anna, M. Dame, Neyyattinkara.
Antoinette, Dame, Mulagumud.
Antonio, Amaral, S. J., Brother, Alleppey.
Antonson N. E.
Antram Capt. E. W., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade.
Armstrong, R. D., Grahamsland Estate, Munnar.
Arsene, M. Dame, Cape Comorin.
Asher, W. A., Cheenthalar, Estate, Peermade.
Askwith, Rev. F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Augustin, Dame, Mulagumud
Aurelianus, Rev. Fr., Verapoly.
Baker, G. A., Kumaragom, Kottayam.
Baker, Miss. I. A., Kottayam.
Baker, Miss. C., Olesa, Kottayam.
Barker, Dr. S. G., Vice-Principal, Teachers' College (on other duty.)
Bartells, A. H., Velliamattom Estate, Thodupuzha.
Barton, C, J., Asst. Commissioner, Devikolam.
Beale, J G. Nallatanni Estate, Munnar.
Beaumont Miss.. Trivandrum.
Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
Bennet, W. G., Asst., Engineer, K. D. H. P. Company.
Bennet, L. G., Upper Vagavarai Estate, Thalliar.
Benoit, Dame, Mulagumud.
Benziger, Right Rev., Dr. Aloysius, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon.
Berard, Rev. Fr., Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Bernardine, Very Rev. Fr., Vicar General, Quilon.
Berthelson, Miss. B. K. M., Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Bestetti, M., Marcelina, Alleppey.
Birchnall, F., Madura Co. Ld., Colachel.
Bisset, F., Fairfield Estate, Peermade.
Blanchard, Miss, Neyoor,

Blass, Rev. Father, Kottayam.
Blychart, Miss. Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
Bond, A. Lakshmi Estate, Munnar.
Bosworth, L. F. R., Colachel.
Bowden, C., Nallatanny Estate, Munnar.
Boyd, H. C., Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Bradbridge, P. E., Director, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Braidwood, H. L., Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Brand, A., Darragh Smail and Co., Alleppey.
Branson, R., Superintendent, Upper Florence Estate, Shencottah.
Brentnall, Miss. N. T. Secretary, Y. W. C. A. Trivandrum.
Bridgman, J. M., Sevanmalai Estate, Munnar.
Brodie, A. A., Thangakal Estate, Vandiperiar.
Brostrom, S. A. Miss. Adjutant, Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
Brown, A. W., Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Brown, R., Office Manager, K. D. H. P. Co. Ld., Mattupatty.
Byres, A. B., Lockhart Estate, Devikulam.
Cambiaghi, M. Margaret, Alleppey.
Cameron, D. G., Nagercoil.
Cameron, T. H., District Superintendent of Police, Nagercoil. (On leave).
Cameron, J. H., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W (On leave.) In the British Army Service.
Campbell, P. G., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Carrilho, F. A., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
Cepherinus, Fr., Verapuzha.
Ceseria, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Chambers, Theodose, Nursing Sister, Trivandrum.
Chatfield, F. C., Chaliakara Estate, Punalur.
Christie, Robert, Planter.
Christo, Rev. Fr., Thuckalai.
Clare, W., Asst., Acct. Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon.
Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
Clark, Miss. L. B., Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Cole, G. W., Chief Engineer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
Cook, J. B., Manager and Superintendent, Florence Estate, Nagercoil.
Cook, G., Pullikkanam Estate, Errattupetta.
Cox, Miss. L. M Fern Hill, Trivandrum.
Cox, Geo A., L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) Neyyoor.
Crowe, D. V., Nottigudi, Mattuppatti.
Crowther, R. F. H., Planter, Vallimalay Estate, Thuckalay.
Cullen, J., Devicolam Estate, Surianalle.
Cullen, R. B., Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.
Cunningham, C. B., Commissioner of Police, Travancore.
Davey, G. H., Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey, (Europe).
Davey, Danvers G. H., Eldorado Estate, Mundakayam.
Davis, Miss. L. A., Missionary, Thiruvella.
Delphine, Dame Mary, Kulasekaram, Thiruvattar.

Dixson, A. H., Periyavurrai Estate, Munnar.

Dohmen, Rev. Fr., Gernon, Missionary, Puthenpalli, Veerapoly.

Dominic Very Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary, Vicar Provincial, Trivandrum.

Duthie, Miss. B. J., Nagercoil.

Earritha Escuring, Sister Superior, Quilon.

Edmonds, Rev. W. J., L. M. S., Quilon.

Ehlers, O. A , Missouri Lutheran Mission, Trivandrum.

Elers, R. E., Pasumalai Estate, Vandyperiar.

Elidorus, Rev. Fr., Puthenpally.

Elliot, C. N., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., On leave. (In the British Army Service).

Ellis, J. H., Haileyburia Estate, Peermade.

Everard, R., A. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer.

Faunce, Lt. Col. DeL., Commandant, Nayar Brigade.

Faustinus, Rev. Fr., Puthenpally.

Fielding, H., Trivandrum.

Fitchett, T. W. H., Yendayar Estate, Mundakayam.

Ford, G. S. N., Aruickudy Estate, Vandiperiyar.

Foster, A. T., Rev., L. M. S., Parassala.

Fourier, Dame, Mulagamud.

Francis, E. H., Guderale, Estate, Mattuppatti.

Francisca, Axt., (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.

Fraser, J. F., Bonami Estate, Peermade.

Fraser, W., Lockhart Estate, Devikulam.

Fulgentius, Rev. Fr.. Kottayam.

Fuller, W. C., Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.

Fullarton, A., Agent, Bank of Madras, Trivandrum.

Fumagalli, Mother Esthur, Alleppey.

Gamble, E. M., Mankolam Estate, Munnar.

Gollespie, W. Nagamalai Estate.

Genevieve, Dame. (At Bangalore on sick leave).

Gercon, Rev. Fr., Professor, Puthenpally.

Germaine, M. Dame, Nagercoil.

Gerrard, A. H., Ladrum Estate, Peermade.

Gerard, Clemens Heinkens, Sister, Trivandrum.

Gerard Dame, Mulagumud.

Gertrude, Dame, Infant Jesus Orphanage, Mulagumud.

Gibson, C. S., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maharajah's College. Trivandrum (gone to Europe).

Gill, Right Rev. C. H., M. A., D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam.

Gilling, Miss., G. E., Salvation Army Officer, Nagercoil.

Gil Vaz, Rev. Fr., S. J., Alleppey.

Godfree, P. C., Alleppey.

Goerss, Rev. R. W., Missourie Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

Gompertz, R. W. B., Manikal Estate, Mundakayam.

Gray, J. O., Asst. Supt., Chaliakara Estate.

Grant, C. A. V., Assistant, Engineer, K. D. H. P. Co., Top Station, Ellapatti.

Green, H. W., in Organiser in Manual Training, Trivandrum.

Gussberg, Peirre Vass, Missionary, Cape Comorin.

Hacker, Rev. I. H., L. M. S., Marthandam.

Hall, C., Manager, Koni Estate.

Hall, A., Parvathi Estate, Munnar.

Hall, J. L., Superintendent, Kuravanthavalam Estate.

Hall, Eric, Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.

Hamond, Ashton, Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.

Harley, Robert, Kadamankulam Estate, Mundakayam.

Harms, J., Missouri Lutheran Mission, Trivandrum.

Harries, Miss. Gladys May, B. A., Principal, L. M. S. Girl's School, Nagercoil (on furlough).

Hathrell, I. S., Dimock Estate, Vandiperiar.

Hartley, N. B., Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.

Hawkins, J. S., Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.

Haydon, N. G. William Goodacre & Sons, Alleppey.

Heden, A. J., Salvation Army, Nagercoil.

Heden, Mrs. Do.

Heflebower, J. E., Pallivasal Estate, Munnar.

Henderson, J. L., Accountant, Harrissons & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon.

Hendry, Wm., Mundakayam Estate, Mundakayam.

Henriette, M., Dame, Nagercoil.

Hermann, Revd., Fr. Catholic Missionary, Trivandrum.

Hewett, Rev. H., Missionary, L. M. S., Trivandrum.

Hill, A. B., Traffic Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.

Hill, Miss. Pallam.

Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Travancore.

Hollander, T. J., Planter, Nagercoil.

Howlett, E. R., Planter, Thudimalai Estate, Panniar Bridge.

Howson H. M. E., Vellanady Estate, Mundakayam.

Huebener, Rev. G., Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

Hunt, Rev. W. S., Missionary, Thiruvalla.

Hutson, R. G., Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.

Ignace, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Thiruvattar.

Ildephonse, Rev. Fr., Trivandrum.

Innocent, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kaliyikavila.

Jackson, J. L., Manager, Isfield Estate, Malabar Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd.

Jacob, F. J., C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil. (On leave).

Jodrell R. Kuravanthavalam Estate.

John, A. W., Kallar Estate, Munnar.

John, B., Sevenmallay Estate, Munnar.

John, W. G. Planter, Malayalam Rubber Co.

John Joseph, Rev. Fr., Rector, Seminary, Puthenpalli.

John, of the Cross, Very Rev. Fr., Vicar General, Thuckalai.

Jones, G. S., Madura Coy., Alleppey.

Jones, S. C. S., Madupatty Estate, Madupatty.

Joseph, M., Dame, Cape Comorin.

Keen, Sister Mary Emmanuel, Nursing Sister, Trivandrum.

Keir, P. W., Rockwood Estate.

Keir, R. S., Guudumalai Estate, Mattupatti.

Kelly, W. L, Lt. Commander R. N. R- Principal Port Officer, Alleppey

Knighton, V. H., Assistant Engineer, Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon.

Kinmond, T. A., Granby Estate, Vandi Periyar.

Kirk, H. B, Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.

Kirk, L. G., Anachardie Estate, Kalthuruthi.

Kirk, L. G., Suriyanalli Estate, Surianalli.

Knight, A. W. Valliamattom Estate, Thodupuzha

Knight, L. G., Ambanad Estate, Kalthuritty.

Koechlin, E. L., Pallivasal Estate, Munnar.

Lacey, C. W., Wallardi Vandi Periyar.

Laird, W. P., Munnar Estate, Munnar.

Landale, R. T., Nettigady Estate, Mattupatti.

Larson, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.

Lauder, D. M., Kaniamalai Estate, Munnar.

Leahy, W. H. G., Caradygoody Estate, Vandy Periyar.

Lee, W. A., Asst. General Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., Mattupatti.

Leonora, Rev Mother, Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent, Kottayam.

Leslie' A. W., Surianalle Estate, Surianalle.

Ley, L. H., Sholamalay Estate, Munnar.

Ligory, Rev. Fr., O. D. M. A., Vicar, Varapolay.

Lister, C. E. P., Planter, Thodupuzha.

Love, T. E., Engineer, Harrisons & Crossfield Ltd., Quilon.

Lord, E., Visiting Agent, Harrisons & Crossfield, Ltd., Quilon.

Lucy, Dame, Mulagumud.

Lutz, Rev A. J., Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

Lyndon, W., Valey End Estate, Mundakayam.

Lyson, K. H., Planter, Vandi Periyar.

Mac Cankie, E. C. Periavurrai Estate, Munnar.

Macdonald, A. F., Supt., Venture Estate

Macbin, Miss., S. C., Missionary, Tiruvallah

Mackenzie, Wm., Latchmi Estate, Munnar.

Mackenzie, A. H., Kannimala Estate, Munnar,

Mackie, John, Manager, Harrisons & Crossfield, Quilon.

Mackie, A. H., Yellapatti Estate, Ellapatti.

Mackintosh, D., Thenmalai Estate, Mattupatti.

Macmurtrie W., Manjumallay, Vandiperiyar.

Mai, A., Miss. Kumbanad.

Marian ,Rev Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.

Marques, Rev. S. J., Alleppey.

Marr. G. D., Ellapatti Estate.

Marshall, H. G., Planter, Ellapatti.

Marshall, Rev. C. G., L. M. S. Attingal.

Marshall, H. Chettavari Estate, Yellapatti.

Marthe, M. Dame, Nagercoil.

Marthe, Dame Marie, Missionary, Kulasekaram.

Martin, J. G. Messrs. Hopkins & Williams Ltd., Manavalakurichi.

McArthur, D., Manjumalai Estate, Vandi Periyar.

McGregor, Secretary in charge, Catharine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil (Protem).

McPherson, George, Kanjirappalli.

Mc Pherson, H. B., Paloor Estate, Mundakayam.

Meager, Miss. G. E., B. A, Kottayam.

Melchior Achilliens Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.

Milne, W. O., Nallatanni Estate, Munnar.

Milner, W. A. J., Twyford Estate, Peermade.

Mitchell, T. S,. Muvattupuzha.

Mitchell, C. H., Luxmi Estate, Munnar.

Mitchell J., Miss. Angamalai.

Moore, R. J. A., Merchiston.

Morrel, H. S. K, Sittar, Vadaserikara.

Morell, A. C, Planter, Thodupuzha.

Murphy, J. J., Yendayar Estate, Mundakayam.

Murray, A. G., Nallatanni Estate, Munnar.

Neve, Miss E. J., Pallam.

Nicholson, Mrs., F. S. Missionary, Thiruvalla.

Nicolson, J. S. M. D., Medical Officer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.

Nicolson, J. A., Chokanad Estate, Munnar.

Noel, Edwyn Hunter, C. M. S., Missionary, Thiruvalla, Kumbanad.

Noel, Mrs. J., Missionary, Thiruvalla.

Norberta, Dame, Convent, Mulagumudu.

Odalinda Ochsner, Sister, Trivandrum.
Osmaston, Rev. J. H., Alwaye.
Ottfrida, M., Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
Paine B. Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Palmer, J. J. B., M. A., Ven'ble Archdeacon, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
Parker, Rev. A., L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Parker, Rev. G., M. A., B. D., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Parratt, H. E., A. M. I. M. E, Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Pauline Rodolphe Verrue, Father, Trivandrum.
Peckover, S. P., Manikel Estate, Peermade.
Periera, J., Rev. Fr. S. J., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
Perkins, H. C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Ag. Durbar Physician, Trivandrum
Peter Thomas, Rev. Fr., Neyyoor.
Philomena M, Dame Nagercoil.
Pherson, G. Mc. Planter, Chengannur.
Phychert, Mrs. K. J. Salvation Army, Trivandrum.
Piggott, J. E. G., Ranikoil Estate, Vandi Periyar.
Pinches, H. L., General Manager, Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Muttupatti.
Pius, Very Rev. Fr., Vicar Forane, Kottar.
Pollock, N. D., Chennapara Estate, Mundakayam.
Priestley, B., Muttom.
Prima Emili Brou, Sister, Trivandrum.
Pryde, T. P. N., Ponmudi.
Pryde, James, M. A., B. Sc., Inspector of Secondary Schools, Trivandrum.
Pugh, S. H., M. B., ch. B., Medical Missionary, Neyoor.
Pulcheria, Sister, Trivandrum.
Ragg, H. A., Chittuvurrai Estate, Ellapatti.
Reynolds, Capt. H. L., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade.
Richards, Miss., K. M., Pallam
Richardson, J. A., Ashley Estate, Peermade.
Richardson, B. H. E., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Rina Maria Arolini, Sister, Trivandrum.
Rita M, Dame, Cape Comorin.
Robertson, J. C. Kallar Estate, Munnar.
Robinson, S. C. H., Commissioner and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division, Devicolam.
Roissier, R. P., Fairfield Estate, Peermade.
Rolls, Charles J., Missionary, Trivandrum.
Ross, R., Ponmudi, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Ross, A. C., Chenkara Estate, Vandiperiyar.
Rowley Rev. Fr., S. J. Alleppey.
Rowson, C., Nyamakad Estate, Munnar.
Salome, Sister, Trivandrum.
Salomia, Nursing Sister, Quilon.
Saywell, R., Mundakayam.
Schaffter, Miss. Nursing Superintendent, Neyoor.

Schaluri, Micleta Anna, Nursing Sister, Trivandrum.
Schultz, C. Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Schweizer, L., Volkart Brothers, Alleppey.
Sinclair, Rev., Robert, L. M. S., Nagercoil. (on Furlough)
Sinclair, S., Arnakol Estate, Vandy Periar.
Slater, A., Assistant Engineer (on leave) (In the British Army Service).
Smith, N. Harrisons and Crossfield, Quilon.
Smith, H. B., Perimad Estate, Vadascrikara.
Smith, E. J., Colachel.
Spooner, *Captain*, *Salvation Army*, Nagercoil.
Spooner, Mrs. A. Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Stainforth, W. R., Planter, Chenganoor.
Stanislas, Rev Fr, O. D. C. Vicar, Manalikara, Kothanallur.
Stephen, W. F., Glen Rock Estate, Peermade
Stephen Gustave, Holvoet, Rev. Fr., Trivandrum.
Stevenage, G. H. J., Kokayar Estate, Mundakayam.
Stephenage, J. W., Mundakayam.
Stephonson, A. B., Messrs. Walker & Co., Alleppey.
Stephenson, J., B. Sc., Principal, College, Trivandrum.
Stevens, W. Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Stewart, A. G., Kutikal Estate, Mundakayam.
Stewart, J., Manager. Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co., Ltd., Anachardy Estate, Kaldurutty P. O.
Stewart, Irvine, Pambanar Estate, Peermade.
Stewart, W. T., Pallivasal, Munnar.
Still, J. S., Planter.
St. George, A. R., Haileyburia Estate, Peermade.
Strachan, G. R., Gundumalai Estate, Muttupatti.
Stoops, Rev. Fr. Emmanuel, Missionary, Carmalite Monastery, Trivandrum.
Swayne, J. C., Ellapatty Estate, Ellapatti.
Sutherland, G. D., Planter, Chinnapara Estate, Mundakayam.
Tait, Robert, Woodlands Estate, Peermade.
Taylor Ralph, Manager, Hopkin and Williams, (Travancore) Ltd. Colachel.
Taylor, W., Band Director, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Theodorson, Volkart Brother, Madura Co., Alleppey.
Tolson, J. W., Nettigudi Estate, Mattupatti.
Tottenhem, G. R. F., Assistant Resident.
Thomas Miss. S., Neyyoor.
Thusnelda Ida Renggli, Sister, Trivandrum.
Turner, P. E., M. D., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil (on furlough.)
Turner, Mrs., Matron, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil. Do.
Tyler, C. W. R., Superintendent, Periyar Rubber Estate.
Verdus, Verthirate Innasia Verthirate, S., Puthenkada, Thiruvattar.
Vernede, C. R. B., Asst. Engineer, K. D. H. P. Co., Thalliar.
Vernede, F. E., Mankulam Estate, Munnar.
Veronique, Dame, Mulagumud.
Vickers, J., Agent, Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.

Victorine, Dame, Mulagumud.

Victorino, Rev. Fr. C. D., Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.

Vincent Gustave Lagrange, Rev. Fr., Trivandrum

Vincent, J. R., Kuttikal, Mundakayam.

Vincent, E., Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.

Viney, Miss., B., Missionary, Thiruvalla.

Vinen, R. F., Kolikanam Estate, Peermade.

Virgilia, Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum.

Waghorne, G. E., Guderalo Estate, Munnar.

Walker, B. Professor of English, H. H. The Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.

Walker, E. Campbell, Velimala Estate, Thackalay.

Walker, G., Thondemaley Estate, Surianalle.

Walker, C., Planter, Mundakayam.

Wallace, J. S. B., Mattupatti.

Watson, H. J., Chundavurrai Estate, Yellapatty.

Wedderspoon, J., Thangumalai Estate, Vandiperiyar.

Welsh D., Bonaccord, Kallar.

West, J. W., Nellika Estate, Vandiperiyar.

Westaway, H. C., Haileyburia Estate, Peermade.

White. A. H. L., Nagamala Estate.

Whitlock, Miss. B M., Mavelikara.

Wilkie, J. S., Kuddakarnam Estate, Peermade.

Wilkie, J. M., Chernthalar Estate, Peermade.

Wilkinson Miss. Missionary, Kottayam.

Williams, C., Planter, Muvattupuzha.

Williams, E. L., Chattamannar, Thallar.

Willis, H. Ensign T, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.

Wilson, J. Isfield Estate.

Wright, A. J., Kannimalai Estate, Munnar.

Xavier, Dame, Mulagumud.

Xavier Jules Lonche, Rev. Fr., Trivandrum.

Yates, A., Chokanad Estate, Munnar.

Zucker, Frederick. Rev., Lutheran Mission, Trivandrum.

TRADE LIST

TRIVANDRUM

Names.		Trade.	Locality.
Subbaya Pillai	... ...	Cigar, Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thanu Pillai	... ...	Fancy Goods	Do.
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait	...	English Medicines &c.	Chalai
Hajee Dawood Haji Jaffor Sait	...	Piece goods &c.	Do.
Aroon Jusope...	... ...	Do.	Do.
Jan Mahomed Adam	... ...	Do.	Do.
Kanakathi Meerasa Ravuther	...	Country Cloth.	Do.
Aiyaswami Iyen	... ...	Do.	Do.
Vencatachala Iyen	... ...	Do.	Do.
Vembu Iyer & Co.	... ...	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	... ...	Do.	Do.
K. Narayana Iyen	... ...	Do.	Do.
Kulathu Iyen	... ...	Do	Do.
Narasingom Pillai	... ...	Do.	Do.
S. Ramaswamy Iyen	... ...	Rice.	Do.
Mahadeva Iyer	... ...	Do.	Do
N. S. Gopala Iyer	... ...	Do.	Do.
S. Sesha Iyen	... ...	Do.	Do.
Subba Iyen ...	... ...	Do.	Do.
K. S. Meenakshisundaram Iyer	...	Rice and paddy.	Do.
A. S. Sreenivasa Iyer	... ...	Do.	Do.
Mytheen Kunju Mamu Musta	...	Cassava.	Vallakadavu.
Mytheen Noohukannoo ...	..	Jaggery.	Do.
C. Pappancutti	... ...	Rice and Paddy.	Do.
Kasim	... ...	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyer	... ...	Rice & tobacco.	Attakulangara.
Sankarapandiya Pillai	.. ...	Tobacco.	Chalai.
Colappen Pillai	... ...	Do.	Do.
Raman Pillai	... ...	Do.	Do.
Suppu Pillai	.....	Do.	Do.
Sankaracumaraswami Pillai	...	Do.	Do.
Padmanabha Pillai	... ...	Do.	Do.
Krishna Iyer	... ...	Rice.	Attakulangara
Govinda Iyer	... ...	Do.	Do.
P. Kallianasundram Iyer	...	Medicines.	Chalai.
A. V. Venkadeswara Iyen	...	Rice & paddy.	Do.
K. P. Appathura Iyer ...	...	Do.	Do.
P. M. Sankarier	... ..	Do.	Do.

Names	Trade.	Locality.
G Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chalai.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar ...	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhatter	Do.	Do.
S Soobramonia Iyen	Do.	Do.
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	Do.
Balasoobramoniam Pandarom ...	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Rangien Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
Sami Pillai...	Country Cloth.	Kythamukku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyen	Wines and spirits.	Chalai.
Shuppu Pillai Palaniya Pillai	Condiments, &c.	Do.
K. S. Chithambara Iyer	Do.	Do.
Perumal Pazhania Pillay... ...	Do.	Do.

Joseph Andrew & Son. Deals in liquors, jewellery, and acts as Commission Agent and Auctioneer.
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Stationers, Paper Makers and Printing Material Merchants Agent, B. C. Mitra.
Marse & Co., Proprietresses—Mrs. & Misses Marse, General Merchants and Commission Agents, Agents for Government Publications, Auctioneers, Cantonment, Trivandrum.
J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer, Cantonment, Trivandrum.
John Jacob & Co., General Merchants, Agents, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers, Trivandrum.
Koder & Co., General Merchants, Agents and Contractors &c., Cantonment, Trivandrum.
S. P. Mel & Co., Proprietor—S. P. Mel, General Merchants, Cantonment, Trivandrum.
A. Devasahayam & Co., General Merchants, M. Thomas—Manager.
M. J. Walsalam & Co., dealing in Cycles & accessories. Manager—M. J. Walsalam.
J. A. G. Gomez, Coir yarn and Copra
Head Office. - Trivandrum.
Branches —Coir yarn and Copra—Near the Sree Mulam Lock and Bridge, Tiruvallum.
Coir yarn —Island View, Coilthottum, Wurkallay.
T. N. Motha and Sons, General Merchants.—Cantonment.
Sivathanu Pillai, General Merchants.—Puthenchanta.
Fernandez & Co. General Merchants— Do.
Fernandez and Sons, General Merchants, Cantonment.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agent.
Darragh, Smail & Co. ...	G. H. Davey and ...	P. E Bradbridge.
Ripley & Mackay ...	P. E. Bradbridge ...	P. C. Godfree.
The Madura Company Ltd.	...	G. S. Jones. & D. Theodorson.
Hajee Assam Hajee Essa & Sons...	Hajee Esmail Hajee Assam.	
Adam Oosman Hajee Jackria & Co....	Adam Oosman	
Rethansee Asario & Co. ...	Hansrag Dosa	
Lakmichand Theijsee & Co..	Lakmichand Theijsee	
Ruthensee Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee	
Kattavu Krishnadas ...	Kattavu Jadowjee	
Thiysa Triconjee ..	Chotherboj Thiysa	
M. Chinnappa Pillai & Co...	M. Chinnappa Pillai	
M. K. Govindan & Co. ...	M. I. Chathukutty	
Hassan Hajee Haroon Thyib. ...	Hassan Hajee Haroon Thyib	
Jadowjee Govindjee ...	Jadowjee Govindjee	
Ebram Thumby Adima & Sons ..	Adima Abdulkadir Vava	
S. P. L. Pitchoo Iyen & Co.	Pitchoo Iyen	
Bankers—The Bank of Madras...		
Alleppey Branch ...	... ..	B. H. E. Richardson
K. Ahmed Coonju ...	Ahmed Coonju	
R. K. S. Shangaralingom Iyen ...	Shangaralingom Iyen	
R. K. Rama Iyen ...	Rama Iyen	
Ahmed Abdul Kadir & Co..	Ahmed Abdulkadir	
S. A. S. R. V. Subbaiya Iyen	S. A. Subbaiya Iyen	
R. M. M. S. Rama Iyer ...	Rama Iyer	
B. Narayana Pye ..	Narayana Pye	
Trading Company ..	K. M. Varghese and Eappen	
T. Suria Prabhu ..	T. Suria Prabhu	
N. P. Narielwalla ...	N. P. Narielwalla	
P. John and Sons ...	John & Mathew	
The General Supplies Agency ...	M. L. Janardanan Pillai	
R. Narayana Shenoi ...	Narayana Shenoi	
S. R. M. Hariharasubba Iyer's Rice Mill .	R. Harihara Soobier	
Kanjee Yadowjee & Co. ...	Kanji Vissenji & Jadowji Govindji	
Raghunatha Juta & Co. ...	Narotham Manickachand	
William Gudacre & Sons ...	...	N. G. Haydon.
Spaull Sons & Co. ...	J. Spaull	
Aspinwall & Co. ...	...	M. C. Kuriyan.

ALLEPPEY (*contd.*)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agent.
Volkart Bros. ...	...	L. Schweizer.
Harrisons and Crosfield ...	...	P. Joseph Panapallil.
George Brunton and Sons .		G. Paratt.
P. Joseph Bros., Rice Mill...	P. Cherian	
George Peter Co. ...	P. Jacob Chacko	
N. C. Chacko ...	N. C. Chacko	
Malayil Chacko ..	Malayil Chacko	
Moithu and Kutty Ali ...	Kutty Ali	
Hajee Ahamed Kunju Kassin...	Hajee Ahamed Kunju Kassin	
R. R. M. Raja Gopala Iyer ..	Raja Gopala Iyer	
K. A. Pitcha Vava Sahib ...	Pitcha Vava Sahib	
V. Anantha Pye ..	V. Anantha Pye & V. Govinda Pye	
V. Nagendra Pye & Bros.	V. Narayana Pye	
N. A. Muhammathu Kunju.	N. A. Muhammathu Kunju	
Sulaiman Hassan Sait ...	Sulaiman Hassan Sait	
Haji Hussain Haji Kassam & Sons...	Ismail Haji Hussain	
S. M. S. J. Rice Mill ...	P. Govinda Pillai, E. P. Raman Pillai & Thoma Chandi	
Haji Ibrayim Rowther Haji Ahomed Moideen Rowther ...	Haji Ibrayim Rowther Haji Ahomed Moideen Rowther	
Dharmsje Wagjee ...	Dharmsje Wagjee	
Javant Mooljee ...	Javant Mooljee	
Kattavoo Purushotham and Co. ...	(1) Kattavoo Kimjee (2) Purushotham Govindji	
Minnu Naickan Venkiteswara Naickan ..	Minnu Naickan Venkiteswara Naickan	
V. Surya Naickan ...	V. Surya Naickan	
Champakulam Varkey Ouseph...	Varkey Oueeph	
Renga Pye Gopala Pye .	Gopala Pye	

ALLEPPEY (*contd.*)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agent.
C. J. Mohamed Sahaban Kutty ...	Sahaban Kutty.	
Kesava Reddiyar ...	Kesava Reddiyar	
P. Rajagopala Reddiyar ..	P. Rajagopala Reddiyar.	
Veerayam Reddiyar ...	Veerayam Reddiyar	
Raddiyar and Co. ...	(1) K. Subbia Reddiyar and (2) M. Kesava Reddiyar.	
Geeriraya Kammathi ...	Geeriraya Kammathi	
Ranchordas Nanji ...	Ranchordas Nanji	
Abdul Sathar Haji Moosa ...	Haji Oosman Haji Abdurman	
S. S. Pillai and Co. ...	(1) R. VelooPillai, (2) S. Subramoni Pillai, (3) K. Perumal Pillai, and (4) N. T. Isaac	
V. S. V. K. Sankaralingom Iyer ...	Samu Iyer	
C. P. P. K. and Co. ...	Kochumman	
K. P. P. V. and Co. ...	K. Koshi	
T. Rahimtulla	T. Rahimtulla	
T. Sidhick Salay Mahomed ...	Haji Hassan Haj Abbubaker	
Ahomed Kunju Adamkutty ...	Ahomed Kunju Adamkutty	
P. Saithumahomed Oommar ...	P. Saithumahomed Oommar.	
S. Doraswamy Pillai ...	S. Doraswamy Pillai	
Shumsudeen Mulla Mahomedally...	Shumsudeen Mulla Mahomedally	
Premchand Javerchand ...	Vallabhadas Jadowji	
Kuttyammu Mahomed ...	Kuttyammu Mahomed	
Kunju Moideen Kunju Abdullah...	Kunjumoideen Kunju Abdullah	
Vallabha Das Yadowji ...	Vallabhadas Yadawji.	

ALLEPPEY (*contd.*)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Name of resident partners or owners.	Name of Age nt.
K. I. Pothen ...	K. I. Pothen	
V. Harihara Iyer ...	V. Harihara Iyer	
Jeevanarayanan & Co. ...	G. Narayana Iyer	
Abdulkadir Abdurman Kattoo...	Abdulkadir Abdurman Kattoo	
Chacko Varghese ...	Chacko Varghese	
R. Sundararaja Chettiyar and Sons...	R. Sundararaja Chettiyar	
O. Pappy & Co. ...	O. Pappy	
R. G. & Co., ...	T. R. Gopala Pillai	
Kandathil Thomman ...	Kandathil Thomman	
N. C. Kora ...	N. C. Kora	
Pothen Thommi ...	Pothen Thommi	
Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Abdulla Bhaidine...		Jamnadas Manickachand
K. Anthay ..	M. R. Joseph	
A. S. Subba Iyer ...	A. A Ananthanarayana Iyer	
Ali Ibrayin ...	S. Ibrayin	
Sheik Kassin Sheik Makkidumeya Shaib...	Sheik Kassin Makkidumeya Shaib	
Soppi Vadakkan Mahomed ...	Soopi Vadakkan Mahomed	
T. Walker & Co. ...		W. T. Anderson.
Haji Noureddin Ammutty ...	Haji Noureddin Ammutty	
Adam Vava Abdulkadir ...	Adam Vava Abdulkadir	
V. Damodara Senoi & Co., .	V. Damodara Senoi	
Oompatchi Ahomed ...	Oompatchi Ahomed	
Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan ...	Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan	
Oosman Mammi ...	Oosman Mammi	
Sowryar Ouseph ...	Sowryar Ouseph	
Thiruppathi Reddiyar ...	Thiruppathi Reddiyar	
Arunachalam Pandaram ...	...	
Mohamed Abbubaker Kassamkarim ...	Mohamed Abbubaker Kassamkarim	
Itty Kurin ...	Itty Kurin	
P. K. N. Meghavarnan Pillai...	P. K. N. Meghavarnan Pillai.	
Venketeswara Iyer ...	Venketeswara Iyer	
Devasia Ittyerah ...	Devasia Ittyerah	
Malayil Varki Varghese ...	Varki Varghese	
Malayil Ouseph Mathai ...	Ouseph Mathai	
Malayil Varki Ouseph ...	Varki Ouseph	
Kanianparambil Ouseph Cochu Ouseph ...	Ouseph Cochu Ouseph	

QUILON.

South Indian Railway Company, Limited.

Station.—There is siding at backwater where goods coming through out-agencies are transferred to the Railway.

The Madura Co., are out-agents in Travancore and Cochin, and under their charge, out-agencies are opened at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayenkulam, and Cochin.

Goods and parcels can be booked there to any Railway station in India and likewise cargo and parcels can be booked through from any station in India to these out-agencies. Passengers can also be booked through from Alleppey and Cochin out-agency stations *via* Ernakulam but they must make their own arrangements for carriage of themselves and their luggage between these out-agencies and that station.

Darragh Spinning Mill.

Nature of business—Cotton spinning.

Proprietors.—South Indian Mills Company, Ltd.

Manager.—Sriman Kanthimathinatha Pillai

(The Mill is not working now)

Steam Launch Co.

Manager.—S. S. Geo. Brunton.
,   S. James Darragh

Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.

Head office—1-4 Great Tower Street, London.

Branches.—At Colombo, Calcutta, Kula Lumpur, Medan, Batavia, Calicut, New York, and Montreal.

Nature of business—Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents, Contractors, Brick and Tile Manufacturers and Saw-millers.

Agents for

1. Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.
2. B. I. S. N. Company.
3. Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company.
4. Atlas Assurance Co.
5. Standard Life Insurance Company.
6. Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co.
7. East Indian Tea & Produce Co.
8. Wallaride Tea Estates Ltd.
9. Rubber Plantation Investment Fund Ltd. and
10. Wynad Tea Co.

S. M. S. Naramboonatha Chettiyar & Co.

Nature of business—Brick and Tile Manufacture.

Walli Bhoy Kader Bhoy & Co.,

General Merchants, Commission Agents.

Proprietors.—Quilon Oil Mill & Rice Mill. Not working now

Names.		Trade.
Purushothaman Nansi	...	Rice &c.
S. Ramalingom	...	English medicines and preserved provisions.
K. A. Krishna Pattar	...	Tobacco.
J. E. Madai	...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions
Palanniyandi Konar	...	Do. Do. Do.
Jevan Doss	...	Rice and Coir.
S. A. Iyyavu Iyen	...	Hundy.
G. J. Fernandez	...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Subbiah Muthswamy Reddiar	...	Publisher, Bookseller & Printer.
Chaithukunju Koyankunju	...	Piece-goods &c.
K. L. A. S. Narayana Iyen	...	Hundy.
Lala Seit	...	Cloth Merchant.
A. Krishna Pattar	...	Tobacco.
Thyyub Abdool Latif	...	Piece-goods, &c
Mahomed Kunju Ibrahim Cooty	...	Tobacco.
Abdul Karim	...	Do.
V. K. N. Dasan Pattar	...	Rice, &c.
Koyakutti Mahomed Kunju	..	Rice, paddy & Kerosine oil.
C. Abu Baker Hajee Mahomed	...	Do.
A. B. Viraraghava Iyer	...	Oil Merchant.
Pichu Iyen	...	Tobacco Merchant.
Koyakunju Abdul Kadir Kunju	..	Cloth Merchant.
A. Krishna Pillai	...	Opium & Ganja Contractor.
P. G. Verghese	...	Rice Merchant.
M. T. Fernandez	...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Adam Abu Sait	...	Piece-goods &c.
Kasim Noor Mahomed	...	Cloth Merchant.
S. A. Subbaiyan	...	Hundi Merchant.
Krishna Pye Anantha Pattar	...	Tobacco Merchant.
Narasinga Pattar	...	General Merchant.
A. Govinda Pattar	...	Tabacco Merchant.
I Krishna Pillay	...	Wine Spirits & preserved provisions.

Union Industries. Proprietors. Thomas Stephen & Co., manufacturers tile, flooring bricks and other clay works. Timber works. (8) Lime surkies.

C. K. Arasaretnam Pillai, Agent to Messrs. Darragh Smail & Co—
Coir matting Factory

Timber and Saw Mills.

Rao Sahib T. Namberumal Chetty Garu, B. A., Madras.

* Engineering constructor (2) Managing Director and Lessee of Trichur Timber and Saw Mills (3) Managing Director and Lessee of Fuel Depot and Saw Mills at Quilon.

UNION INDUSTRIES.
Manovilasom Company now called Malabar Tile works.
K. Neelacanta Asan Manager, Manufacturers of Tiles.
The Travancore Produce and Industrials Ltd.,
C. Sankara Menon B. A. & B. L., President.
K. Velayudhan Channar Managing Director.
N. Kumaran B. A. & B. L., Legal Adviser.
Manifacture of and trade in Coir, Yarn,
Coir matting, Copra and Cocoanut husks.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Kurian Mani & Co.	Mollasses ...	Thirunakara.
I. C. Abraham & Sons ...	Rice &c ...	Do.
Kottayam Mercantile Company ...	Liquors, European stores &c. ...	Do
Itty Ipe Thommi ...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Chandy Brothers...	Liquors &c ...	
K. I. Varki	English Medicine ...	Do.
Kunnumpurathu Kochitty Abraham & Co...	Rice &c. ...	Do.
P. M. Kochoo Kunjoo... ...	Gold and Jeellery ...	Do.
A. K. Varkky &	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Kochu Iype Jouseph	Molasses ...	Thazhathangady.
Kunju Meethian Pareed Kutty	Do. ...	Do.
Shashta Shenay	Do ...	Do.
Shaythoo Kadir	Do. ...	Do.
Dethose Easo	Do. ...	Thirunakkara
Kaseen Kannoo Rowther ...	Do ...	Do.
Kuruvila Mani	Molasses ...	Thazhathangady
S. N. Narayana Iyer ... Do Krishna Iyer ...	Bankers ...	Thirunakkara.
K. M. Mathulla Mappilay ...	Printer & publisher...	Kottayam Town
M. C. Cheriyan	Furniture work-shop..	Kottayam. Landing ghat.
E. Joseph Bros. .	Cotton and silk Merchants...	Kottayam.
P. J. Zacharia & Co.	Rice &c. ...	Do.
V. S. R. M. Subramonia Iyer ...	Banker ...	Thirunakara.
K. Itty Abraham & Co.	Rice &c. ...	Do.
K. John & Co., ...	Do. ...	Do.
The Commercial Bureau ...	Cotton and Silk goods ...	Do.

DEVIKOLAM.

C. A. Annmanthakudi Meera Rowther...	Commission Agent, timber Contractor, ... Landlord & Merchant.	Kumili, Peermade Taluk.
Messrs S. P. Mell & Co., ...	General Merchants...	Mundakayam Peermade.
" Aberaham Chandy & Brothers.	Do.	
" Kottayam Merchantile Company. ...	Do.	1 Mundakayam. Peermade. 3 Vandiperiyar
" Zacheriah & Brothers ...	Do.	Mundakayam
" Corera's Stores. ...	Do.	Peermade.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice, Metals and Condiments...	Kottar.
Vythianatha Iyer	Do. ...	Do.
S. Paramasivon Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Swaminatha Pillay	Do. ..	Do.
Cmonarandy	Gold and Jewellery ..	Do.
V. Arunachalam	Thread, Gold and Banker .	Do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	Do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	Thread, Oil ...	Do.
Sivakamy Sundram Pillay ...	Wine, spirits ...	Do.
V. Narayana Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
S. Sivathanu Pillay	Do. ..	Do.
P. Arunachalam	Do. ..	Do.
Vythianatha Iyer .. .	Rice ...	Do.
Manika Mudali	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanu Moopen	Oil. ..	Do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer	Tobacco, rice, condiments and banker...	Do.
Rengan Chettiyar	Thread, banker ...	Do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer	Arecanut ...	Do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer	Rice, condiments and cloth ..	Do.
		Do.
P. Chithambaram Pillay	Tobacco and condiments.	Do.
P. Andi Chettiar	Condiments ...	Do.
M. Vythilingam Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Subramonian	Arms and Ammunition ..	Nagercoil.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer	Jeweller ...	Vadivisvaram.
Marimuthu Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Cochoommani Pillay .. .	Rice &c. ...	Kuzhituray.
Nanni Madasamy	General Merchants ...	Do.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay	Do. ...	Puthukaday.
Padmanabhan Bhuthalingom Pillay .	Wholesale Merchants, tobacco, tamarind etc. .	Thaduvetti.
Madaswamy Nagalingom ...	General Merchants. ...	Kuzhithura.
Padmanabhan Esakimadan ...	Condiments. ...	Do.
Velayuthan Velayuthan	Cloth. ...	Do.
Pitcha Pillai	Rice. ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(contd.)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Perumal Pilliay	Rice &c ..	Kalikavila.
C. Bhagavathy Pillay	Cloth ...	Eraniel.
K. Subramonia Pillay	Tamarind and Salt ...	Do.
K. M. R. Muthukrishna Iyen ...	Hundi Merchant ...	Do.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo ...	Condiments ...	Do.
Athimulam Annamalay	Cloth ...	Do.
A. Soobramonia Pillai	Condiments ...	Do.
N Pitcha Pillay	Cloth Merchant ..	Colachel
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co. ...	Commission Agents and rice merchants ...	Do.
Maloo Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	Do.
K Maloo Pillay	Rice merchant ...	Do.
Chithambara Cuttalam Pillay ..	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanoo Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Annachu Perumal Pillay ...	General merchants ...	Do.
Kumaravelu	Grain, condiments, Tobacco, betels ...	Palliady.
Sivaraman Manikkam	Rice, condiments ..	Padmanabhapuram.
Subramanyan Muthukumaru ...	Oil and condiment ..	Padmanabhapuram.
Sivarama Andi	Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillai ...	Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kuttalam Chithambarathanu ...	Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Soobramanya Iyer	Druggists, spirits, wine merchants	Thackalay
Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth, rice and condiments ...	Do.
Chithambarathanu Chockalingam ...	Cloth and condiments ...	Aramboly.
Moothoocaruppen	Condiments ..	Do.
T. Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth and condiments	Thazhacudy.
A. S. Sundaram Pillai ...	General Merchants.	Nagercoil.
R. M. Sankarachinthamoney ...	Do.	Do.
N. Kuttalalingom & Bros, ...	Do.	Do.
R. Chenthiperumal Pillai, & Co.	Do.	Do.
Mahamed Ghose & Bros. ...	Do.	Do
Ganapathy & Co. ...	Do.	Do.
T. Jamnis ...	Do.	Do.
Kumaraswamy & Bros. ...	Do	Do.
Arunachalam & Bros. ...	Do.	Do.
Chithambarathanu ...	Do	Do.
Karimhajee Musa Sait ...	Cloth.	Do.
Rasavilanja Mudaliar ...	Do.	Do.
Kanacasabhapathy ...	Timber.	Vadasari.
Muthuswamy ...	Do.	Do.
Nagamony ..	Do.	Do.
Arumugaperumal Pillai ...	Do.	Do.
Veeramony Aiyer ...	Do.	Do.
Savarimuthunadar ...	Do.	Do.

HIRE OF BOATS, CARTS &c.

(1) Hire of boats

			Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat per diem	...	...	2	14	...
1st class canoe per diem	...	...	...	14	...
2nd do. do.	...	...	...	12	...
3rd do. do.	...	...	...	10	...
4th do. do.	...	...	..	8	...

Rowers of Cabin boats —One ch. each, per mile, with a nadacooly of ½ ch. each, per mile in cases when they have to walk back home or have to procured from other places, and a halting allowances of 7 chs. each per day, when they are detained without work.

Canoe men :—One ch. each, per mile, with a batta of 7 chs. each, per day for the days on which they are detaind without work.

(2) Hire of carts.

For distance exceeding five miles.

			Rs.	ch.	c.
Contry cart, per mile, low country	...	...	...	4	...
Intermediate tract	...	...	...	6	...
" " hill "	...	...	...	7	...
Halting allowance to cart men for days on which no journey is performed		...	...	7	...
do. do. for Devicolam and Peermade Taluks ...				10	8

No batta should be paid for more than 3 days at the most. If the halt is for more than 3 days, the cart must be discharged and fresh carts obtained when required

A certificate by the officer concerned that carts are not procurable is necessary for payment of batta.

For short distances not exceeding five miles, cart hire may be paid at rate not exceeding the maximum prescribed hereunder, according to actual necessity :—

	Maximum Rs.	chs.	c.
The first mile in a journey not exceeding five miles	...	8	..
The 2nd do do	...	6	...
Every additional mile or fraction thereof	..		...

(3) Palanquin bearers :—

One chuckram and a half each, per mile, with a batta of 7 chs. each, per day if they have to be procured from elsewhere or if they have to go back home with an empty load.

(4) Head load coolies :—

One chuckram and a half each, per mile with a daily batta of 7 chs. when they go back home.

Palanquin bearers and Head load coolies will be allowed double the ordinary rates in the Taluks of Peermade and Devicolam.

STATEMENT OF CHARGES MADE BY M. R. & Co., FROM TRIVANDRUM TO TINNEVELLY.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oluginaseri.						From Oluginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	6	4	.	8	4	...	3	...	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	6	4	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	6	...	...	8	4	...	3	...	...	5	...	.	4	...	...	
For each Native Passenger	...	12	..	1	...	...	..	6	...	...	8	..	...	8	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	8	...	..	4	...	...	5	..	...	4	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

(1) V. R. M. Shunmugam Pillai, Puthumarakada. (2) K. M. Subbaiya Pillai and others, Pazhayamarakada. (3) S. Andia Pillai

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 3734.

Rules under Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Weights and Measures Regulation VI of 1085, made by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore under date the 10th June 1912/28th Edavom 1087.

I STANDARDS.

1. The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity, prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below.

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola," equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

(2) The Primary standard for measures of length is the "Yard" equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the "Edangali," equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of His Highness the Maharajah's Coat of Arms, the inscription:—

(1) 1 Tola.........Standard weight........ Travancore State;
(2) 1 Yard...Standard measure of length...Travancore State;
(3) 1 Edangali...Standard measure of capacity...Travancore State.

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

5. All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures are authorized sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorized or certified under the provisions of this notification, shall after the 16th November 1913 be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

II. Wardens.

8. All *taluk* Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and the Treasury Officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, Alleppey Major Treasury, shall be supplied by the Chief Engineer with certified copies of the primary standards and also with sets of authorized weights and measures, and balances, for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this Notification, and the said officers shall be ex-officio Wardens for the said certified copies and the said sets of weights and measures and balances. In regard to liquid measures, the copies and sets to be supplied by the Chief Engineer should be of the description of the "special vessels" referred to in clause (5) of Rule 21 *infra.*

9. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures and balances supplied under the preceding Rule, the Wardens shall also be supplied by the Chief Engineer with dyes for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

10. All officers of the Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, all managers of companies, and all persons engaged in business or trade, shall submit, for verification, to the Warden within whose local limits the head-quarters of the officer concerned is situate, or the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and measures used by them in their dealings, at least once in two years, and pay, for such verification, the fees prescribed hereunder.

11. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify, and shall, if requested so to do, correct, all weights, weighing machines and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorized under this Notification, and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, weighing machines, measures and balances are found or made correct, and are in conformity with the requirements of this Notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity, by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in the manner hereinafter described.

12. The Warden may, as mentioned in Section 8 of the Regulation, deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

13. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by such establishments as may be appointed for the purpose.

14. There shall be appointed, for duty under each Warden such establishment as the Government may, from time to time

decide, and the charges on account of such establishment shall be met from the fees collected under the provisions of this Notification.

III. Instructions for testing and stamping Weights and Measures.

15. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorized standards as described in Rule 5, or not being authorized sets of weights and measures as described in Rule 6, shall be passed by the Warden.

16. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped; but where wooden measures are largely in use, they may also be stamped. Every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures in lieu of wooden ones.

A. Testing of weights.

17. The balances supplied to the Wardens being true and sensible, no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium) in the manner hereinafter indicated.

18. Balance brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are,—

(1) It should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true, but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensitive, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with 1,500 part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to its position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small.

If the sensitiveness of a balance be very great, the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium; on this account, the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graduated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded, without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and other precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

19. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called steelyards or Vellikoles, in which one and the same weights made use of in all cases, are also used.

The most commonly used form of Vellikole corresponds to what is called the Danish Steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is moveable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the Steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale-pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuracy of the graduations.

20. Weights received for verification should be examined thus :—

Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard Tola is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right-hand scale and exactly counterbalance it, then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beams show an equipois, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam be equal or not or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

B. Testing of Measures of Capacity, i. e., Dry and Liquid Measures.

21. (a) The first thing to be done in the case of dry measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of any of the authorized measures under Rules 5 and 6, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

Note :—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

"(b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follows:—

Measures.	Diameter in inch.	Height in inches.
Para	$8\frac{5}{8}$	$13\frac{11}{16}$
Edangali	4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali	$3\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{7}{32}$
Nali	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{16}$
Uri	2	$3\frac{3}{16}$
Ozhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{16}$
The Nanjanad marakal	$6\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{11}{32}$
,, padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
,, ozhaku	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{32}$
,, azhaku	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{11}{16}$

Note.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of those measures."

2. In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space, and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

3. The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which, the stamping officer will be supplied with a specially constructed certified copy of primary standard and a specially constructed set of authorized measures as provided in Rule 8 *supra*.

4. The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing:—

The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing so as to guard against absorbtion during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked, on the outside only with pitch or sealing wax.

5. The test should then be applied in the following manner:—

The rim of the measure should first be moistened; otherwise, water may stand without spilling, quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and in a measure of 5 inches diameter, this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the special vessels according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtoping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water should be exactly level with the rim. The quantity of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured into the measure from the special vessels and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any,

found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the special vessels. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in cubic inches of water. If this is equal to the established capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly ; otherwise it should be rejected.

As it is almost impossible to pour out liquid from measures filled to the brim, without spilling, the measures used for the purpose of testing should be special vessels made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, and standardized to cubic inches.

C. Stamping of Weights and Measures.

22. Subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped .

23. The process of stamping weights and measures of capacity should be conducted in accordance with the following directions :—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top close to the handle on either side and smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden measures should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top, so as to guard against subsequent tampering.

(3) If there is a joining as the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose); the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(6) In applying a large die on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used ; for a small die, the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed ; but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammer-man and bellows boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. Fees.

24. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in Schedule I; but the Government may alter the rates from time to time. The scale will be so regulated that the fees realized are sufficient to meet the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year; but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Government. The surplus receipts, if any, should be credited to the General Revenue. Every Warden shall maintain a register of weights and measures stamped and the fees collected.

Note:—In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary, to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate, care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilled workmen.

V. Inspection.

25. The Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, should inspect each party of the stamping establishments in their respective divisions as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether any unauthorised fees are collected. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

26 A report on the stamping operations should be submitted to Government by the Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, along with their annual departmental reports.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures, prescribed in Rule 24

	Rate of fees. Rs.	chs.	
1. For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel.yard or measure of capacity ...	0	4	0
2. For the periodical verification of Do. ..		2	0
3. For stamping a measure of length ...	0	2	0
4. For the periodical verification of a measure of length.	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

Weights and measures which are declared authorised under Rule.

TABLE I.

English lineal measure.

12 in	..	...	1 foot
3 feet	...	...	1 yard (standard measure of length in Travancore)
22 yards	...	...	1 Gunter's chain=100 links.
220 yards	...	...	1 furlong
8 furlongs	..	...	1 mile

TABLE II.

Measure of length in Travancore.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	...	...	1 angulam
24 angulams	...	...	1 kole
4 koles	...	...	1 dendoo=$3\frac{1}{3}$ yards.

TABLE III.

English square measure.

144 square inches ...		..	1 square foot
9 square feet	...	...	1 square yard
$48\frac{2}{5}$ square yards ...			1 cent
10 cents	...	..	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents			1 acre
640 acres	...	...	1 square mile.

TABLE IV.

Measure of area in Travancore

16 square koles	...	...	1 square dendoo
$434\frac{3}{5}$ square dendoos	...	...	1 acre

TABLE V.

English cubic measure.

1728 cubic inches	...	...	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	...	...	1 cubic yard

TABLE VI.

Measure of solidity in Travancore.

24 cubic virals	...	...	1 perukkam
24 peru kams	...	...	1 thoovada
24 thoovadas or one cubic kole		...	1 candy=$15\frac{5}{8}$ cubic feet

TABLE VII.

English Troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other costly articles).

4 grain	...	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	...	I dwt. (pennyweight)
20 dwts.	...	...	1 oz. (ounce)
12 ozs.	...	...	1 lb. (pound) —82 tolas.

TABLE VIII.

English Avoirdupois weight (used in weighing bulky articles of commerce).

16 drams	...	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	...	1 lb $=38\frac{8}{9}$ tolas
28 lbs	...	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
20 cwt	...	...	1 ton

TABLE IX.

Weights used for weighing opium, ganja, salt, etc.

80 tolas	...	...	1 seer.
40 seers	...	...	1 maund.

TABLE X.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver.

$5\frac{25}{31}$ grains Troy	...	...	1 panamida
$13\frac{1}{4}$ panamidas	...	...	1 kazhanchu
21 panamidas	...	...	1 Sovereign weight
31 panamidas	...	...	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore).

TABLE XI.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, tobacco etc.

$5\frac{4}{5}$ tolas	...	...	1 palam.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palams	...	...	1 rathel
100 palams or $13\frac{1}{3}$ rathels		...	1 thulam.

TABLE XII.

Dry measure used in Nanjanad

2 azhakus	...	...	1 ozhaku
4 ozhakus	...	...	1 padi.
8 padies	...	...	1 marakal=4·4583 edangali.

TABLE XIII.

Dry measure used in other places.

2 ozhakus	...	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore.)
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XIV.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thudams		...	1 nali.
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore.)
10 edangalis	---	...	1 para.

TABLE XV.

Measure of country liquor.

6 drams	...	...	1 Imperial pint.
2 Imperial pints	...	...	1 Imperial quart.
4 Imperial quarts	...	...	1 Imperial gallon (3·465 edangalis)

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 6316.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the following amendments are made in the Rules dated the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087, passed under the Weights and Measures Regulation, VI of 1085, published on pages 1291 to 1296 of the Gazette dated the 25th June 1912.

1. *Rule* 7. In line 2, substitute the words "the 1st January 1913" for the words "three months from this date" occurring between the words "after" and "be".

2. *Rule* 8. In line 1, between the words "Deputy Tahsildars" and the word "shall" insert the words "and the Treasury Officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, Alleppey Major Treasury", and for the words "Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars" in line 4, substitute the word "officers".

3. *Rule* 21. (1) Number the present sub-rule (1) as Clause (a) thereof and insert the following as Clause (b):—

"(b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follow:—

Measure.	*Diameter in inch.*	*Height in inches.*
Para	$8\frac{5}{8}$	13 11/16.
Edangali	4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali	$3\frac{1}{8}$	5 7/32
Nali	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 1/16
Uri	2	3 3/16
Ozhakku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 7/16
The Najanad marakal	$6\frac{5}{8}$	10 11/32
„ padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
„ ozhakku	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3 5/32
„ azhakku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 11/16

Note.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of these measures".

4. Schedule II, Tables XI and XII.

(i) For Table XI substitute the following:—

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, tobacco, &c.

5 3/5 tolas	...	1 palam
$7\frac{1}{2}$ palams	...	1 rathel.
100 palams or 13 1/3 rathels	...	1 thulam.

(ii) Omit Table XII and re-number the succeeding Tables III, XIV, XV and XVI as XII, XIII, XIV and XV, respectively.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th September 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that Table X in Schedule II of the Weights and Measures Rules dated the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087 and published on pages 1291 to 1296 of the Gazette dated the 25th June 1912, is amended as follows:—

TABLE X

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver.

$5\frac{4}{11}$ grains Troy	=	1 panamida.
$18\frac{1}{2}$ panamidas	=	1 kazhanchu.
21 panamidas	=	1 sovereign weight.
$30\frac{1}{2}$ panamidas	=	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore).

Huzur Cutcherry,
Camp, 15th February 1914.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

TABLE No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			*British Currency.*			*Travancore*	*British Currency.*					
Rs.	Chs.	C	Rs.	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Rs.	As.	P. =	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	0
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	8
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	4	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	15	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	3	2·1[illegible]	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.						*For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.*					
Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs	Chs.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37	,,	1	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75	,,	1	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12	,,	1	,,	,,	26	11·50
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50	1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87	2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25	3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62	4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00	5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37	6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75	7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12	8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50	9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9.00	10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50	20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00	30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50	40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00	50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50	60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00	70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50	80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00	90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50	100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00						

For month of 29 days.

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 29.					
A	Ch.	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs.	B	Rs.	B
1	0	15·45	1	29	35	1,015	69	2,001
2	1	14·90	2	58	36	1,044	70	2,030
3	2	14·34	3	87	37	1,073	71	2,059
4	3	13·79	4	116	38	1,102	72	2,088
5	4	13·24	5	145	39	1,131	73	2,117
6	5	12·69	6	174	40	1,160	74	2,146
7	6	12·14	7	203	41	1,189	75	2,175
8	7	11·59	8	232	42	1,218	76	2,204
9	8	11·03	9	261	43	1,247	77	2,233
10	9	10·48	10	290	44	1,276	78	2,262
11	10	9·93	11	319	45	1,305	79	2,291
12	11	9·38	12	348	46	1,334	80	2,320
13	12	8·83	13	377	47	1,363	81	2,349
14	13	8·28	14	406	48	1,392	82	2,378
15	14	7·72	15	435	49	1,421	83	2,407
16	15	7·17	16	464	50	1,450	84	2,436
17	16	6·62	17	493	51	1,479	85	2,465
18	17	6·07	18	522	52	1,508	86	2,494
19	18	5·52	19	551	53	1,537	87	2,523
20	19	4·97	20	580	54	1,566	88	2,552
21	20	4·41	21	609	55	1,595	89	2,581
22	21	3·86	22	638	56	1,624	90	2,610
23	22	3·31	23	667	57	1,653	91	2,639
24	23	2·76	24	696	58	1,682	92	2,668
25	24	2·21	25	725	59	1,711	93	2,697
26	25	1·66	26	754	60	1,740	94	2,726
27	26	1·10	27	783	61	1,769	95	2,755
28	27	0·55	28	812	62	1,798	96	2,784
			29	841	63	1,827	97	2,813
			30	870	64	1,856	98	2,842
			31	899	65	1,885	99	2,871
			32	928	66	1,914	100	2,900
			33	957	67	1,943		
			34	986	68	1,972		

DIRECTION FOR USE:—Multiply the given No. of days with the rate of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures to the right of the figures you found in column

wages for broken periods.

For month of 30 days.

No. of days.	Amount at Re. 1 per mensem.		Multiples of 30.					
A	Ch	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs.	B	Rs.	B
1	0	14·93	1	30	35	1,050	69	2,070
2	1	13·87	2	60	36	1,080	70	2,100
3	2	12·80	3	90	37	1,110	71	2,130
4	3	11·73	4	120	38	1,140	72	2,160
5	4	10·67	5	150	39	1,170	73	2,190
6	5	9·60	6	180	40	1,200	74	2,220
7	6	8·53	7	210	41	1,230	75	2,250
8	7	7·47	8	240	42	1,260	76	2,280
9	8	6·40	9	270	42	1,290	77	2,310
10	9	5·33	10	300	43	1,320	78	2,340
11	10	4·27	11	330	44	1,350	79	2,370
12	11	3·20	12	360	45	1,380	80	2,400
13	12	2·13	13	390	46	1,410	81	2,430
14	13	1·07	14	420	47	1,440	82	2,460
15	14	0·00	15	450	48	1,470	83	2,490
16	14	14·93	16	480	49	1,500	84	2,520
17	15	13·87	17	510	50	1,530	85	2,550
18	16	12·80	18	540	51	1,560	86	2,580
19	17	11·73	19	570	52	1,590	87	2,610
20	18	10·67	20	600	53	1,620	88	2,640
21	19	9·60	21	630	54	1,650	89	2,670
22	20	8·53	22	660	55	1,680	90	2,700
23	21	7·47	23	690	56	1,710	91	2,730
24	22	6·40	24	720	57	1,740	92	2,760
25	23	5·33	25	750	58	1,770	93	2,790
26	24	4·27	26	780	59	1,800	94	2,820
27	25	3·20	27	810	61	1,830	95	2,850
28	26	2·13	28	840	62	1,860	96	2,880
29	27	1·07	29	870	63	1,890	97	2,910
			30	900	64	1,920	98	2,940
			31	930	65	1,950	99	2,970
			32	960	66	1,980	100	3,000
			33	990	67	2,010		
			34	1,020	68	2,040		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column, 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required A give the required chackrams and cash.

Table for calculation of

For month of 31 days

No. of days.	Amount at Re. 1 per mensem.		Multiples of 31.					
A.	Gbs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14·45	1	31	35	1,085	69	2,139
2	1	12·90	2	62	36	1,116	70	2,170
3	2	11·35	3	93	37	1,147	71	2,201
4	3	9·81	4	124	38	1,178	72	2,232
5	4	8·26	5	155	39	1,209	73	2,263
6	5	6·71	6	186	40	1,240	74	2,294
7	6	5·16	7	217	41	1,271	75	2,325
8	7	3·61	8	248	42	1,302	76	2,356
9	8	2·06	9	279	43	1,333	77	2,387
10	9	0·52	10	310	44	1,364	78	2,418
11	9	14·97	11	341	45	1,395	79	2,449
12	10	13·42	12	372	46	1,426	80	2,480
13	11	11·87	13	403	47	1,457	81	2,511
14	12	10·32	14	434	48	1,488	82	2,542
15	13	8·77	15	465	49	1,519	83	2,573
16	14	7·23	16	496	50	1,550	84	2,604
17	15	5·68	17	527	51	1,581	85	2,635
18	16	4·13	18	558	52	1,612	86	2,666
19	17	2·58	19	589	53	1,643	87	2,697
20	18	1·03	20	620	54	1,674	88	2,728
21	18	15·48	21	651	55	1,705	89	2,759
22	19	13·94	22	682	56	1,736	90	2,790
23	20	12·39	23	713	57	1,767	91	2,821
24	21	10·84	24	744	58	1,798	92	2,852
25	22	9·29	25	775	59	1,829	93	2,883
26	23	7·74	26	806	60	1,860	94	2,914
27	24	6·19	27	837	61	1,891	95	2,945
28	25	4·65	28	868	62	1,922	96	2,976
29	26	3·10	29	899	63	1,953	97	3,007
30	27	1·55	30	930	64	1,984	98	3,038
			31	961	65	2,015	99	3,069
			32	992	66	2,046	100	3,100
			33	1,023	67	2,077		
			34	1,054	68	2,108		

DIRECTION FOR USE:—Multiply the given No. of days with the rates of wages (whole number of Rupees and the figures to the right of the figures you found in column A give and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in

wages for broken periods.—contd.

For month of 32 days.

No. of days.	Amount at Re. 1 per mensem.		Multiples of 32.					
A.	Chs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14	1	32	35	1,120	69	2,208
2	1	12	2	64	36	1,152	70	2,240
3	2	10	3	96	37	1,184	71	2,272
4	3	8	4	128	38	1,216	72	2,304
5	4	6	5	160	39	1,248	73	2,336
6	5	4	6	192	40	1,280	74	2,368
7	6	2	7	224	41	1,312	75	2,400
8	7	...	8	256	42	1,344	76	2,432
9	7	14	9	288	43	1,376	77	2,464
10	8	12	10	320	44	1,408	78	2,496
11	9	10	11	352	45	1,440	79	2,528
12	10	8	12	384	46	1,472	80	2,560
13	11	6	13	416	47	1,504	81	2,592
14	12	4	14	448	48	1,536	83	2,624
15	13	2	15	480	49	1,568	83	2,656
16	14	...	16	512	50	1,600	84	2,688
17	14	14	17	544	51	1,632	85	2,720
18	15	12	18	576	52	1,664	86	2,752
19	16	10	19	608	53	1,696	87	2,784
20	17	8	20	640	54	1,728	88	2,816
21	18	6	21	672	55	1,760	89	2,848
22	19	4	22	704	56	1,792	90	2,880
23	20	2	23	736	57	1,824	91	2,912
24	21	...	24	768	58	1,856	92	2,944
25	21	14	25	800	59	1,888	93	2,976
26	22	12	26	832	60	1,920	94	3,008
27	23	10	27	864	61	1,952	95	3,040
28	24	8	28	896	62	1,984	96	3,072
29	25	6	29	928	63	2,016	97	3,104
30	26	4	30	960	64	2,048	98	3,136
31	27	2	31	992	65	2,080	99	3,168
			32	1,024	66	2,112	100	3,200
			33	1,056	67	2,144		
			34	1,088	68	2,176		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required the chuckrams and cash.

Table showing the commission at 8 annas per cent for amounts from

Bh. Rs.	Commission. As.	P.	chs.	c.*	Bh. Rs	Commission. As.	P.	chs.	c.*
1		·96		2·28	26	2	For the amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	3	11
2		1·92		4·56	27	2		3	13
3		2·88		6·84	28	2		3	15
4		3·84		9·12	29	2		4	2
5		4·80		11·40	30	2		4	4
6		5·76		13·68	31	2		4	6
7		6·72		15·96	32	2		4	8
8		7·68	1	2·24	33	2		4	11
9		8·64	1	4·52	34	2		4	12
10		9·60	1	6·80	35	2		4	15
11		10·56	1	9·08	36	2		5	2
12		11·52	1	11·36	37	2		5	4
13	1	0·48	1	13·64	38	3		5	6
14	1	1·44	1	15·92	39	3		5	8
15	1	2·40	2	2·20	40	3		5	11
16	1	3·36	2	4·48	41	3		5	13
17	1	4·32	2	6·76	42	3		5	15
18	1	5·28	2	9·04	43	3		6	2
19	1	6·24	2	11·32	44	3		6	4
20	1	7·20	2	13·60	45	3		6	6
21	1	8·16	2	15·88	46	3		6	8
22	1	9·12	3	2·16	47	3		6	11
23	1	10·08	3	4·44	48	3		6	13
24	1	11·04	3	6·72	49	3			
25	2	0·00	3	9·00	50	4			

* For the decimal portion see first

Br. Rupee 1 to Br. Rupees 100—both in British and Travancore currency.

Bh. Rs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c.*		As.	P.	chs.	c.*
51	4	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	7	4	76	6	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line.	10	13
52	4		7	6	77	6		10	15
53	4		7	8	78	6		11	1
54	4		7	11	79	6		11	4
55	4		7	13	80	6		11	6
56	4		7	15	81	6		11	8
57	4		8	1	82	6		11	10
58	4		8	4	83	6		11	13
59	4		8	6	84	6		11	15
60	4		8	8	85	6		12	1
61	4		8	11	86	6		12	4
62	4		8	13	87	6		12	6
63	5		8	15	88	7		12	8
64	5		9	1	89	7		12	10
65	5		9	4	90	7		12	13
66	5		9	6	91	7		12	15
67	5		9	8	92	7		13	1
68	5		9	11	93	7		13	4
69	5		9	13	94	7		13	6
70	5		9	15	95	7		13	8
71	5		10	1	96	7		13	10
72	5		10	4	97	7		13	13
73	5		10	6	98	7		13	15
74	5		10	8	99	7		14	1
75	6		10	11	100	8		14	4

cash column in the same horizontal line.

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